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Phalgun 6, 1907 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Fifth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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**[Original English proceedings included in English Version and original Hindi proceedings included in Hindi Version will be treated as authoritative and not the translation thereof.]**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

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*Tuesday, February 25, 1986/Phalgun 6,  
 1907 (SAKA)*

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

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 [MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

**Price increase of petroleum and petroleum products**

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\*21. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :  
 SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :  
 Will the Minister of PETROLEUM

AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of petroleum and petroleum products have been increased recently ;

(b) if so, the rates of increase for the different products ;

(c) the reasons for effecting the above increase in prices ;

(d) the estimated additional revenue earnings as a result of the increase in prices ; and

(e) the extent to which these hikes will raise the general price index ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (e). A Statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The prices of some petroleum products were increased with effect from 1.2.1986. The prices of some of these products were subsequently reduced with effect from 6.2.86. The rates of increase/decrease are given as under :

	Price prior to 31.1.86	Increase w.e.f. 1.2.86	Price as on 1.2.86	Decrease w.e.f. 6.2.86	Price as on 6.2.86	Percentage increase on 6.2.86 over 31.1.86
ATF	4739.85	500/KL	5239.85	—	5239.85	10.55
MS	6369.07	500/KL	6869.07	100/KL	6769.07	6.28
HSD	3007.55	180/KL	3187.55	72/KL	3115.55	3.59
SKO	1821.93	225/KL	2046.93	90/KL	1956.93	7.41
LPG	3028.98	700/MT	3728.98	280/MT	3448.98	13.87
<b>(DOMESTIC)</b>						

The weighted average increase in prices works out to 5.4%.

(c) Need to raise additional resources for the plan and contain the rapid growth in the consumption of the petroleum products, and curtail the value of imports.

(d) The estimated additional annual revenue earnings on account of increase in prices of petroleum products is likely to be of the order of about Rs. 530 crores per annum on projected offtakes.

(e) The rise in the prices of petrol, kerosene & HSD Oil will contribute to a rise of 0.21 per cent to the general wholesale price index.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** I must congratulate the hon. Minister that after raising the prices of petroleum products from 1.2.1986, the Government was pleased to reduce the prices on the demand of some of the Congress representatives. Now, I would like to ask him whether it is a fact that prices of kerosene and LPG were increased substantially during the golden rule of Janata Party.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** It was a diamond rule and not golden rule.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** If that be the case, what was the comparative rise in prices of petroleum products during the two-year of Janata rule and two-year period of Congress rule ?

The Minister has stated that the consumption of petroleum products will be reduced. May I know the positive steps Government has taken to reduce the consumption in Government and semi-Government organisations ?

**SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH :** In reply to the latter part of the question first, the growth of demand of consumption of petroleum products for the five petroleum products for which prices were raised, was 9 per cent between April to December, 1985. And if we take a long-term perspective from July, 1984 to December, 1985 over the same period *i.e.* July, 1983 to December, 1984, the rate of growth was 7 per cent. It is estimated that due to price rise, the demand will be declined by 1.2 per cent. The price elasticity of demand being .25 per cent and the

recent increase 5.4 per cent, the decline in demand is expected to be 1.2 per cent. The Government is not resting content with this only. We are evolving a comprehensive package of measures for conservation of petroleum and petroleum products. This will cover not only the working of the refineries itself but all the sectors of the economy like industrial sector, the transport sector, the agricultural sector and household sector. It is expected that that way we would be able to reach the plan assumption level of 6.4 per cent.

Regarding the first part of the question about comparable rise during the Janata period and during the two years of Congress rule *(Interruption)* The question is there....

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** If you have got the particulars, then it is an inspired supplementary.

**SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH :** From December, 1977 to September, 1979 there were two rise. For kerosene the price rose by 19.4 per cent and for diesel 19.6 per cent. The average price rise was 19 per cent plus. During 1985-86 and 1986-87—if the prices are not raised again during 1986-87—the weighted average price rise of SKO and diesel is 10.6 per cent. So, it is 19 per cent as against 10.6 per cent.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** You have not given the figures of prices under the first Government headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** After all, there is some work left for you also to do.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** So, you want us to come back. All right, we will do it.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Sir, in view of the fact that the Government, in the last three years, has given permission to various automobile industries, to have new motor cars, is there any thinking in the Government and whether the Petroleum Ministry has coordinated with the Industry Ministry to rethink about



this licensing procedure, and whether the existing licences will continue or not ?

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Sir, the Government is in agreement with the approach of the hon. Member and we feel that some of the policy decisions taken in the past may have to be reviewed if conservation of petroleum products has to be encouraged. I took a meeting of all the concerned Secretaries of the Ministries and I hope that in a month or so we will be able to place before the House the package of measures which we intend to adopt in the future.

[Translation]

**SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :** Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister as to how consumption is going to be reduced with the increase in prices and how he proposes to reduce the value of imports ?

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** I have already told that the consumption will go down due to two measures. The first is that with the increase in prices the consumption is reduced and this is based on our past experience. The same thing can also be said on the basis of experiences in other countries. As I told earlier, the price elasticity of demand is 0.25 per cent. On this basis, the demand is estimated to be reduced by 1.2 per cent. Secondly, the reduction in consumption is being achieved through conservation measures. The target for rate of growth of demand envisaged in the plan document is 6.4 per cent.

[English]

#### Orissa's power requirement

\*22. **SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of power shortage in Orissa and its effect on the performance of industries, public undertakings and Talchar Thermal Power Plant ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal for supply of minimum requirement of Orissa

from the National Grid and proper planning for thermal power in view of the abundant coal resources in the State of Orissa ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :** (a) The power shortage in Orissa during April, 1985 to January, 1986 was about 17.5 per cent. The continued power shortage has mainly affected heavy and power-intensive industries. The unsatisfactory performance of Talcher Thermal Power Station and low reservoir levels have contributed to the power shortage.

(b) To mitigate the power shortage, Orissa is being supplied power from neighbouring systems to the extent practicable. To augment the generating capacity in Orissa, two projects namely, Ib Valley Thermal Project and Talcher super thermal power station are under consideration.

**SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :** Sir, keeping the power shortage and its effect in view, will the State of Orissa be given power assistance from out of the unallocated quota, if that is available with the Centre in different thermal plants, as a short-term strategy and if so, from where, by when and up to what extent, particularly to meet the needs of the Central sector in the State ?

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :** Sir, the only Central station in the eastern region from where unallocated power or its share can be supplied to Orissa is Farakka which has already been commissioned and which will start commercial generation from the month of March onwards. This direction is already there that unallocated power from any Central Government thermal station will be given to a State which is facing more serious shortage. So, from Farakka, Orissa will be entitled for more power from the unallocated share when Farakka starts its commercial generation.

**SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :** Our national objective is that we should achieve self sufficiency in power supply during the 7th Plan. Keeping this in view,

what positive steps are being taken for the execution of Ib valley super-thermal, Talchar super-thermal and Indravati Hydel power projects during the 7th Plan period? What is the scheduled time and what is the expected date of completion of these projects?

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :** A capacity totalling 483.5 MW is expected to be added in Orissa during the 7th Plan period.

About the Ib valley project, it is pending with the Planning Commission for investment decision. The commissioning schedule of this project will be known after the resources become available.

Regarding Talchar super-thermal power station, the benefits of this station are likely to come in the first year of the 8th Plan. This project has already been placed before the World Bank and a preliminary appraisal of the Project has already been done by the World Bank. The negotiations are in an advanced stage.

About the Indravati project, I do not have the details with me. I will collect and supply the same to the hon. Member later on.

**SHRI JAGANNATH RAO :** Apart from the long term measures of setting up super thermal power station at Talchar and in the State sector the utilisation of Ib valley project, what are the steps that Government would like to take, to ease the present situation?

Now, Orissa is getting 45 MW from Madhya Pradesh.

Will the Central Government see that Orissa gets some share from Andhra Pradesh and also from DVC from 1st March till end of June, for 4 months, which is difficult period? Will the Government use its good offices to see that additional power supply to Orissa is made available from DVC and from Andhra Pradesh?

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :** Government is trying to get power from

the neighbouring States to meet the present shortage which Orissa is facing. During the year 1985-86, from April to January, Orissa continued to face shortage of power. The availability was 3707 million units as against the requirement of 4495 million units. Out of 3707 million units which Orissa got, there were 785 million units which were made available from the systems of Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and DVC.

Today the problem is that the other States in the region are also facing shortages. The State of Madhya Pradesh which can supply some additional power to Orissa is not in a position to supply more than what they are supplying. Presently they are supplying 29 million units every month. Because of the bottlenecks in the transmission system they cannot supply more power. There is a new transmission line which is to connect Orissa with Madhya Pradesh, out of which the Madhya Pradesh portion has been completed and the Orissa portion has not been completed. It has to be completed by the Orissa State Electricity Board. As soon as that portion is completed, possibly Madhya Pradesh will be in a position to supply even additional power to Orissa State Electricity Board. In addition to that, I may say, Orissa will have to improve the Plant Load Factor of its own thermal power stations which unfortunately is running at a very low Plant Load Factor presently.

[Translation]

Setting up of academy for training of  
Judicial Officers

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\*23 **SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :**  
**SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :**

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

(a) whether Government have decided to set up any academy or institute for imparting training to Judicial Officers ;

(b) if so, whether it will function under the direct control of the Supreme Court ; and

(c) when it will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). Matter regarding imparting training to judicial officers has been under consideration of the Government of India. In one of the resolutions passed in the Conference of Chief Justices of High Courts, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of States held on 31st August and 1st September, 1985, it was recommended that there should be an institute or academy for the training of judicial officers under the Chairmanship of the Chief Justice of India. The Government has requested Chief Justice of India to intimate the present position in this regard and also the type of assistance he would require from the Government for setting up of the proposed institute/academy. It is not possible to indicate the definite date when this institute/academy will start functioning.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for the reply to my question and for giving assurance in that regard. I am putting my supplementary with the same sense of confidence. In the post independent India, a graduate is directly appointed a Judge. He is equipped with only bookish knowledge and little practicable knowledge. We have many backward areas in the country. My district is a backward district and the jails are already over-crowded. The people do not know even the legal procedure and by appointing a person from this area as judge directly we are entrusting the life of an individual to him. I want to know why government do not speed up the process of imparting training to a person who is going to be appointed as Judge ? Similar training should also be imparted to the Harijans and the Adivasis. Since the hon. Minister has replied that this proposal is still under consideration. I want to know the time by which this training will be started ?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell the hon. Member that the judiciary in India is independent of the executive. It would be more appropriate if the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court or the Judges of the High Courts

decide what kind of training should be imparted and how it should be imparted. If the Government initiate action on its own, it would not be proper, because it is not good to exercise control over the judiciary. The Chief Justice of India is seriously considering this proposal. The moment he gives us any suggestion in this regard, the Government would take immediate action and would provide the required assistance.

This is our intention that the training programme for the judiciary should be decided by the chief justice of India and the training should be conducted through him. The Government cannot set up an academy for Adivasis on its own. We have already asked the Chief Justice to look into it and it is now under his consideration.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was never my intention that Government should have any control over the judiciary. What I wanted to say was that the Judges appointed for administering justice to the people should be such as could actually do justice to the people, that is, those who could sift the truth from the falsehood. The only thing which I want to ask is that when it is under consideration, will the Supreme Court be setting up only one institution in the country or will it be done at High Court level or district level or even at lower level ? Therefore, I want to know why the hon. Minister is not speeding up this process after giving it due consideration ?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Apart from recommending a Central Academy, we have also asked the Chief Justices of the High Courts to have similar academies at state level as well. As soon as their suggestions are received, we shall take immediate action thereon. We have said so because need for such a training has been felt. The Judges and Judicial officers should have knowledge in this field.

SHRIMATI VIDYVATI CHATURVEDI : You remind them to set up an academy soon.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Your reminding them will not hasten the process.

SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : You remind them, not we.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : You see, there can be a cause for complaint if the Chief Justices give a training programme and it is not implemented. But when the Chief Justices have not given any programme and if we initiate a programme on our own, it will not be good. As soon as such a programme is received, action at Central as well as State level will be taken immediately.

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : It is clear from the reply given by the hon. Minister that they want to set up an academy. He has also stated that action will be taken on the recommendations of the Chief Justices when such recommendations are received. I want to know whether it is a fact that during his tour of Rajasthan, the Chief Justice of India had said on 15.1.86 that the huge number of pending cases in different courts is an aspersion on the efficiency of Judicial officers. This is with this end in view that you said that the suggestions from the Chief Justices would be considered as soon as they are received. So, I would say that you share the concern voiced by the Chief Justice of India. Keeping this in view, you should fix a time limit by which this academy is to be set up.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : We on our part can set up a Central Academy the day recommendation from the Chief Justices of India is received. So far as the question of the states is concerned, it is highly improper for the Central Government to give an assurance to this effect.

[English]

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the training programme pre-supposes the existence of a cadre. There are State cadres for judicial service and I presume that the respective High Courts have got programmes for giving to the judges either as in-service training or training at the time of recruitment. We are concerned with the Central situation.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is not putting the cart

before the house in envisaging an institute before the creation of the Central judicial service. I would like to know whether any progress has been made in the creation and establishment of the Central judicial service.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : The Indian Judicial Service is also under consideration but that does not form part of the training programme of the judges. That is altogether a different question.

[Translation]

#### Amendment to Election Laws

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\*24. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

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

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward legislation to amend the election laws ;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government are keen to amend the election laws with a view to bringing about electoral reforms.

(b) The Election Commission had earlier forwarded a set of proposals on electoral reforms. Further consultation with the Election Commission is continuing. After the completion of detailed examination and the formulation of preliminary views on various proposals, Government would hold consultations with the political parties. It would not be feasible at this stage to indicate the proposals which may emerge on the basis of consultation with political parties.

(c) Does not arise,

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that consultations thereon is going on. Through you, I want to ask for how long this consultation would go on. Is there any end to it? What are the views of the Government in this regard? In case the process of consultation with opposition leaders takes unduly long time or if the Government do not have any views of their own, will the hon. Minister act on my suggestion and direct the Election Commission to evolve a system under which independents and anti-social elements are barred from contesting election and thereby clearing a way for the government?

[English]

SHRI A.K. SEN : It is very difficult to put a time-limit on consultation with the Election Commission because election process is the very core of our democratic functioning and, by and large, the process has stood the test of time and the last reforms we had was in 1976 and, after that, various proposals have come. Some of them emerge from the Constitutional amendment which took place by the 42nd Amendment and we are considering all of them. That was a very important question about Constitutional Amendment. There are various other important questions raised and a detailed examination would be necessary both from the point of view of their financial implications and others. For instance, the question of setting up of a political fund and election fund is a matter which cannot be discussed very quickly and speedily. Therefore, I think, in all election matters, it is better we have elaborate consultations before we crystallise proposals and put them before the political parties. We should not speedily finalise the election process and electoral laws which have stood the test of time.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Where there is a will there is a way.

[Translation]

By when you would be able to complete consultations so that this matter could be finalized at the earliest?

SHRI A.K. SEN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already replied to it, I have nothing more to say in this regard.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, The hon. Minister has not set any time limit in his reply. The cabinet sub committee is holding consultations on electoral reforms. What are its proposals and to what extent have these been considered? The President had clearly stated in his Address in 1985 that :

[English]

“Government are committed to a clean public life. They intend to initiate a wide ranging discussion on electoral reforms with political parties and would welcome their cooperation”.

[Translation]

No action has been taken in this regard although a year has since passed.

MR. SPEAKER : You have got a reply to it. Now you may put another supplementary.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : What has been the opinion of the Cabinet Sub Committee in this regard and by when the Government would accept that opinion.

SHRI A.K. SEN : Action can be taken only when a proposal comes from the Election Commission. We are also having discussion on this matter. It can be finalized only after the consultation is over.

[English]

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : The Election Commission is an independent Constitutional Body and when an independent Constitutional Body has put forth before the Government a set of proposals, what is the difficulty on the part of the Government to make it public or to place at least before the House to make it known to the Parliament Members and to the Opposition Parties what are the salient suggestions that have been proposed by the Election Commission to the Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ):** All those proposals which the Election Commission sent to us have been circulated to political parties earlier. That has been done.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** They are circulated and they are read out !

**SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI :** Kindly circulate to us. We have come now.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Late comers will also get.

**SHRI A.K. SEN :** The hon. Member will possibly bear in mind that a discussion in public is not very conducive to the finalisation of proposals before the proposals are finalised.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** With a view to avoid repetition of examination of various proposals before the Government, would the Government consider asking the political parties to submit their detailed memoranda on the proposals already sent to them by the Election Commission ? Ultimately when the Government is going to consult the Opposition Parties, since it is going to be only a ritual, would the Government consider inviting memoranda from the political parties now itself ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** So you believe in discussion ?

**SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ :** I think things are not clear. The Election Commission proposes amendments in the election law and circulates them to all the political parties including our party and we receive their comments and we discuss. We had a discussion earlier. Some were accepted and some were not accepted. For example, public funding of elections. That is a matter, which, as my senior told just now, requires a debate. With regard to other matters, I think we also accepted certain proposals and we enacted them. Now the Punjab election the Assam elections and the 1984 elections have given some clues to us as to how to stop certain things. All those proposals have been circulated and I am going to check up with the Election Commission

whether some feed back has, come from the political parties and then we have promised that sooner you want a discussion on this, we are ready for this.

**SHRI A.K. SEN :** As far as I remember, subject to being corrected, throughout the procedure has been that the Government first of all finalises the proposals which are circulated to the various parties and then the formal consultation with the political parties takes place and uptill now usually we have only brought amendments before the Parliament which have the sanction of all the political parties and no controversial matter has ever been brought because we have tried to keep the election law above party politics.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Wait for a Mrs. Acquino to be created.

#### Production and consumption of L.P.G.

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\*25. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :**

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

(a) the annual production of L.P.G. in the country during the last three years ;

(b) the approximate annual consumption of LPG in the country ;

(c) whether it is a fact that a large number of applications are pending for the allotment of LPG connections ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government to increase the production of LPG to meet the demand (?)

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) :** (a) to (d). A Statement is given below :

#### Statement

(a) The annual production of LPG in the country during the last three years

was as under :

Year		MT
1982-83	—	575,000
1983-84	—	737,000
1984-85	—	873,000

(b) The consumption of LPG in the country during the last three years was as under :

Year		MT
1982-83	—	601,000
1983-84	—	746,000
1984-85	—	953,000

(c) As on 31.12.1985 around 37 lakhs applications were pending for allotment of LPG connections.

(d) LPG availability is likely to increase with the commissioning/stabilisation of the following :

- (i) ONGC's fractionation plant at Hazira.
- (ii) Barauni Refinery's coker plant.
- (iii) Stabilisation of the expanded capacities of the refineries at Cochin, Madras, Vishakhapatnam and Bombay (Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Bharat Petroleum Corporation).
- (iv) Commissioning of additional bottling capacity.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** The hon. Minister in his statement has replied that as on 31.12.85 around 37 lakhs applications were pending for allotment of LPG connections and the LPG availability is likely to increase with the commissioning of and stabilisation of some projects. May I know from the hon. Minister when these projects are going to be completed and what would be the production capacity after commissioning and stabilisation of these plants ?

Is it a fact that the Government is releasing only less than 1½ lakhs LPG connections every year ? If so, how much time will it take to clear all the pending applications ? Meanwhile the backlog will increase. So what is the programme before the Government to meet the demand of the people of the country ?

The Minister in his reply has said that they are going to commission some bottling plants. What are those bottling plants and what is the time for their erection and the time for commissioning of those plants ?

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** The hon. Member has covered a very wide ground. I would try to recollect all the points raised by him and reply to them.

The ONGC fractionation plant at Hazira will be commissioned in February 1987. The Barauni Refinery's coker plant was commissioned on January 9, 1986. All these stabilisation programmes at the refineries mentioned have been completed.

Now I would like to explain to the hon. Member the entire situation very briefly. There are three points at which the entire thing should move at a required pace or at the same pace. The availability of the LPG by the end of the 7th Plan period is going to be of the order of 2.38 metric million tonnes. LPG availability at present includes production and some imports. We have also in our country excess capacity for manufacturing of cylinders. But the real bottleneck is that of bottling capacity. At present, LPG-III is in operation and it would be completed by 1-4-88 which would raise the present bottling capacity from 0.97 million tonnes to 1.6 million tonnes. But there would remain a gap between LPG availability and bottling capacity, and we have proposed LPG-IV. The feasibility report is under preparation but the resource constraint has not allowed the Planning Commission to give approval to some LPG bottling projects as yet. So, this would leave a gap of 0.78 million tonnes between LPG availability and bottling capacity. If we are able to utilise the entire LPG by the end of the Seventh Plan period, then we would be raising our customer population from a

little over one crore at the end of this year 1985-86 to nearly two crores. The coverage would be of the order of 90 to 95 lakhs during the Seventh Plan period. But this depends on raising the bottling capacity for which we are making efforts.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** My second supplementary would be whether there is any programme before the Government to popularise the bio-gas plant called Dinabandhu, which is less costly, among the people in the rural areas so that the demand for LPG will be minimised and if so, what is that programme.

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** The programme is very much there. But I would not be able to give the details because it concerns another Ministry.

[Translation]

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, 37 lakh applications were pending in December, 1985. I want to know from the hon. Minister the number of applications, out of 37 lakh applications, which are likely to be cleared by the Government by the end of 1986 ?

[English]

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** The achievement till 31-12-85 was 12.70 lakhs, and the tentative target for 1986-87 is 16 lakhs. This backlog will always remain because new registrations will take place.

**SHRI G.G. SWELL :** The Minister spoke about excess of gas cylinders in the country. It is also a fact that large quantities of our natural gas are being flared. And he talked about difficulties in bottling capacity. Now to us, laymen, all that is so much Greek....

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** He is not a layman, he is an intellectual.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He is talking about bottling. Bottling can be done in many ways.

**SHRI G.G. SWELL :** It does not make reason to us, You have excess cylinders,

you have excess gas which you are flaring. What exactly are your difficulties ?

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** I exactly took the House into confidence to say as to what is the bottleneck....

**MR. SPEAKER :** Bottleneck in bottling.

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** The real bottleneck is in bottling capacity. About the present capacity, the capacity for cylinder-manufacturing in this country is very high—146 lakh cylinders. We would not be able to come up to that level. There would always be excess capacity so far as cylinder-manufacturing is concerned. As far as flaring is concerned, I would like to tell the House that flaring is likely to become minimal very soon in the Western Off-shore of India. But in the Assam Arakan area, flaring is being done and it may continue for some more time for two reasons because the gas fields are scattered over a wide area and some of the industries which are planned for utilisation of the gas available have not come up in time.

Recently, the Assam Chief Minister met me and I reiterated my offer that he should be able to utilise the gas available. We will make it available to them for setting up industries and power plants.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Why not bottling is being done in time ?

**PROF. G.G. SWELL :** I know that in the north eastern India there is a great demand for cooking gas. Why don't you supply it ?

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** The real difficulties are about the limited bottling capacity. The bottling capacity has to be raised.

**PROF. G.G. SWELL :** We want to know what is the bottleneck.

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** The gas that is available in the north east is planned to be used by some industries. There are a number of industries which are being set up. They do not come up in



time because of so many other constraints, because of the situation there and the resources factor. They are trying to do it and they want us to commit ourselves to make the gas available to them for setting up industries.

In so far as the bottling capacity for the entire country is concerned, there is a definite constraint. This is likely to become absolute if they don't increase it further during the 7th Plan period.

**Collaboration agreements for auto parts with Japan**

\*26. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of collaboration agreements signed during the last two years for manufacture of auto parts with Japan and other countries ;

(b) whether any study has been conducted about the impact of such collaboration on indigenous manufacturers ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) During 1984 and 1985, 83 regular foreign collaborations have been approved in the auto ancillary sector. Out of this 22 collaborations are with Japanese manufacturers.

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

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Out of the 83 regular collaborations, I don't know how many irregular collaborations are there. May I know whether the technology transfer is stipulated in the collaboration agreement. If so, of which category ; viz., not available in the country that is being imported or available but to meet the high domestic requirement it is being imported or to promote the export potentiality ; in respect of which of these categories how many collaboration agreements have been entered into,

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : There is nothing irregular I would like to assure the Hon. Member. There are only regular collaborations. For some time talks are going on with different collaborators and these are mentioned in the Press. So, it will refer to that.

Coming to the number of collaborations, mainly these collaborations refer to the advent of new ranges of vehicles which are being introduced in the country and which require new specifications and new standards regarding the components availability.

The Hon. Member is aware of the automotive transformation that is going on in the country. New models are coming in the various fields, two wheelers, three wheelers and four wheelers and these require new components. It is essential, rather quint essential for the development of the auto industry that we should have the new components.

The Hon Member would be happy to know that many among these auto ancillary industries which are now manufacturing indigenous auto ancillaries are also collaborating for manufacture of these new type of components. As I have mentioned in my reply, out of 83, 22 are with Japanese manufacturers ; out of 22, 12 are of the existing manufacturers. Out of 83, 43 manufacturers are also existing manufacturers. They are fully participating in modernising their technology in the field of auto ancillaries.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, in part (b) of my question I had asked whether any study has been conducted about the impact of such collaboration on indigenous manufacturers. The reply to this is that no study has been conducted. So far as existing Indian industry is concerned they are entering into collaboration but my question would be whether by this collaboration the Indian Indigenous industry will be affected and also when it will be possible for complete indigenisation of the technology ?

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : I may assure the hon. Member that in

substance our indigenous capability would not be affected. It will get upgraded and modernised which is necessary in the modern times. By and large the ancillary industry itself has welcomed such development in the field of automative industry. They have welcomed it and it was evident in the Auto-Expo '86 Exhibition which was recently held at Pragati Maidan.

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** When we enter into collaboration agreements in regard to basic models, should we also encourage separate collaboration agreements in regard to ancillary parts ? Is that the best way of indigenising the modern technology. At this rate where do you draw the line, I would like to know from the Minister ?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** It is a piecemeal method.

**SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI :** The hon. Member would agree that both are essential keeping in view the modern technological requirements. In most of the advanced countries in the world, ancillary development is also considered very essential so that the requirements of basic models are also met thereby. So, I would suggest that there is no harm in this. It is rather the usual procedure in most of the countries.

[Translation]

**SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, a number of collaborations are being signed to promote auto industry and a lot of emphasis is being given in this regard. But an essential item which would be required to run these automobiles is petroleum. When the price of petroleum was raised recently, one of the pleas given was to curb its consumption, but on the other hand, you are expanding the auto industries all along and are manufacturing the vehicles in a large number, which would tend to increase the petroleum consumption. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he would effect a cut on this mode of transport or would he go on expanding this industry ?

**SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI :**

The hon. Member would agree with me that we are passing through a phase of industrialization. In the context of industrialization, it is necessary to raise the efficiency of petrol per litre. This is very vital. Today, fuel efficient engines are being produced throughout the world. The usefulness of Maruti vehicle is that it gives more mileage per litre. Therefore, our intention is to import such technology as may reduce petroleum consumption and the vehicles give more mileage.

**SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** When we are going ahead to reduce petroleum consumption by modernising the auto industry, is there any proposal before the Government to convert industrial alcohol into gasolene, as has been done by Brazil, to reduce petroleum consumption ?

**SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI :** Although the suggestion of the hon. Member is worth considering, yet in today's context, we cannot compare ourselves with Brazil.

Sir, Sugar is not produced from Sugarcane in Brazil. They manufacture alcohol from sugarcane ; only a negligible quantity of sugar is produced from sugarcane. I am told and so far as my information goes, that sugarcane in Brazil is used only for making alcohol. As against this, we in our country manufacture mainly sugar from sugarcane. Thereafter, it is used in molasses, etc.

[English]

#### Foreign aid for power generation

\*28. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to seek foreign aid during the Seventh Five Year Plan period for installing 10,000 MW additional generating capacity of power in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI**

ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) A number of power projects have been set up with external assistance including funds received from International Financial Institutions, bilateral aid as well as assistance from various consortia. This practice would continue during the VII Plan. The extent to which foreign assistance would be availed of will be determined by the quantum of additional internal resources available after appraisal of the first year's plan performance.

(b) Projects for which full provision has not been made or no provision is available in the Seventh Plan but which are amenable to a quick start and are of regional importance are being posed for external assistance and each proposal will be considered on its merits.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question asked by me was :

[English]

“Whether Government are considering a proposal to seek foreign aid during the Seventh Five Year Plan period for installing 10,000 M.W. additional generation capacity of power” ?

[Translation]

No reply has been given to this. If we go by our Five Year Plans, we are marching ahead. In the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, it was stated that we were going to evolve a 15 year long term plan. I want to know why no decision has so far been taken, keeping in view that 15 year long term plan? At least this decision should have been taken for the Seventh Plan period and the allocations made for power as demanded by us.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :  
Sir, as I told earlier, some projects can be taken up in the Seventh Plan also and foreign assistance for such power projects can be sought in the same way as we have been doing in the previous five year plans.

Such projects would be selected on merit. Targets for power projects in all the Plans are fixed for five years and based on these targets, the achievements are reviewed.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :  
I had asked whether a 15 year plan was formulated? But no reply to this is forthcoming.

My second supplementary is that what was the quantum of foreign assistance during the Sixth Five Year Plan and how much capacity we installed or commissioned to-date and how much capacity is expected to be installed during the Seventh Plan period with the foreign assistance?

I have my third supplementary also. The Prime Minister had given an assurance in the House that there would be no shortage of power during the Seventh Five Year Plan. I want to know the outline of the scheme through which you propose to meet the shortage because how will you be able to fulfil the assurance when you are still at the stage of mobilisation of funds?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :  
The total power generation capacity in the country at present is 45,000 M.W. In the beginning of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the total generation capacity was 28,000 M.W. It shows that the generation capacity has increased by about 50 per cent during the Sixth Plan. The Barve Survey Committee was appointed to assess the requirement of power in the country by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan and the plan outlay for this Sector. This committee recommended additional capacity of 30595 M.W. and an outlay of Rs. 65,000 crores in the Seventh Plan. But due to resource constraint, cuts were effected and these cuts hit the Department of Power also. We got a little over Rs. 34,000 crores in the Seventh Plan and we set a target of installing 22245 M.W. additional capacity in the Seventh Plan. But according to the estimates of that committee, the gap between the demand and the installed capacity after the installation of additional 22000 M.W. Capacity was about 10,000 M.W. Now the hon. Prime Minister has issued directives that there

should be no shortage of power by the end of the Seventh Plan and that this gap should be bridged during this period. Hence, efforts are being made to mobilize resources for that within the country as also through external assistance, proposals for which are under consideration. As I told you earlier, each proposal will be examined by the Department of Power from technical angles and thereafter it will be examined by the Department of Economic Affairs for the terms and conditions of financial package and based on these aspects, a decision will be taken on merit.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** Hon. Speaker, Sir, as the hon. Minister has said just now that the projects would be selected on merit, I want to know what de merit remains when the hon. Prime Minister has himself said that generation would be increased to the maximum. In view of this, will Rajasthan, the most deficit state, be selected on merit for setting up of a power project ?

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :** Hon. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that the Prime Minister has given directions that there should be no gap between the demand and the installed capacity. Our Plan is for the entire country and it will be our endeavour to see that this gap does not exist in any part of the country.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had particularly asked about Rajasthan.

**SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :** Rajasthan is also a state of this country. *(Interrupts)*

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Should I give an order ?

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** Yes, Sir.

**MR. SPEAKER :** All right.

### **Imbalance in industrialisation due to disparity in investment in public and private sectors**

\*29. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the per Capita amount invested on industrialisation under public and private sectors separately in various States by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this disparity in investment has led to great imbalance in the pace of industrialisation in various States ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken by his Ministry to bridge this gap during the current Plan period ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) :** (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

#### **Statement**

(a) to (c). State-wise data on the amount invested on industrialisation in public and private sectors separately are not available. The Central Statistical Organisation collects data on Factory Sector through annual surveys of industry. An annexure indicating total and per capita invested capital in the Factory Sector, based on the Annual Survey of Industries 1982-83 Summary Results and 1981 Census, is annexed.

The pace of industrialisation in a region or a State depends, besides investments in industry, on a variety of factors like natural endowments, availability of infrastructure, raw material, skilled manpower, entrepreneurial initiative, industrial relations climate and various types of incentives and facilities offered by the State Governments. Dispersal of industry is only one aspect of the policy of promoting balanced regional development. The various measures taken, within the framework of the Five-Year and the Annual Plans, towards this end include location of public sector projects, industrial licensing policy, promotion of village and small-scale industries, establishment of industrial areas and estates, infrastructural development, concessional finance and investment subsidy.

## ANNEXURE

*Statement showing State-wise Total and Per Capita "Invested Capital" in the Factory Sector (Based on the Annual Survey of Industries 1982-83 Summary Results and 1981 Census).*

State	Total Invested Capital* (Rs. Crores)	Per Capita Invested Capital* (Rupees)
Andhra Pradesh	3572.56	667
Assam	557.29	280
Bihar	5962.54	853
Gujarat	5660.31	1660
Haryana	1760.70	1363
Himachal Pradesh	517.15	1208
Jammu & Kashmir	171.41	286
Karnataka	2708.74	729
Kerala	1692.66	665
Madhya Pradesh	4542.27	871
Maharashtra	10796.86	1720
Manipur	3.04	21
Meghalaya	92.54	691
Nagaland	Negligible	Negligible
Orissa	1761.34	668
Punjab	2457.45	1464
Rajasthan	2305.23	673
Tamil Nadu	5041.58	1041
Tripura	17.30	84
Uttar Pradesh	6853.03	618
West Bengal	5284.35	968

\*Provisional.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Hon. Speaker, Sir, the financial institutions also play an important role in industrial development. I want to know the state-wise investment made by various financial institutions ? If there is some disparity in the matter of investment, what instructions are proposed to be issued to the central institutions to bridge the gap ?

**SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI :** Sir, the figures presented before this august House relate to the installed capacity and the investment made and the major part of this investment has been made by the financial institutions. Hence, the per capita invested capital shown in the statement actually indicates the quantum of investment made in a particular State by the financial institutions. Sir, in future....

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** What the Government is doing to bridge the gap, if there is any ?

**SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI :** A committee has been set up under the chairmanship of secretary (Planning), Shri Somayya which is going into the entire question and this question is very important that financial institutions should contribute more for increasing industrial production in backward areas and for setting up more industries there. The financial institution will certainly be consulted in the matter.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** True to his humble nature, the hon. Minister has given a polite and balanced reply to my harsh question. I want to know from him what the Government propose to do to remove disparity in the matter of investment in different states ?

**SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI :** Sir, most humbly, I would say that the harshness which he has not shown in his question, that harshness ...

**MR. SPEAKER :** You want to meet the harshness with politeness ?

**SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI :** I want to say forcefully in proportion to the harshness. (*Interruptions*)

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Capacity utilisation by new cement units

**\*27. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of such new cement units which have not achieved full capacity utilisation as against the national average of 76 per cent ; and

(b) the measures Government propose to take to emphasise upon the management of such units for redeeming their promise of making cement available to consumers at reasonable price ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) :** (a) & (b). Out of new large cement plants which had gone into production during the years 1982-83 to 1985-86 (upto December, 1985), capacity utilisation in respect of four units in the current year has been above 100%. In respect of one unit, the capacity utilisation was 90%. Out of eight units where capacity utilisation was below 76%, two units had commenced production only in 1985-86 and, therefore, it would take them some time to stabilise their production. The low capacity utilisation in respect of other six units was due to internal constraints as well as external constraints. With a view to help the units in over-coming the external constraints such as supply of wagons, coal and power, etc., the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry has been holding regular meetings with the Cement Manufacturers, Coal Department, Railway authorities etc. It may be mentioned that there has been overall increase in the production of cement in the country from 23.32 million in 1982-83 to estimated 32.50 million tonnes in 1985-86. Consequently, cement is now more easily available in the market at comparatively reasonable prices.

### Auto-Expo '86 Exhibition

**\*30. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI :**

**SHRI ANAND SINGH :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be

pleased to state :

(a) the main features/purposes and objective of the Auto-Expo '86 Exhibition which was held in New Delhi in January, 1986 ;

(b) whether any export orders for Indian automobiles were booked in this exhibition ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) :**

(a) To commemorate their silver jubilee, Auto-Expo '86 was organised jointly by the Association of Indian Automobile Manufacturers (AIAM) and Automotive Component Manufacturers Association of India (ACMA), in association with Association of Indian Engineering Industry (AIEI), primarily as an exposition of the technological capability of the Indian automobile industry.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Decision taken on H.B.J. pipeline**

**\*31. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :**

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :**

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

(a) whether a decision on the foreign consortium to implement the Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur gas pipeline project has been finalised ;

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

(c) the terms and conditions on which the contract is proposed to be given ;

(d) the date by which the final decision is likely to be taken ;

(e) whether Government have received representations from certain firms that their tenders have not been properly

evaluated or about the procedures adopted in that regard ; and

(f) if so, the nature of objections raised and the reaction of the Government thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) :** (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). The recommendations received from Gas Authority of India Limited on the award of contract for the construction of the HBJ pipeline are being examined by the Government.

(e) & (f). It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details at this stage.

#### **Setting up of oil terminal at Paradeep Port in Orissa**

**\*32. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation is considering the question of setting up an oil terminal at Paradeep in Orissa ;

(b) whether the Paradeep Port Trust Authority have since earmarked suitable site for the location of the oil terminal ;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in the establishment of oil terminal at Paradeep ; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the implementation of the above proposal ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) :** (a) The feasibility of putting up an oil terminal at Paradeep in Orissa in the Seventh Plan period has been reviewed by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation, but owing to financial constraints, no progress has been made in this regard.

Yes, Sir.

(c) & (d). As stated in the reply to part (a) above, there has been no progress on this proposal owing to financial constraints.

**Separate telecom. and postal circles for Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana**

**\*33. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to create separate telecom. and postal circles for Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana by trifurcating the existing North-Western Circles ;

(b) if so, the action taken so far in this regard and the likely date and venue of the creation and location of the separate circles ; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which a decision would be taken and the date with effect from which they would be created ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) *Postal* : Yes, Sir. A decision has been taken to create separate Postal Circles for Himachal Pradesh and Punjab by trifurcating the North-Western Circle.

*Telecom* : No, Sir.

(b) & (c). *Postal* : Postmasters General, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab will take charge of the two proposed Circles at Ambala. Orders to this effect will be issued as soon as approved officers are available. Thereafter, the headquarters of the two Circles will be shifted to Chandigarh and Simla at a convenient date subject to availability of suitable accommodation and sanction of supporting staff in the light of the present ban on creation of posts.

*Telecom* : The Government has approved creation of Posts of General Managers for the new Telecom. Circles of Himachal Pradesh and Punjab. Action has to be

initiated for creation of these circles. It is not possible to indicate the likely dates of the creation of new circles.

**Production of energy through domestic waste**

**\*34. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of power supply to industries in almost all the States and whether 'domestic waste' can be used for producing energy ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to set up 'domestic waste recycling plants' in order to produce energy ;

(c) if so, in which States ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) & (c). Waste recycling plants to produce energy from sewage waste are in operation at Delhi, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh etc. Such plants are also proposed to be set up in cities along the Ganga (under the Ganga Action Plan) and other cities in India. A pilot plant for generation of power from municipal solid wastes is under installation at Timarpur, Delhi. This project on commissioning in March 1987 will incinerate 300 MT of garbage per day and generate 3.75 MWe. Additional power-from-waste plants are also proposed to be set up in other cities in different States. Some individual as well as community and institutional biogas plants linked to latrines for extraction of energy from waste through biogas have also been set up in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, etc. It is proposed to extend this programme so that sanitation as well as energy recovery can be provided in villages as well as towns.

(d) Not applicable.



**Exemption of de-licensed industries from provisions of M.R.T.P. Act**

\*35. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to exempt all de-licensed industries including shipping and hotel from the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the advantages of the above measure ; and

(d) whether it is not a departure from the Industrial Policy followed so far ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) & (b). The Central Government has exempted the following industries from the requirement of obtaining an approval under the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 :

(i) Shipping Industry ;

(ii) Hotel Industry ; and

(iii) Delicensed Industries.

The exemption has been notified in exercise of the powers vested in the Central Government under Section 22A of the said Act.

(c) The basic approach behind the measure is to channelise investment by the large industrial houses in the above industries which are either capital intensive in nature or are prone to risks or involve sophisticated technology or would result in the development of no-industry districts in the country.

(d) No, Sir.

**De-reserving of items reserved for small sector**

\*36. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :  
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently decided to de-reserve a large number of items reserved for the small-scale industry sector ;

(b) the reasons for de-reserving such a large number of items and whether it will adversely affect the growth of the small-scale industry sector ;

(c) the criteria followed in taking a decision for de-reservation ; and

(d) the incentives proposed to be provided to stimulate growth of small-scale industry sector ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) & (b). Reservation/De-reservation of items for manufacture in the small scale sector is a continuing process. Government of India has appointed a Reservation Committee under the Industries (Development & 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. Government has received certain recommendations from this Committee. Government decision will be taken in due course.

(c) The following types of industries are generally considered for de-reservation :

- 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 sector is unable to ensure quality production and cannot induct modern technology.

(d) Incentives provided for stimulating growth of small scale industries inter-alia include :

1. Fiscal concessions in the matter of excise duty.
2. Priority in the disbursement of loans by financial institutions on concessional rates of interest on liberal terms.
3. Consultancy service, common facilities and technical assistance through Small Industries Service Institutes and Extension Centres.
4. Testing facilities through Regional Testing Centres and Field Testing Stations.
5. Assistance in the procurement of scarce raw materials (indigenous and imported).
6. Reservation of industries for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector.
7. Reservation of items for exclusive purchase by Government from small scale sector.
8. Supply of plant and machinery on hire purchase basis through National Small Industries Corporation.
9. Marketing assistance by National Small Industries Corporation through formation of consortia, organisation/participation in exhibitions/fairs in India and abroad, arrangement of buyer-seller meet, etc.
10. Assistance in exports.
11. Provision of training facilities in Small Industries Service Institutes, Prototype Development & Training Centres, National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, National Institute of Small Industry Extension Training, Tool Rooms, etc.

12. Assistance for modernisation of selected industries.

13. Ancillary development through Joint Plant Committees of Public Sector Undertakings.

#### DMT prices

\*37. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that though Government recently reduced the pooled price of methanol a raw material mixed with paraxylene to make DMT, from Rs. 6800 to Rs. 6300 per tonne, the three DMT manufacturers have not yet brought down DMT prices in line with Government's announcement ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to determine fair prices for polyester fibre and polyester filament yarn made out of DMT ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) The reduction announced by the Government in the pooled price of methanol from 1st December, 1985 has not resulted in any reduction in the selling price of DMT.

(b) The fair selling prices for polyester staple fibre and polyester filament yarn are proposed to be determined through cost study by BICP.

#### Short filling of gas in LPG cylinders

\*39. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of LPG cylinders were found to be short in weight following surprise raids in various LPG bottling plants in the capital ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action being taken by Government in this regards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) & (b). The Weights and Measures Department of the Delhi Administration inspected on January 7 and January 14, 1986, respectively the LPG bottling plants at Shakurbasti of the Indian Oil Corporation and the Bharat Petroleum Corporation.

At IOC's plant, out of the 12 cylinders checked, 10 were found short in weight, by 400 to 900 grams one was found having excess weight of 300 grams and one was accurately filled. At BPC's plant, 7 out of 20 cylinders checked were found short in weight by 150 to 1100 grams, 9 had excess weight by 100 grams to 1450 grams and 4 were accurately filled.

The oil companies are carrying out urgent maintenance of the machines and strengthening the internal checking and control systems in order to minimise the erratic functioning of the automatic filling machines and the weighing systems.

#### Delay in completion of hydel power projects

\*40. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the hydel power projects in the country that have been further delayed in the process of their completion by the end of 1985 stating the period for which delayed and the reasons therefor ;

(b) the estimated cost escalation in respect of each of these projects ;

(c) the nature of the Central agency, if any, monitoring the implementation of these projects and how Government evaluate its working ; and

(d) the time by which the ongoing hydel power projects and now likely to be completed and the manner in which the completion and commissioning of these

projects is to be achieved according to the new schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) & (b). Out of 28 hydro units with a capacity of 1167.5 MW programmed for commissioning during 1985-86, 3 units with a total capacity of 95.5 MW are likely to slip. The delay in commissioning of these units is likely to be about 6 to 9 months which is primarily due to slippages in completion of civil construction and hydro mechanical works. Escalation in cost in respect of these units will be known after the projects are completed.

(c) Central Electricity Authority is monitoring the implementation of these projects and have been discharging this function in a satisfactory manner.

(d) These units are likely to be commissioned during 1986-87. The need for effective project management and close monitoring is being constantly emphasised on project authorities. Central Electricity Authority is also monitoring the completion of these projects on regular basis.

#### Acquiring of disproportionate assets by officials in public sector undertakings

224. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government in regard to the officials in public sector undertakings acquiring assets disproportionate to their known income ;

(b) how many such cases have been reported so far from units like Coal India, Steel Authority of India Ltd., State Trading Corporation, Metals and Mineral Trading Corporation, Oil India, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Projects and Development India Limited., Engineering Projects Ltd., Hindustan Steel Construction Ltd. and similar other major public sector undertakings ; and

(c) whether the officers of these undertakings against whom cases have been reported were suitably prosecuted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Model Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules, *inter alia* provide that possession of pecuniary resources or property disproportionate to the known sources of income by the employee or on his behalf by another person, which the employee cannot satisfactorily account for, will be treated as misconduct.

(b) & (c). Information about the number of cases reported from major public sector units is not readily available. The same is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Pilferage from CCL mines in Talcher**

225. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item 'Pilferage from Central Coalfields Limited mines in Talcher' appearing in the 'Financial Express', New Delhi, dated the 4 February, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps which are proposed to be taken to stop this pilferage which is depriving the Centre and the State Government of a huge amount of revenue ?

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

(b) The newsitem refers to illegal mining of coal and pilferage of coal from collieries of Central Coalfields Limited in Talcher.

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Scheme for production of power energy from garbage**

226. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman, Karnataka State Electricity Board has stated that upto 15 Mega Watt of power could be produced from the garbage in the Bangalore city ;

(b) if so, whether Centre is proposing any scheme to produce power energy from garbage ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Chairman, Karnataka Electricity Board had indicated that according to certain estimates, 10 to 15 MW of power could be produced from the garbage of Bangalore.

(b) & (c). The Centre is implementing a Project at Timarpur, Delhi which will incinerate 300 MT of garbage per day and will have an installed capacity of 3.75 MW. This Project is due for commissioning in March 1987. It is proposed to have energy from garbage plants set up in other Indian cities as well. The detailed analysis of garbage is under progress in some cities and the technical feasibility will be ascertained after completion of these analysis.

#### **Upgradation of sub-post offices in district Khargone in Madhya Pradesh**

227. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of sub-post offices, which are likely to be upgraded in the district of Kahrgone in Madhya Pradesh ; and

(b) the time by which these will be upgraded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) & (b). There are no proposals at present for upgradation of any sub post office in the district of Khargone in Madhya Pradesh.

**Fiscal policies obstructing growth of small scale units**

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

(a) whether it has been noticed in the past that India's fiscal policy had in some respect been obstructing the growth of small scale units ;

(b) if so, whether Government have decided to remove all fiscal disincentives in the way of the growth of small industries into medium and large scale industries ; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to remove factors responsible in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Small Scale Units are provided fiscal concessions in the matter of excise duty and priority in the disbursement of loans by financial institutions on concessional rates of interest on liberal terms. Government policy has, therefore, all along aimed at promoting the small scale units. The concessions granted to such units are reviewed from time to time with a view to accelerate their growth.

**Pharmaceutical industries in India and check on production of drugs**

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

(a) the number of pharmaceutical industries functioning in India ;

(b) the number of foreign pharmaceutical industries out of them :

(c) whether it is a fact that there are a large number of unlicensed manufacturers of drugs running their business in the country and they are producing poor quality drugs ;

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken to check such companies and action taken against them ; and

(e) the details of method adopted by Government to check the quality of medicines produced by the licensed manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) & (b). To the extent details are available, there are about 253 units in the organised sector which are manufacturing drugs and pharmaceuticals. Out of these, 10 are FERA companies, having direct foreign equity exceeding 40%.

(c) To the extent information is available, no company in the organised sector is engaged in the production of drugs without any industrial approval.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Companies engaged in the manufacture of drugs have to comply with the provisions of the Drug & Cosmetic Act, 1940 and the rules thereunder which are administered by the State Governments.

**Establishment of cement factory in Chhota Udaypur (Baroda)**

230. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are deposits of lime stone in the area of Chhota Udaypur in Baroda district in Gujarat ;

(b) whether Government propose to establish a cement factory in public sector in that area ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the other measures being taken to utilise the lime stone ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM): (a) According to the Government of Gujarat, there are no limestone deposits suitable for the manufacture of cement in Chhota Udaipur area of Baroda district in Gujarat.

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

#### Rise in price of coal

231. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently raised the prices of coal;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission has also approved this proposal after studying the growth alongwith its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) & (b). Coal prices fixed w.e.f. 8.1.1984 on the recommendations of the Bureau of Industrial Costs & Prices, were due for revision w.e.f. 1.4.1985. Since then, there has been significant increase in the cost of production of coal on account of escalation in the cost of inputs such as stores, explosives, timber etc., increase in wages due to rise in the ceiling for grant of bonus/ex-gratia, revision of rates of Industrial D.A., increase in underground allowance etc., increase in the price of petrol, oil and lubricant (POL), increase in Railway freight/fare, higher incidence of depreciation and interest charges etc.

Coal India Limited, therefore, requested for upward revision of coal prices and the same was considered by Government and the pit-head prices of coal have been revised w.e.f. 9.1.1986.

(c) Planning Commission concurred in the proposal of the Department of Coal for revision of coal prices.

#### Increase in ceiling on remuneration for Corporate Managers

232. SHRI SANAT KUMAR

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

(a) whether Government are raising the ceiling on remuneration for Corporate Managers, who are already the highest paid persons in the country;

(b) whether Government are also proposing to do away with the need for companies to take prior approval for fixing the remuneration everytime a Managing Director is appointed;

(c) if so the reasons therefor and whether any guidelines have been or are being laid down in this behalf, the broad outlines thereof;

(d) whether Government are also considering to do away with the need to publish the names of the employees drawing more than Rs. 36,000 a year in the Balance Sheets of the Company; and

(e) if so, the considerations which have weighed with them in doing so?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e). In view of the recommendations of the High-Powered Expert Committee on Companies and M.R.T.P. Acts (Sachar Committee) and several representations received, Government is considering certain amendments to the Companies Act. Proposals in this behalf have not yet been finalised.

#### Functioning of Public Service Telephones in Delhi

233. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even in metropolitan cities like Delhi the 'Public Service Telephone' like '199', '198' and '197' often do not respond at all even during day time;

(b) whether these public service telephones are expected to work 24 hours a day;

(c) the reasons taken for such a state of affairs ; and

(d) the steps taken to make these services dependable ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In view of reply at (a) and (b) above question does not arise.

(a) To improve Directory Enquiry Service '197' it is proposed to computerise the same. Also daily test calls are made to '197', '198' and '199' services and remedial action is taken wherever any deficiency is found.

[*Translation*]

**STD facility for metropolitan cities from Saharsa district in Bihar**

234. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the major cities and metropolitan cities for which STD facility is available from Saharsa district in Bihar ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the time by which STD facility is proposed to be provided for those metropolitan cities for which it has not been provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) At present Saharsa district headquarter in Bihar is not having S.T.D. facilities with major cities and metropolitan cities.

(b) & (c). The provision of STD facilities to a place is dependent upon the completion of following items of work.

(i) Installation of automatic exchange of appropriate type at that station.

(ii) installation of reliable transmission medium required for linking that station to national network.

(iii) Installation of appropriate termination in the trunk automatic exchange to which the station is to be connected.

(iv) Installation of required terminating equipment in the local exchange of that station.

The above items of work in case of Saharsa is likely to be completed during the 7th Plan period and STD facility will be provided thereafter.

[*English*]

**Appointment of retired persons in Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited**

235. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the officers who are still working in Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited after completing 58 years of age (or after their retirement) as heads/consultants/advisers etc. giving their age as on 31st December, 1985, designation, qualifications, field of activity salary and perks ; and

(b) Government's policy regarding appointment of such retired persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The names of officers with the requisite details are given in the attached statement.

(b) It is Government's Policy that extension/re-employment of officers beyond the age of their superannuation should be resorted to only in exceptional circumstances.

## Statement

*List of officers who are working as heads/consultants/advisers etc. in BHEL after completing 58 years of age or after their retirement*

Sl. No.	Name & date of birth	Present Designation	Qualifications	Field of Activities	Salary	Perks
1.	Sh. N.S.N. Murthy 12.8.26 (Term expires on 24th Feb. 86)	Adviser	B.Sc. (Hons) DIISC (Elec)	Integrated Energy Schemes under Deptt. of Non- Conventional Energy Sources Programme	Rs. 1000 P.M. (Consolidated)	1. House Rent Allowance Com- pany Accommo- dation.  2. Official Trans- port or reimburse- ment of transport expenditure for official journeys.  3. Medical facili- ties.
2.	Sh. V.C. Tandon 22.7.27 (Term expires on 24.7.86)	Adviser	M.A.	To advise the Management on opinion poll and survey	Rs. 2000 P.M. (Consolidated)	—do—



- |   |                         |                         |  |   |      |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|---|------|
| 3. Sh. D.R. Malik<br>12.6.13<br>(Term expires in<br>May, 1986)  | Part-time<br>consultant | B.Sc. IOFS<br>MIBF/MIIM | Steel Melting Shop at<br>Central Foundry Forge<br>Plant, Hardwar   | Rs. 1000 P.M.<br>as retainer fee<br>and Rs. 250 per<br>day for Meeting<br>expenses during<br>stay at Hardwar. | —do— |
| 4. Sh. R.S. Sabharwal<br>2.2.27<br>(Term expires on<br>31.3.86) | Special<br>Assignment   | B.A.                    | Specific assignments on<br>finalisation of cases with<br>Customs, old contracts<br>with M/s. Skoda, M/s.<br>Siemens and M/s.<br>Prommashexport | Rs. 1100 P.M.<br>(Consolidated)   | —do— |

**Applicability of liberalised licensing policy to drug industry**

236. SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent liberalisation of the licensing policy is applicable to the drug industry, including MRTP, FERA and ex-FERA companies ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for excluding these companies from the benefits of liberalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) & (b). Liberalisation measures include faster disposals of applications for industrial approvals and de-licensing. For all categories of companies, applications for industrial approvals are being disposed with greater expedition. The scheme of de-licensing, however, is applicable to non-FERA/non-MRTP companies only.

[*Translation*]

**Alternative sources of fuel**

238. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to find alternative sources of fuel following increase in the prices of oil ;

(b) if so, the alternative sources of fuel found since 1982 to date ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Biogas, Energy Plantations, Briquetted Residues, and solar cookers for cooking, alcohols like ethanol, and methanol, Solar, biomass and wind sources for power in rural areas in lieu of diesel

and electric vehicles have been developed. Work is continuing to utilise these sources wherever feasible and also to develop more economical systems.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Toning up of coal management**

240. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether coal is becoming costlier day by day because of poor quality of management, and because it is a case of administered price ; and

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by Government to tone up the management ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) & (b). Increasing cost of coal is on account of various factors, some of which are beyond the control of management, such as, escalation in the cost of capital goods, inputs and stores, increase in wages and other benefits, increase in the cost of petroleum products and freight and increase in depreciation and interest charges. However, management also plays a crucial role in making the working of mines and productivity of coal more cost efficient. This can be done by better utilisation of capacities of plant and equipment, adoption and utilisation of modern technology, better inventory control, involvement of the labour in management and improved cooperation, reduction and deployment of surplus labour, training of the personnel, reduction in pit-head stocks and improvement in transportation, production of quality coal and its supply to the consumers, etc.

Improvement in management so as to make it result-oriented is a continuous process and Government is laying special emphasis in this sector.

**Vacancies of judges in Supreme Court and High Courts**

241. SYED SHAHABUDDIN :  
PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :

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

(a) the number of posts of judges and additional judges in the Supreme Court and High Courts vacant as on 31 December, 1985 ;

(b) the number of vacancies in the High Courts for more than one year ;

(c) the number of appointments made during 1985 ; and

(d) whether Government propose to work out a procedure for anticipating a vacancy so that it can be filled as soon as it occurs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) As on 31.12.1985, 3 posts of judges were vacant in the Supreme Court. On the same date, 47 posts of permanent Judges and 15 posts of Additional Judges were vacant in the High Courts.

(b) There were 29 vacancies in the High Courts for more than one year.

(c) During 1985, 32 fresh appointments

of Additional Judges/permanent Judges were made in the High Courts.

(d) A time-schedule for taking advance action for filling posts of Judges which are likely to fall vacant has already been stressed on the Chief Ministers of the States and the Chief Justices of the High Courts.

#### Pending cases in Supreme Court and High Courts

242. PROF. MADHU DANDA-VATE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases pending in Supreme Court and High Courts in the country ; and

(b) the steps taken to clear these arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Information as furnished by the Registries of Supreme Court and High Courts is given in attached statement No. I.

(b) steps taken to reduce pendency are given in attached Statement No. II.

#### Statement I

#### *Pending cases in Supreme Court and High Courts*

Name of the Court	Number of cases pending
	(As on 31.12.1985)
Supreme Court	
Regular hearing matters	47,143
Admission matters	40,104
Miscellaneous matters	79,072
Total :	1,66,319

HIGH COURTS	Number of cases pending
	(As on 31.12.1985)
Andhra Pradesh	90,617
Gujarat	41,750
Patna	56,904
Punjab & Haryana	40,285
	(As on 30.6.1985)
Allahabad	2,42,379
Bombay	1,06,657
Delhi	74,226
Himachal Pradesh	9,768
Jammu & Kashmir	27,515
Karnataka	91,510
Kerala	1,14,122
Madhya Pradesh	52,463
Madras	1,49,469
Orissa	26,923
Rajasthan	49,102
Sikkim	51
	(As on 31.12.1984)
Calcutta	1,39,050
	(As on 31.12.1983)
Gauhati	13,403

### Statement II

#### *Steps taken from time to time to reduce pendency :*

The following steps have been taken in recent years to reduce pendency in the Supreme Court and High Courts :

1. The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from judgment of Single Judge of the High Court in Second Appeal (Vide Section 100-A).

2. The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973.

3. The Judge strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17, excluding the Chief Justice, with effect from 31-12-1977 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

4. The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March 1977 to 430 on 1st February, 1986.

5. The Supreme Court has also taken the following measures :

- (i) Priority is given to certain matters ;
- (ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed daily ;
- (iii) Writ Petitions with identical questions are grouped together and batches running from 50 to 100 matters are listed together for hearing ;
- (iv) Other matters involving identical questions are also identified from time to time and put together and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early ;
- (v) The Supreme Court Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite sometime, the Court of late, has started wherever possible, dispensing with the preparation of records, and hearing the appeals on Special Leave Paper-Book itself, after the parties have filed their counter-affidavits and affidavits in reply ;
- (vi) To save the Court's time, the Honourable the Chief Justice of India is taking mentioning after Court's hours, which were previously taking at least about one hour ;
- (vii) In criminal Appeals, Counsel for the Appellant is required to file cyclostyled record to save time in getting it printed, so that the matters could be heard early ;

(viii) The Supreme Court Rules have been amended empowering Honourable Judge in Chambers and the Registrar to dispose of certain types of matters which were previously being listed in the Court. This has been to save the Court's time ;

(ix) Specialized benches are constituted to list particular type of matters relating to that branch of law in which the Honourable Judges constituting the Specialized Bench are experts. This enable the Specialized Bench to dispose of such matter expeditiously.

6. Apart from the above, certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases :

- (a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts ;
- (b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates ;
- (c) Dispensing with printing of records ;
- (d) Expediting and giving priority of matters under certain Acts.

7. The recommendations contained in the 79th report of the Law Commission have been examined. As action on majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Governments and High Courts, these have been sent to them alongwith the views of the Union Government and they have been requested to take necessary action.

8. The Government have entrusted to the Law Commission the study of the judicial system to introduce necessary reforms. The terms of reference are :

- (a) the need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by :
  - (i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas

- the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes ;
- (ii) setting up a system of participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and centres ;
- (iii) establishing other tiers or systems within the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of work in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
- (b) the matters for which Tribunals (excluding services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part XIV-A of the Constitution need to be established expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working.
- (c) the procedural laws with a view generally to disposing of cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation, delays in hearing of cases and reform in procedures and procedural laws and particularly to devising procedures appropriate to the forums envisaged in items (a) (i) and (a) (ii) ;
- (d) the method of appointments to subordinate courts/subordinate judiciary ;
- (e) the training of judicial officers ;
- (f) the role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice ;
- (g) the desirability of formulation of the norms which the Government and the public sector undertakings should follow in the settlement of disputes including a review of the present system for conduct of litigation on behalf of the Government and such undertakings ;
- (h) the cost of litigation with a view

to lessening the burden on the litigants ;

- (i) formation of an All India Judicial Service ;
- (j) such other matters as the Commission considers proper or necessary for the purposes aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

9. The Government have constituted an informal Committee of 3 Chief Justices to examine the problem of arrears in High Courts and suggest remedial measures.

[Translation]

#### Facts on oil Reserves in Bettiah District of Bihar

243. SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the experts of Oil and Natural Gas Commission have stated that there are large reserves of oil below six thousand feet in Bettiah district of Bihar ;

(b) whether the plant installed by the Commission had cracked after drilling upto the depth of 5,400 feet due to defective foundation and the work came to a standstill and the Commission stated that there was no oil at that place ;

(c) whether Soviet experts after conducting survey of this area have pointed out that oil is available beyond the depth of 6000 feet ;

(d) whether it is a fact that Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 32 crores on this project ; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA

SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The well Gandak-1 in the Bettiah District was drilled as a parametric well to obtain sub-surface geological information. The drilling was terminated when the igneous rocks were encountered as that fulfilled the objective of drilling.

(d) The exploratory expenditure on this well was about Rs. 8.2 crores.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

**Centrally Sponsored Projects in Southern States**

244. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the power projects in Southern States that are sponsored by the Union Government ;

(b) the total power output from the Centrally sponsored projects in the Southern States during 1985 ;

(c) the details of its distribution, State-wise ; and

(d) the extent of energy reserves available at the end of last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station, Kalapakkam Atomic Power Plant and Neyveli Lignite Thermal Power Station have been set up in Southern Region in the Central Sector.

(b) The gross output of energy from these stations during 1985 (January to December) was about 8190 MU.

(c) Actual supply of energy from the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station during the period January to

December, 1985, was as under :

	MU
Andhra Pradesh	1557.7
Karnataka	787.1
Tamil Nadu	388.2
Goa	68.1

The entire output of energy from Kalapakkam Atomic Plant and Neyveli Lignite Thermal Power Station during this period was utilised by Tamil Nadu.

(d) The entire output from these stations was utilized.

**Exemption of public sector from provisions of MRTP Act**

245. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exemption of the public sector from the purview of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act is against the recommendations made in the Sachar Committee Report ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is correct that the amendments to the MRTP Act will result in excluding large companies and encompassing smaller industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Sachar Committee has recommended that public sector should be brought within the purview of the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 as regards monopolistic, restrictive and unfair trade practices. The Committee is not against the exemption to public sector as regards concentration of economic power in the hands of the State for such exemption is in public interest providing, as it does, countervailing force against monopolies.

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

**Unauthorised use of Private Telephones by Telephone Staff**

246. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received from consumers in Delhi about unauthorised use of private telephones by telephone staff including diversion of telephones to "favoured" persons ;

(b) if so, whether any redress has been given to complaints ; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty staff, if any ?

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

(b) & (c). Sometimes such complaints are received generally after receipt of bills by the subscribers. In such cases because of belated state, it is not possible to identify the guilty telephone staff, if any.

If the actual callers are traced, rebates in bills are given to the aggrieved subscribers while corresponding bills are sent to subscribers suspected to have used the line by diversion.

**Soft wood using industries**

247. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of major industries in the country utilising soft-wood like bamboo, reed, eucalyptus ;

(b) the installed capacity and the actual production of the units for the last three years ;

(c) whether the actual installed capacity is being utilized by these units, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(d) the units (State-wise) that are affected due to short supply of raw materials, lock-outs etc. ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to remove the shortage of raw material and other impediments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) There are 23 units in the country engaged in the manufacture of paper and paper board utilising soft-wood like bamboo, reed and eucalyptus.

(b) & (c). The installed capacities of these units, their production and capacity utilisation during the last three years are as follows :

Year	Installed capacity	Production	Capacity utilization
1983	11,60,860	7,46,370	64%
1984	11,60,860	7,85,240	67%
1985	11,72,360	7,90,370	67%

The capacity utilisation of these units is low on account of a variety of problems including financial constraints, managerial shortcomings, raw material shortages, etc.

(d) The units affected are as follows :

1 Assam : Ashok Paper Mills

2 Bihar : Rohtas Industries

3. West Bengal :

(i) Titaghur Paper Mills

(ii) Bengal Paper Mills.

(e) The problems of the Paper Industry are kept in view by the Industry, Government, Financial Institutions and other concerned agencies, while formulating appropriate remedial measures. Some of the units have taken up modernisation and technological upgradation with a view to achieving increased economic useage of



raw materials, higher yield, reduction in energy consumption, improvement of quality, pollution control and prevention of obsolescence. A package of fiscal reliefs, by way of excise concessions, and reduction/waiver of customs duty for imported raw materials has been extended to the paper industry. Infrastructural support has been improved by increasing allocation of coal to the industry.

[Translation]

**Gas-based thermal power station at Ramgarh, Jaisalmer**

248. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what would be the capacity of the gas-based thermal power station at Ramgarh (Jaisalmer) ;

(b) the progress made so far in regard to the construction of the said power station ; and

(c) the time by which the said power station will be ready to supply power to Jaisalmer district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). The gas-based power project at Ramgarh, with an installed capacity of 3 MW, proposed by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, has been accepted for inclusion in the State's Seventh Five-Year Plan. The time-frame for completion of the project could be decided after placement of orders for equipment by the State Electricity Board.

[English]

#### Places where oil found

249. SHRI MADAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the places where oil and other petroleum products have been found recently ; and

(b) the estimated quantity of oil resources in these places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Oil and gas have been found at the following places in the country during April 1985 to January 1986 :

State	Place/ Structure	Nature of the find
<b>ON-SHORE</b>		
Andhra	Narsapur	Gas
	Tatipaka	Gas
	Kaza	Gas
Assam :	Tinkhong-Tinali Rajgarh	Oil Oil
Gujarat	Karjisan Pakhajan	Gas Oil
Tamil Nadu :	Narimanam	Oil & Gas
<b>OFF-SHORE</b>		
West Coast	B-147	Gas
	Panna East	Oil & Gas
	D-18	Oil
	D-172	Oil & Gas

(b) The above discoveries exploratory and the quantity of oil and gas resources will be known after the structures are delineated.

#### LPG agencies in Kerala

250. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of LPG agencies in Kerala at present ;

(b) whether the existing agencies are able to cater to the entire requirements in Kerala ;

(c) if not, whether new agencies are going to be allotted ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) There are 96 LPG distributorships operating in Kerala at present.

(b) to (d). While the existing distributorships are servicing the present customer population, new distributorships have been planned by the oil industry for better coverage and new customers. The details of the proposed distributorships are given in the attached statement.

#### Statement

*The details of the LPG distributorships planned to be created in the State of Kerala by the Oil Industry under its various Marketing Plans*

#### INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD.

1. Chittoor/Thathamangalam
2. Punelur
3. Adoor/Perakode
4. Neyyatinkara
5. Vypeen
6. Pathanapuram
7. Nedumangad
8. Paravoor
9. Kanjirapalli/Por kunram
10. Haripad
11. Vadanapalli/Tripayar
12. Nenmara/Ayalur

13. Cherai/Edauankad
14. Trivandrum (2 locations)
15. Kuttuparamba
16. Ambalapuzha
17. Kaipamangalam
18. Mannarghat
19. Trichur
20. Kattakada
21. Feroko
22. Palghat/Podussery
23. Aroor
24. Chathanoor
25. Vadakkancherry
26. Nemom
27. Mallapalli
28. Soornad North/Soornad South
29. Parassala
30. Manalur
31. Chirayinkil
32. Quilon
33. Perambra
34. Thamrassery
35. Payyoli
36. Parappanangadi
37. Aranmula
38. Erumeli
39. Mattanur
40. Tirurangadi
41. Kunnamangalam
42. Kollengode
43. Nilambur
44. Puthupally
45. Komni
46. Karakulam
47. Cochin (2 locations)

48. Anchal  
49. Mananthavady  
50. Mannar  
51. Pampady  
52. Kilikolloor/Kottamkara.

**BHARAT PETROLEUM  
CORPORATION LTD.**

53. Cochin  
54. Ollur  
55. Thiruvella  
56. Alleppy  
57. Balarampuram  
58. Perinthal Manna  
59. Kalpetta  
60. Ponnani  
61. Peermade  
62. Thodu Pusha  
63. Idukki  
64. Munnar

**HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM  
CORPORATION LTD.**

65. Calicut (2 locations)  
66. Trichur  
67. Beypore  
68. Kumbala  
69. Cochin  
70. Trivandrum  
71. Alleppey  
72. Taliparambha  
73. Kodyeri  
74. Palghat

**Improvement in Telephone Service in  
Prakasam and Guntur Districts of  
Andhra Pradesh**

251. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the

Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of computerised telex and microwave system exchanges proposed to be introduced in Guntur and Prakasam Districts of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) other measures proposed to be taken to improve the working condition of telephones in Prakasam and Guntur Districts of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) One small computerised 20 lines telex exchange has recently been commissioned at Chilikaluripet in Guntur Distt. No further electronic Telex exchange in these districts is planned at present. The following microwave schemes are working/planned :

1. Guntur—Tenali-Vijawada (working)
2. Guntur—Narsaraopet (UHF working)
3. Guntur—Chilikaluripet—  
Sattana Palli ) Planned

(b) and (c). Telephone system working in these districts is satisfactory. To improve it further, routine tests are taken and prompt remedial action followed. Additional trunk circuits are being provided on traffic justification. Service is being monitored periodically by the Department and immediate steps taken to improve in the weak areas.

**Recession in automobile industry**

252. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a recession in the automobile industry ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to limit the growth of capacity in this sector

in order to save on the oil consumption ; and

(d) if so, the facts thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) No, Sir. However in case of Commercial vehicles only the growth in sales is somewhat less than anticipated.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Adequate capacity has been approved in this sector to meet projected demand. The strategy is to optimise use of petroleum products through improvement in fuel efficiency of vehicles.

(d) Does not arise.

**Opening of telegraph offices in Dhule District of Maharashtra**

**253. SHRI MANIKARAO HODLYA GAVIT :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dhule District which is the most backward Adivasi district of Maharashtra State, has been facing great difficulty due to non-availability of telegraph offices ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open new telegraph offices in each town having population of more than 5,000 in that district ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) No, Sir. Adequate telegraph facilities are available that includes one Departmental Telegraph Office and 43 Long Distance Public Telephones with telegraph facilities in the District of Dhule.

(b) Combined Offices (Telegraph Office) are available in towns with more than 5,000 population in the District of Dhule.

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

**Delay in execution of power project in Kerala**

**254. SHRI SURESH KURUP :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inordinate delay in executing the various power projects in Kerala has caused tremendous escalation in the cost of these projects ;

(b) the names of such projects together with due original outlay and the escalated cost ; and

(c) the main reasons for the delay in execution ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :** (a) to (c). The setting up of power projects is a complex task involving various agencies and requiring sequential matching of a wide variety of inputs. Delay on the part of any one agency or mismatch in supplies of key material is liable to result in time and cost over-runs.

It is difficult to indicate precisely the escalation in costs due only to the delays in their completion, since cost escalation is also due to various other factors such as general increase in prices, increased prices of equipment, materials etc.

A statement indicating the time and cost over-runs in respect of power projects in Kerala along with reasons for delay in their execution is attached.

## Statement

*On-going Hydro Electric Projects in Kerala State*

Sl. No.	Name of Project and Capacity in MW	Original cost (Crores)	Revised Estimated cost (Crs.)	Original Commg. Schedule	Likely date of Commg.	Reasons for delay
1.	Idamalayar (2 × 37.5 MW)	23.40	89.00	78-79	Unit-I rotated in July 1985. Unit-II 1986-87	Contractual problems, non-availability of adequate funds, rectification work in power tunnel.
2.	Idukki St. II (3 × 130 MW)	31.68	80.00	84-85	Unit-I commd. in Oct., 1985. Unit-II —Feb., 1986. Unit-III —86-87	Contractual problems, delay in deliveries/problems of equipments, unit erection.
3.	Kakkad (2 × 25 MW)	18.60	50.00	84-85	89-90	Contractual problems, non-availability of adequate funds.
4.	Kallada (2 × 7.5 MW)	11.80	12.50	84-85	89-90	Contractual problems, non-availability of adequate funds, delay in deliveries/problems of equipments.
5.	Lower Periyar (3 × 60 MW)	88.43	142.07	89-90	90-91	Delay in placement of order for generating units and completion of various civil works.

[*Translation*]

**Facilities/schemes for employment opportunities in rural areas**

255. SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of facilities/schemes in force at present to provide employment/semi-employment to the people in rural areas, particularly to women ;

(b) whether the scheme of providing 'Amber Charkha' to rural and urban women is also included in these schemes ;

(c) whether Government feel that these charkhas will help them to earn their livelihood ;

(d) if so, the action being taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The programme relating to distribution of charkhas is proposed to be expanded during the Seventh Plan period.

(e) Does not arise.

**Statement**

The Khadi & Village Industries Programme, mainly implemented by KVIC in rural areas, provide substantial employment opportunities to women. KVIC provides assistance for training, supply of equipment, construction of work-sheds and godowns, working capital for purchase of raw-materials, production and marketing. It also provides assistance for share capital

to cooperatives and gives capital formation loans to institutions registered under Societies Registration Act, 1860. A number of village industries included in the schedule to KVIC Act like collection of Forest Plants and Fruits, Manufacture of Gum Resins, Manufacture of Katha, Cottage Match Industry, Bamboo and Canework etc., and Khadi provide employment opportunities to women. In Khadi, the spinning activity is undertaken almost entirely by women folk.

2. Under the integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) assistance is provided to families below to poverty line to increase their income. As a special scheme of IRDP, a programme of development of women and children in rural areas was started in 1982 in 50 selected districts of 22 States on a pilot project basis. The objective of this programme is to focus attention on women members of the family below the poverty line so as to improve their socio-economic status through creation of various opportunities for income generation activities on self-sustaining basis. This scheme provides supporting service to women in the form of child care facilities, etc.

3. The TRYSEM scheme launched in 1979 intends to train the rural youth (18-35 years of age) from the target group of families in the rural areas, in technical skills to enable them to take up self-employment in vocations in the broad fields of agriculture and allied activities, industry, services and business activities etc. One rural youth per eligible family is selected under this scheme.

4. Another programme to provide employment/semi-employment is the National Rural Employment Programme implemented through District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) set up in all the Districts of the country.

[*English*]

**Increase in assets of companies due to raising of assets limit of MRTP Units**

256. SHRI H.M. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the raising of the assets

limit applicable to the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Units has resulted in increase in the total assets of several companies ;

(b) whether this is also the result of the amalgamation of some companies into one ; and

(c) whether Government propose to make revaluation on the basis of fresh norms ?

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

(b) Amalgamation of some companies into one would, generally, not result in increase in the total assets of the amalgamating companies.

(c) In view of (a) does not arise.

**Take over of Titagarh Paper Mills Co. Ltd.,  
West Bengal**

257. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum dated 21 January 1986 from Bengal Kagazkal Mazdoor Union (CITU), 25-Parganas regarding taking over of the management of Titagarh Paper Mills Co. Limited, West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the salient points raised by the Union in the said memorandum ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) In the Memorandum referred to, Government has been requested to take steps to lift the lock out in the No. 1 unit and for withdrawal of the notice of closure of No. 2 unit of Titagarh Paper

Mills, active participation by Govt. in the management of the Company by reconstitution of the Board of Directors, and also take over of the management of the Company.

(c) The financial institutions are engaged in working out the modalities for the revival and rehabilitation of the Company. The Central Govt. has no proposal under consideration to take over the management of the Company under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act.

**Payment of royalty to Daimler Benz of  
West Germany**

258. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a royalty payment of 3.5 per cent spread over a 10-year period to Daimler Benz of West Germany, the makers of Mercedes cars which has collaboration with Bajaj Tempo, was approved by the Ministry of Industry and communicated to Daimler Benz ;

(b) whether on the intervention of the Ministry of Finance the royalty payment was reduced to 3 per cent for a period of 7 years ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether such a change would not impinge upon the reliability and credibility of official announcements and communications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Approval for 3.5% royalty spread over a period of seven years was conveyed to the Indian company M/s. Bajaj Tempo Ltd.

(b) to (d). The matter is under reconsideration on the advice of Ministry of Finance,

**Self-sufficiency in oil production**

259. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND  
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the production of crude in India during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) the estimated production of crude during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(c) whether the crude production would be able to meet the requirements of the country during 1985-1990 ; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to achieve self-sufficiency in crude production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND  
NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA  
SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) 102.7 million  
tonnes.

(b) 159 million tonnes.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Some of the steps proposed to increase the production of crude and move towards self-sufficiency are :

(i) Intensification of exploration which may eventually lead to enhanced production.

(ii) Intensification of work-over operations.

(iii) Use of enhanced oil recovery techniques.

(iv) Induction of advanced technology.

(v) Conservation measures aimed to curb consumption.

**Telephone exchanges in hill areas of Himachal Pradesh**

260. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI :  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges proposed to be set up in the hill areas of Himachal Pradesh during 1986-87 ;

(b) the names of the places where telephone exchanges were set up during the last three years ; and

(c) the names of the telephone exchanges proposed to be covered with Satellite ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of telephone exchanges proposed to be set up in the hilly areas of Himachal Pradesh during 1986-87 is 15.

(b) The information is given in the attached statement.

(c) Kalpa and Koylong exchanges are proposed to be connected with Satellite medium.

**Statement**

*Names of the exchanges set up during the last three years in Himachal Pradesh*

1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 opened so far	Proposed to be opened upto 31-3-86
1	2	3	4
1. Kuthera	1. Swarghat	1. Indora	1. Khora
2. Dadasiba	2. Bharmour	2. Bara	2. Manikaran



1	8	3	4
3. Gherwin	3. Chaura	3. Sukhibain	3. Lanj
4. Dhaneta	4. Bhurany	4. Khundun	4. Masrehar
5. Fatehpur	5. Galore	5. Mohrian	5. Pir Saluhi
6. Bhang	6. Lamblee		6. Panjavar
7. Baroh	7. Tonidevi		7. Baramana
8. Sataun	8. Gangath		8. Baragoan
9. Daroh	9. Kandwal		9. Nagli
10. Bhera	10. Rakkar		10. Jabli
11. Dunera	11. Ranital		11. Khaire
12. Santokhgarh	12. Sunhi		
13. Haripur (Kulu)	13. Dharampur		
14. Paror	14. Kotti		
15. Deothi	15. Paddar		
16. Naina-Tikkar	16. Nagwain		
17. Tikkar	17. Ghana Hatti		
18. Nandpur	18. Rawlakair		
19. Deori-Khaneti	19. Sheelghat		
	20. Dhauli-Khan		
	21. Baddi		
	22. Mangarh		
	23. Ram-shahar		
	24. Sohari Takoli		

**Construction of post office buildings in  
Greater Bombay**

261. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) The number of plots of land reserved and acquired for constructing post office buildings in Greater Bombay and still lying vacant ;

(b) the details thereof ;

(c) the reasons for the same ; and

(d) the steps Government proposed to take to construct such post office buildings promptly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 16 plots have been acquired in Greater Bombay for post office buildings. All these plots are vacant.

(b) (i) The details of the plots which have already been acquired for post offices and which are not yet utilized are as

follows :

Name of the Plot	Area (In Square Metre)
1. Backbay Reclamation	766.08
2. Bandra East	1108.00
3. Chakala MIDC	855.00
4. D.N. Nagar, Andheri	1000.00
5. Sidharthnagar, Goregaon	1000.00
6. Azadnagar, Andheri	896.74
7. Unnatnagar, Goregaon	506.04
8. Motilalnagar, Goregaon	1331.81
9. Poisar, Kandivali	736.05
10. Gorai Road, Borivali	745.81
11. Dahisar	592.19
12. Kurla	571.30
13. Tagorenagar, Vikhroli	1000.00
14. Kannamwarnagar, Vikhroli	2200.00
15. Powai	1226.76
16. Bhandup East	549.25

(ii) In addition, there are other plots which have been earmarked for the Postal Department. The taking over of such plots however depends upon various factors such as suitability and actual availability of plots etc.

(c) It has not so far been possible to start construction of buildings on these plots because of resource constraints.

(d) It is proposed to construct buildings on some of these plots during the 7th Plan subject to availability of funds.

### Setting up of heavy Industry in Kerala

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up heavy industries in Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). There is already a heavy industry unit in public sector in Kerala viz. the unit of HMT Ltd. at Kalamassery. There is no proposal under consideration of Government at present to set up a heavy engineering project in public sector in that State during Seventh Five Year Plan.

### Steps taken to meet requirement of crude in Seventh Five Year Plan

263. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :  
SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :  
SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :

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

(a) whether the crude production in India could meet the requirement of the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if not, the percentage of crude imported during the Sixth Plan period in relation to its requirements ; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to meet the requirement of crude in the domestic market during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the projected target thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) About 55% of the country's requirement of petroleum (crude and crude equivalent of products) was met through indigenous production during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the balance was imported.

(c) Following steps are being taken to augment the hydrocarbon reserves and crude oil production in the country :

- (i) Intensification of exploration which may eventually lead to enhanced production.
- (ii) Intensification of work-over operations.
- (iii) Use of enhanced oil recovery techniques.
- (iv) Induction of advanced technology.

The target for production of crude oil for 7th Five Year Plan is 159 million tonnes.

#### Energy Development Council

264. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2293 on 3rd December, 1985 regarding setting up of Energy Development Council and state :

(a) the progress made regarding the composition and functions etc. of the Energy Development Council proposed to be set up ; and

(b) the names of the members of the aforementioned Council and whether the State Governments are represented on it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) & (b). The composition and functions of the proposed Energy Development Council are under consideration.

#### Allocation of levy paper to States

265. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise demand received and allocation made of levy papers on different paper mills for manufacturing exercise notebooks and printing of text books during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86, separately ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in spite of regular allocation made by the Controllers of Papers, some mills are flouting the directives of the Controllers of Papers and diverting their products elsewhere ; and

(c) if so, whether a list of the defaulting mills alongwith steps taken against the defaulters and also steps taken to ensure regular supply of levy papers in future to various States will be placed on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Allocation of White Printing Paper to the educational sector for manufacture of exercise books and printing of text-books is made to the States/Union Territories depending on the availability of such paper and in the context of the student population of each State/Union Territory. A Statement indicating the State-wise allocation made during 1984-85 and 1985-86 is attached.

(b) & (c). Complaints are received from time to time regarding short supply of White Printing Paper by different paper mills against the allocations made on them. These are brought to the notice of the mills and suitable directions issued for expediting supplies. Periodic meetings are held with the representatives of the mills to review the supply position and for clearance of backlog, if any, in supplies. Government have also agreed to an increase in the price of White Printing Paper by Rs. 800/- per tonne effective from 16th January, 1986.

**Statement**

*Statement showing the State wise allocation of White Printing Paper during the year 1984-85 & 1985-86*

S. No.	Name of the States/U. Ts.	1984-85			1985-86		
		Text Books	Ex. Books	Total	Text Books	Ex. Books	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4891	3929	8820	4655	3724	8379
2.	Assam	1898	2679	4577	1930	2055	3985
3.	Bihar	3025	4672	7697	4084	2838	6922
4.	Gujarat	4002	3207	7209	3813	1543	5356
5.	Haryana	4543	1123	5666	1348	1080	2428
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1263	419	1682	476	383	859
7.	Karnataka	3985	2781	6766	3502	2811	6313
8.	Kerala	4712	3839	8551	4515	3615	8130
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4144	3327	7471	3482	2904	6386
10.	Maharashtra	7564	6084	13648	6884	5780	12664
11.	Manipur	184	150	334	182	148	330
12.	Nagaland	132	65	197	474	81	555
13.	Orissa	2233	1792	4025	2128	1705	3833
14.	Punjab	2392	1713	4105	2940	1646	4586
15.	Rajasthan	4305	2169	6472	3110	2089	5199
16.	Sikkim	184	147	331	233	195	428
17.	Tamil Nadu	5642	5593	11235	6138	4283	10421
18.	Uttar Pradesh	11046	8875	19921	11408	8529	19937
19.	A & N Islands	35	29	64	26	22	48
20.	West Bengal	4787	2075	6862	5044	4051	9095

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21. Chandigarh		90	72	162	90	74	164
22. Delhi		1163	1180	2343	1155	960	2105
23. Goa, Daman & Diu		176	140	316	171	138	309
24. Mizoram		102	81	183	220	104	324
25. Pondicherry		97	82	179	96	78	174
26. Jammu & Kashmir		511	411	922	502	303	805
27. Meghalaya		205	166	371	202	164	366
28. Tripura		1001	807	1808	609	530	1139
29. Arunachal Pradesh		19	14	33	58	60	118
30. Lakshdeep		7	4	11	8	4	12
31. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		7	4	11	8	4	12
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>74355</b>	<b>57627</b>	<b>131972</b>	<b>69491</b>	<b>51901</b>	<b>121392</b>

**Licence for Industrial Solvent plant to Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation**

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

(a) whether any licence has been given to the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation by the Central Industrial Licence Committee to set up an industrial solvent plant ; 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.

**Delay in providing cooking gas in Delhi**

267. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

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

(a) whether there is considerable delay in providing cooking gas to existing customers in various parts of the country including Delhi ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the average time taken for providing gas supply to existing consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). As on 31-1-1986 there is some backlog in supply of LPG cylinders in a few markets in the country. The reasons for delay in meeting the peak (winter) season demand are inadequate bottling capacity in some areas, transportation bottlenecks, industrial relations problems of distributors and disruption of supplies caused by Rasta Roko agitations and bandhs.

(c) LPG distributors are under instructions from the oil companies to supply refills within 48 hours of receipt of request for a customer.

**Power shortage in Karnataka and Gujarat States**

268. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA :

SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have taken various steps to help Karnataka and Gujarat States which are facing severe power shortage ;

(b) if so, the details of the steps being taken to help these States ;

(c) whether he had directed the Maharashtra Government to rush power to both the States ;

(d) whether the Chief Minister of Karnataka met him on 14 January, 1986 and apprised him of the grave situation that the State has been facing due to power shortage for the last three years ;

(e) what help and assistance Union Government has provided to the State after the Chief Minister's meeting ; and

(f) the points raised by the Chief Minister during the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). Karnataka has been facing power shortage due to reduced hydel generation. Power shortage conditions developed in Gujarat during the mid of January, 1986 for about a week due to multiple outages of thermal units. Maharashtra Government was requested to render maximum assistance to these States to mitigate the power shortage conditions. Gujarat is now, by and large, meeting its energy requirements fully.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Chief Minister of

Karnataka met the Minister of Energy on 13th January, 1986.

(e) Maharashtra was requested to supply surplus power to the extent possible to Karnataka.

(f) Chief Minister, Karnataka discussed matters relating to power sector in Karnataka including the problem of power shortage.

**Central Assistance to Bihar Government for Augmenting power resources**

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

(a) whether Bihar Government has sought from the Centre 'liberal assistance' for augmenting its power resources recently ;

(b) If so, full details thereof in this regard and whether the Union Government have provided/propose to provide any assistance to the Bihar State ;

(c) whether the Union Government have also reviewed the position of power availability in Bihar recently ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) & (b). According to the available information, no such request has recently been received from the Government of Bihar. The annual plan for 1986-87 for Bihar was finalised on 7-2-86 in the Planning Commission. Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans and block grants. It is not related to any specific programme/project.

(c) & (d). The power position of Eastern Region was recently reviewed in a meeting at Calcutta. The need for early completion of power projects, stabilisation of generating units, training of adequate manpower for operation and maintenance etc. was impressed upon Bihar authorities.

**Loss of Telegrams in C.T.Os**

270. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS  
be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telegrams which got lost in the Central Telegraph Offices located at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, New Delhi, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Pune, Amritsar, Jaipur, Lucknow, Patna and Srinagar during the last two years, year-wise break-up for each office ;

(b) the main factors contributing to such losses ;

(c) the percentage of transit telegrams which got lost in the above offices during the said period showing separate figures in each case ; and

(d) has the number of loss of telegrams increased or decreased after the introduction of Store and Forward Telegraph working, giving reasons for the same and the remedial measures taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes,  
Sir. The statistical information is furnished in the Annexure.

(b) The main contributory factors for such losses are :

(i) Human failures in the course of manual handling of telegrams at various stages and

(ii) Technical faults on lines and equipment.

(c) Furnished in the attached statement.

(d) On the whole, there has been no appreciable change in the number of telegrams lost after the introduction of Store and Forward Telegraph system. Efforts are continuing to up-grade Telegraph Network to minimise the loss of messages.

**Statement**

*Statement showing the number of Telegrams lost in Central Telegraph Offices during the years 1983-84 & 1984-85.*

Sl. No.	Name of the CTO	No. of Telegrams lost during		Percentage of transit telegrams lost during	
		1983-84	1984-85	1983-84	1984-85
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Calcutta	37	32	Negligible	—
2.	Bombay	5059	5450	0.020	0.017
3.	Madras	160	147	0.001	0.001
4.	New Delhi	209	206	.0176	.016
5.	Hyderabad	85	71	0.003	0.002
6.	Bangalore	12	32	0.0003	0.0007
7.	Pune	48	65	0.03	0.05

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Amritsar	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
9.	Jaipur	13	25	0.002	0.008
10.	Lucknow	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Patna	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Srinagar (J & K)	12	10	Negligible	—

**Writing off of accumulated losses incurred by Public Sector Units**

271. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to write off the accumulated losses incurred by the public sector units functioning under the Department of Public Enterprises ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the capital restructuring package on anvil, the names of these loss-making units and the accumulated loss sustained by each of these units ; and

(c) how far this writing off of losses will help in the efficient and viable functioning of these units in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No final view has been taken regarding any financial relief that might be required by the loss making public sector undertakings under the Department.

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

**Mini Telephone Exchanges in Haryana**

272. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of places in

Haryana State where Mini Telephone Exchanges are likely to be opened during the year 1986-87 ; and

(b) funds allocated and capacity of each Mini Telephone Exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Eight new MAX-III type mini telephone exchanges are proposed to be opened in Haryana during 1986-87. The names of the places are yet to be identified as the opening of mini-exchanges depends on (i) Requisite demand (ii) Financial viability of the proposal.

(b) No separate funds have been allocated for the purpose. The funds will be met from the lump sum grant with the respective division. The capacity of all the exchanges proposed to be installed are 25 lines.

**Connecting major cities with Bhopal by S.T.D. system**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some new major cities are to be connected with Bhopal by S.T.D. system before 31st March, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;



(c) whether TAX (Trunk Auto Exchange) Bhopal will be ready by the end of this year ; and

(d) the future programme to connect various cities of Madhya Pradesh on national net work through satellite system ?

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

(b) In addition to the 120 stations already connected to Bhopal on STD through Indore Trunk Automatic Exchange 33 more stations including a number of district Headquarters as detailed below are likely to be connected by STD system with Bhopal before 31-3-1986.

1. Allahabad
2. Aruppukottai
3. Chidambaram
4. Chingalput
5. Chalkudi
6. Dibrugarh
7. Dindigal
8. Dewas
9. Gopi Chatipalayam
10. Kharagpur
11. Kurnool
12. Kovilpatti
13. Kangayam
14. Lucknow
15. Mannargudi
16. Mayawaram
17. Mandsaur
18. Nagarkoil

19. Palladam
20. Pondicherry
21. Palai
22. Rameswaram
23. Shivkasi
24. Tiruchengode
25. Tirupati
26. Tuticorin
27. Theni
28. Udumalpet
29. Varanasi
30. Vellore
31. Villupuram
32. Virudhnagar
33. Warangal

In addition point to point STD between Bhopal and Vidisha will be available before 31-3-1986.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) A number of earth stations are proposed in the 7th Plan based on justification and need. The requirements of Madhya Pradesh will be considered.

**Additional demand for kerosene by Kerala for fishing sector**

274. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kerala has demanded additional quantity of kerosene for meeting the requirements of the fishing sector ;

(b) if so, the quantity demanded ; and

(c) the quantity actually supplied ?

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

(b) & (c). On the request made in April/May, 1985 by the Govt. of Kerala for an allocation of 1,500 KL for meeting the requirements of the fishing sector, 1,000 KL per month of kerosene is being allocated to the State for this purpose.

**Survey of foreign collaboration in Indian industry**

275. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether more than 43 per cent of the proposals of foreign collaboration during the 4 years ending 1984 became infructuous ;

(b) if so, whether the Fourth survey of foreign collaboration in Indian industry 1977-78 to 1980-81, conducted by the Reserve Bank of India, shows that the number of infructuous proposals from East European countries were almost twice those of effective agreements with these countries ; and

(c) if so, the other points that have been highlighted by the survey and steps taken to remove the defects pointed out by them ?

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

**Liberalisation of rules for regularisation of capacities in excess of licensed ones**

276. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

SHRI ANAND SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether rules regarding regularisation of capacities in excess of licensed ones, have been liberalised recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for this liberalisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). With a view to enable the industrial undertakings to maximise their production by optimum utilisation of installed capacities, the scheme of re-endorsement of capacities announced in April, 1982 has been re-introduced in a modified form, the details of which are given in the Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development's Press Note No. 1 (1986 Series) dated 15.1.86, copies of which have been supplied to the Parliament Library.

**L P G agencies given to freedom fighters**

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

(a) the total number of gas agencies given to freedom fighters in Haryana so far ; and

(b) the total number of gas agencies proposed to be given to freedom fighters during 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) & (b). Two LPG distributorships have been awarded under the 'Freedom Fighters' category in Haryana so far. While selection for a third is under way, a fourth distributorship under this category is included in the oil industry's Marketing Plan 1985-86.

[Translation]

**Setting up of petro chemical complex at Barauni**

278. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping the Barauni based oil refinery and the unemployment prevailing there in view, Government propose to set up immediately a petro-chemical complex at Barauni ; and

(b) if so, when the work of setting up the complex there is likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Location of such projects is decided on techno-economic consideration. In the report submitted in March, 1981, the Site Selection Committee constituted by Government of India had *inter-alia* recommended that the site at Barauni might be suitable for setting up of a caprolactam plant and the downstream units based on aromatics. Accordingly, a letter of intent has been issued in July 1985 to the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for the setting up of a plant at Barauni for the manufacture of 50,000 tonnes/year of caprolactam.

[English]

#### Replacement of Imphal Telephone Exchange machinery

279. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering the replacement of the present Telephone Exchange machinery at Imphal by another one in the near future ; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) & (b). There will be no replacement during the Seventh Plan period.

#### Non payment of electricity bills by Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

280. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in all the three plants of the Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC) in Ranchi (Bihar) has been stopped since 11th January, 1986 after the Bihar State Electricity Board disconnected power connection for non-payment of the electricity bills ; and

(b) if so, the details of the arrears and the reasons for non-payment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) & (b). Power was disconnected for about 33 hrs. on 11th and 12th January, 1986 due to non-payment of bills on account of funds constraint and production was disrupted.

The arrears claim of Bihar State Electricity Board as on 11.1.1986 on Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., (HEC) was Rs. 3.03 crores. As against this, HEC's claim of Rs. 3 crores on Bihar State Electricity Board is under arbitration.

#### Increase in price of coal

281. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the increase in price of coal the power units have to spend 3 per cent more on purchase of coal ; and

(b) the impact of this additional expenditure on the power generation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). While considering the recent revision of coal prices, its impact on major consuming sectors such as Steel, Railways and Power etc. and on the economy of the country, as a whole, was kept in view. The impact of increase in the price of coal w.e.f. 9-1-1986, on power sector was estimated to be 1.33 paise per unit (about 3%).

**Citroen car versus Maruti**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Citroen Car offers several advantages over Maruti and other small cars in the market, especially in final customer price, running costs, spares, etc. ; and

(b) whether Government will ensure that indigenisation of Citroen is a part of the project in reasonable time-frame unlike Maruti which seems no where in sight ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) & (b). The application received from M/s. Escorts Limited for the manufacture of Citroen car is under consideration.

**New Drug Policy**

283. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN :  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :  
SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK :  
SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

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

(b) if so the salient features of the new policy ;

(c) the nature of steps being taken to ensure availability of standard drugs to the common man in this policy ; and

(d) when the new policy is likely to be announced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND

PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c). The Policy Statement would be self-explanatory.

(d) Shortly, Sir.

**Production of coal**

284. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have scaled down the current year's production target of coal ;

(b) if so, by how much ; and

(c) the reasons for scaling down the target ?

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

(b) & (c). Since the pithead stocks of coal rose to an abnormally high figure of 30.4 million tonnes on 31.3.1985 and the coal stocks were catching fire on account of spontaneous combustion at a number of places, the target of coal production was reviewed and the target was reduced from 158.50 million tonnes to 154.5 million tonnes.

[*Translation*]

**Allotment of quarters to employees of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi**

285. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the quarters built for the employees of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Hatia, Ranchi have not been allotted to them but have been allotted to police personnel, who do not even pay the rent thereof ; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government to ensure that the quarters are allotted to the employees of H.E.C.,

Hatia, Ranchi and the rent due from police personnel is recovered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) : (a) & (b). A few quarters only have been allotted by Heavy Engineering Corporation on rental basis to the police personnel posted in Police Stations in HEC township for main'enance of law and order. HEC has taken up the matter of recovery of rent due, with Government of Bihar.

[English]

**Assistance to the public sector to recover their dues**

286. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several public sector units dealing in Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals have their bills for the products and medicines supplied to Central Government Hospitals, Dispensaries and State Governments in heavy arrears ;

(b) the reasons for one public sector unit owing to another public sector unit and State Government not paying regularly to the public sector units ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to assist these public sector units to recover their dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). There are sizeable outstandings from State Governments presumably due to budget constraints.

(c) In February, 1985, the State Chief Ministers and Heads of Union Territories were requested, *inter-alia*, for clearance of all the outstanding bills of Public Sector drug companies. In October, 1985, Chief Ministers were again reminded in this regard in respect of outstandings of Indian

Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited and Hindustan Antibiotics Limited.

**Setting up of Oil Refinery at Mangalore**

287. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the setting up of Oil Refinery at Mangalore has been included in the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked during 1985-86 ; and

(c) the time by which the Refinery is likely to start ?

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

(b) 0.78 crores (Revised Estimate).

(c) Offers received from the various parties for setting up this refinery in the joint sector are under examination by Government.

**Decrease in efficiency of thermal plants**

288. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether efficiency of the thermal plants is decreasing in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take to raise thermal plants' efficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) & (b). No, Sir. The average all-India Plant Load Factor of thermal power stations during the period April, 1985 to January, 1986 was 51.3% as compared to 47.9 per cent during 1983-84 and 50.1 per cent during 1984-85. To further improve the Plant Load Factor, a number of measures are being taken on a contineous basis

which include (i) assistance to State Electricity Boards/Power Stations for undertaking plant betterment programmes ; (ii) assisting State Electricity Boards/Power Stations in procurement of requisite quality and quantity of coal and also spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources ; (iii) visit of Task Forces and roving teams to identify weak areas requiring improvement and preparation of time-bound programmes for rectification ; (iv) training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel ; and (v) implementation of a centrally-sponsored renovation and modernisation scheme covering 32 thermal stations, with Central loan assistance totalling Rs. 500 crores.

[*Translation*]

**Blackmarketing of LPG in trans-Yamuna area, Delhi**

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

(a) whether black-marketing in gas cylinders is going on openly in trans-Yamuna area of Delhi ;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated into the matter ;

(c) if so, action proposed to be taken to check it ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No such reports have been received by the oil industry.

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

[*English*]

**Reduction in age limit for voting**

290. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of LAW AND

JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to reduce the voting age to 18 years ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Having regard to the socio-economic conditions obtaining in our country, it is not considered practicable or advantageous now to lower the voting age.

**State-wise electrification of villages**

291. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :  
PROF. K.K. TEWARY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages electrified in the country so far ;

(b) the number of villages remain to be electrified, State-wise ; and

(c) the time by which those villages are expected to be electrified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Based on the information received from States, 377,783 villages had been electrified in the country upto 31.12.1985.

(b) The number of villages remaining to be electrified State-wise are given in the attached statement.

(c) Cent per-cent electrification of villages in the country is expected to be achieved during Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plans, subject to availability of resources,

## Statement

Statement indicating State-wise number of villages remaining to be electrified as on 31.12.1985 as per 1971 census.

S. No.	States	Village remaining to be electrified
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,087
2.	Assam	9,448
3.	Bihar	32,984
4.	Gujarat	1,497
5.	Haryana	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1,901
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	768
8.	Karnataka	3,611 (b)
9.	Kerala	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	28,770
11.	Maharashtra	2,149
12.	Manipur	1,294
13.	Meghalaya	3,295
14.	Nagaland	278 (a)
15.	Orissa	22,950
16.	Punjab	— (+)
17.	Rajasthan	13,153
18.	Sikkim	201 (\$)
19.	Tamil Nadu	28
20.	Tripura	2,780
21.	Uttar Pradesh	48,086

1	2	3
22.	West Bengal	18,614
Total (States)		195,956
Total (U.Ts.)		2,387
Total (All-India)		198,343

(§)—The revenue block has been reckoned as the smallest administrative unit by the census authorities.

(+)—62 villages have been declared uninhabited.

(a)—As on 31.8.1985.

(b)—As on 30.11.1985.

**Crisis in Heavy Engineering Corporation Plant at Ranchi**

292. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Heavy Engineering Corporation at Ranchi is facing a severe crisis ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this prime industrial unit suffers from securing orders ;

(c) whether this plant built by the aid of the U.S.S.R. depends to a great extent on orders from U.S.S.R. ;

(d) whether due to frequent changes in the administrative machinery it is difficult to fix responsibility on the officers ;

(e) whether Government have conducted any enquiry to know the causes of the crisis ; and

(f) if so, the measures taken by Government to put the Unit in proper order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) There had been some industrial unrest and consequent loss of production in Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi (HEC).

(b) Not in the recent past.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) & (f). Apart from industrial unrest, lower productivity is amongst various reasons for the present position in HEC. With a view to assisting the Company, Government have taken various steps including modernisation of the plant, strengthening of the management, and providing funds to the extent feasible.

**Complaints regarding short weight of L.P.G.**

293. SHRI K P. UNNIKRISHNAN :  
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

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

(a) whether complaints have been received from all over the country about sale of under-weight LPG cylinders and refills to the consumers ;

(b) whether these complaints have been gone into by appropriate authorities or any enquiry conducted ;

(c) the reasons for such under-filling ;  
and

(d) the action taken to prevent under-filling by the marketing companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Complaints about under-weight LPG cylinders are received in the course of their business operations

by the oil marketing companies from various markets in the country.

(b) Such complaints are investigated by the companies and appropriate action is taken.

(c) Under-filling as well as over-filling of cylinders has been reported recently at some bottling plants of the oil industry. This has been found to be due to erratic functioning of the automatic filling machines and the weighing systems as a result of heavy wear and tear in the course of intensive utilisation of the plant for meeting the peak winter demand.

(d) The oil companies are carrying out urgent maintenance of the machines and strengthening the internal checking and control systems.

**Performance and targets of cement Industry**

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

(a) whether there has been satisfactory production performance of cement industry during the Sixth Five Year Plan as per targets fixed by Government ;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government had tried to give assistance to the industry in various spheres including reduction in levy quota and announced various liberalisation measures, but the industry had not taken full advantage of these measures and had no programmes for modernisation of their units ; and

(c) the targets fixed by Government to be achieved during the Seventh Five Year Plan in cement industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Considering the various infrastructural constraints, performance of the cement industry during the Sixth Five Year Plan is considered satisfactory in as much as cement production increased by 71% from 17.62 million tonnes in 1979-80 to 30.17 million tonnes in 1984-85.



(b) Taking advantage of the various measures of liberalisations announced by the Government, cement industry and undertaken an ambitious programme of modernisation/expansion at a total cost of over Rs. 2,600 crores and a cumulative expenditure of Rs. 763 crores had actually been incurred till March, 1985.

(c) A production target of 49 million tonnes has been fixed for the last year of the Seventh Plan period

#### Expansion of Mylapore-Mandaveli Exchange in Tamil Nadu

295. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHI-MALA BALI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is only one telephone exchange to cover Mylapore-Mandaveli area in Tamil Nadu ;

(b) the capacity of lines in this exchange ;

(c) the number of applications (category-wise) for telephone connections under OYT and other categories in this telephone exchange in the year 1985 ;

(d) whether the existing capacity of this exchange is sufficient keeping in view the demand of new connections ;

(e) if not, the steps taken by Government to expand this telephone exchange ;

(f) whether any land had been allotted for construction of new building of this exchange to expand its present working capacity ; and

(g) if so, the reasons for not starting the construction work as yet ?

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

(b) 6800 lines.

(c) Applications for telephone connections under OYT and other categories are as follows :

OYT	407
Non OYT	2217
Total	2624

(d) No, sir.

(e) A 3000 lines electronic exchange has been planned for installation at Mandaveli Exchange site during 1987-88.

(f) Land has been acquired at Mandaveli for installing an electronic exchange to meet the growing demand of the area ;

(g) Building plans and estimates for the construction of telephone exchange building are being processed for sanction and construction is expected to start in a year's time.

[Translation]

#### Efforts to reduce consumption of Petroleum Products

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have been facing great difficulty due to fall in petroleum prices in the world market ;

(b) the reasons for increasing the prices of petroleum products in the country when there is possibility of the prices of petroleum falling down from 28 dollars per barrel to 20 or 18 dollars per barrel ;

(c) the efforts made to reduce the consumption of petroleum products to safeguard national interest and achieved self-sufficiency without developing alternative sources of energy ; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in future to give relief to the common man ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

**NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) :** (a) Reports to that effect have appeared in the press.

(b) The prices were increased to contain the rapid growth in the consumption of petroleum products and to raise resources for the Plan.

(c) and (d). Measures are initiated to conserve use of petroleum products and their efficient and economic use, for developing alternate source of energy etc., These are expected to contain prices to some extent of petroleum purchases.

#### **Waiting list of LPG in Rajasthan**

**297. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons in Rajasthan on the waiting list for getting cooking gas connections, district-wise ; and

(b) the number of gas connections being provided in Rajasthan every year and the number of connections likely to be provided by the end of 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) As on 31-12-85 there were approximately 1,46,220 persons on the waiting list in Rajasthan for getting cooking gas connections. District-wise details are not readily available.

(b) During 1985, 41153 connections were released in Rajasthan. Release of new connections in the country is made under the annual enrolment programme of the oil industry and is determined by augmentation in the availability of LPG, bottling capacity, transportation arrangements and other infrastructure. Release of new connections in Rajasthan in 1986-87 will be made in terms of the oil industries target for that year.

[English]

#### **Steps taken to remove Complaints of L.P.G. Cylinder Manufacturers in Kerala**

**298. SHRI K. MOHAN DAS :** Will

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

(a) whether all the L.P.G. cylinder manufacturers in Kerala are getting sufficient orders from the user companies so as to become economically viable ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether there were complaints in the past about lack of orders ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to remove these complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d). According to information available with the oil industry, there is one unit in Kerala for manufacture of LPG cylinders. This units did not qualify for placement of orders under the policy decided upon earlier in the year. The oil industry has recently placed orders on this unit.

#### **Agreement with U.S.S.R. for drilling in Cambay and Cauvery basin**

**299. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether agreement between India and the Soviet Union has been reached for oil search in Cambay and Cauvery basins ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the work is expected to be commenced, the quantity and quality of oil expected to be drilled ;

(c) whether the agreement includes drilling of oil found in the basins of Godavary and Krishna rivers in Andhra Pradesh ;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether ONGC alone will drill the oil in the basin of Godavari and Krishna rivers or Government propose to enter into contract with some other country ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Soviet organisations will carry out intensive integrated exploration in North Cambay and Cauvery onshore basins as per programme given below :

	North Cambay	Cauvery
Seismic survey	3100 LKM	4000 LKM
<i>Drilling</i>		
(a) No. of wells	38	37
(b) Meterage	81,500	1,22,000
Duration	1986-1992	1986-1995

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Against the option given, the Soviet Side have chosen areas in the North Cambay and Cauvery onshore basins

(e) & (f). According to the present plan, ONGC alone will drill oil wells in the onland Krishna-Godavari basin. However, it has been decided to offer a few blocks in the offshore areas of this basin to foreign oil companies to bid for exploration.

**Connecting islands in Lakshadweep with Kerala mainland by telephone service**

300. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many islands in Lakshadweep are connected to Kerala mainland by telephone services ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to improve the communication system in the islands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Out of 10 main Islands only two viz. Kavarathy and Minicoy are connected by Telephone Service to Kerala Mainland.

(b) The following steps are proposed to be taken to improve the telecommunication services in the Islands.

(i) Satellite Earth Stations have been proposed at Androth, Agathy, Ameni and Kalpani. UHF links (Radio systems) have been proposed between Ameni-Kadamath, Ameni-Kiltan. Chetlat-Kiltan and Chetlat-Bitra.

(ii) STD for Kavarathy has been proposed for 1988-89.

(iii) A 45 lines telephone exchange has been proposed at Chetlat for the current financial year.

*[Translation]*

**S.T.D. services between Delhi and Ballia and between Delhi, Azamgarh and Gazipur**

301. SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUHDARY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce S.T.D. service between Delhi and Ballia and between Delhi Azamgarh and Gazipur ;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) & (c). It is planned to introduce STD facilities to Ballia, Azamgarh and Gazipur during the 7th plan period by linking them with Varanasi Trunk Automatic Exchange which will provide nation-

wide subscriber dialling facility to number of stations including Delhi.

[English]

**Connecting Bankura with Delhi and Calcutta by STD**

302. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal for connecting Bankura with Delhi and Calcutta by STD system ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) & (b). Bankura is a manual exchange. It has been planned to connect Bankura with Delhi and Calcutta for STD by linking it with Asansol Trunk Automatic Exchange after automatisation of Bankura and providing reliable transmission medium between Bankura and Asansol.

**Allocation of cement to Tripura**

303. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of cement of Tripura in 1984 and 1985 ;

(b) the allocation of cement by the Union Government to Tripura during the above period ; and

(c) the actual quantity of cement despatched during the period to Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The requirements of State Governments for cement are not obtained on regular basis, nor had the Government of Tripura intimated their requirements in 1984 and 1985.

(b) and (c). The details of allocation of levy cement and despatches of levy cement

made to the Government of Tripura (under State quota) during the years 1984 and 1985 are given below :

(figures in thousand tonnes)

Year	Allocation (including Irrigation & Power Projects)	Despatches (including Irrigation & Power Projects)
1984	66	27
1985	67	36 (Provisional)

**Details of rigs deployed for drilling**

304. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the places where drilling for petroleum/gas is going on and the stage of drilling in each such place details thereof ;

(b) how many rigs are in use for oil/gas exploration ;

(c) whether the present number of rigs are insufficient and in some case unsuitable ;

(d) whether non-availability of suitable rigs is hindering drilling operations ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The drilling is going on in the following places/basins :

Cambay

Assam and Arakan

Kutch-Saurashtra

Rajasthan

Bengal

Cauvery

Krishna-Godavari

Arunachal Pradesh

Andaman Offshore

Bombay Offshore and

North East Coast.

The drilling in most of these places is exploratory and continues according to the plan.

(b) Presently 53 rigs in operation for exploratory drilling.

(c) The existing rigs are suitable and there is plan to acquire/charter hire more rigs to fulfil requirements of the plan.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Supply of Gas to Thal Unit of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.**

305. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a firm commitment to supply gas by Oil and Natural Gas Commission to Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. for its project for production of fertilizers at Thal, Distt. Raigad (Maharashtra) for both purposes *i.e.* as raw material and as energy ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that supply of gas for energy purpose has been cut down since August, 1985 ;

(c) if so, the details of the requirement of R.C.F. of gas for energy purpose ; and

(d) the reasons for cutting down the supply of gas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir ; there is firm commitment to supply gas only for meeting the feedstock requirements of RCF, Thal ; gas for fuel is being supplied purely on a fallback basis, subject to its availability, after meeting the requirements of priority consumers on regular basis ;

(b) & (d). With increase in offtake by the priority consumers for whom gas is being supplied on regular basis, surplus availability of gas for supply to fallback users has reduced since September 1985 ;

(c) The fuel requirement of RCF Thal is equivalent to 1 million cubic metres of gas per day ; its boilers are equipped to use both coal and gas for fuel purposes.

**Installation of telephone connections in cars**

306. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone connections installed in cars in New Delhi ;

(b) the time by which the system of installing telephones in cars will start commercially in other metropolitan cities like Calcutta and Madras ;

(c) whether there is any restriction on number of telephones to be installed in cars ; and

(d) if so, what would be the quantum of such connections to be installed in cars ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 38 mobile telephones in cars have been installed in Delhi so far.

(b) It is proposed to introduce car telephones in other metropolitan cities depending upon viability and popularity of the service introduced in Delhi.

(c) and (d). The equipped capacity of the mobile radio telephone system in Delhi is 100, which can be increased if there is demand for the same.

**Power through micro-hydel projects to Sikkim**

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

(a) whether Government are aware that in hill areas power through micro-hydel projects could help in arresting denudation of wood used for fuel consumption ;

(b) if so, the number of micro-hydel schemes that have been thought of by Government in areas which have high power generating potential ; and

(c) if the reply is in the affirmative, whether Sikkim has been included as one of those areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c). Micro/mini/small hydel schemes are currently being executed under the various State Plans and 87 schemes are under operation and 78 schemes are under construction in different parts of the country. In Sikkim, there are 3 such schemes under operation and 2 more under construction.

**Oil exploration in West Bengal**

308. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme of fresh oil and gas exploration is likely to be taken up this year in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether entire sea coast of Digha (Contai), Midnapore is full of oil reserves ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) & (b). During the current year (1985-86) six seismic and one gravity magnetic parties are in operation in West Bengal. Three rigs are also engaged in exploratory drilling.

(c) & (d). The area is considered prospective but so far no commercial discovery of hydrocarbons has been made.

**Opening of branch post offices**

309. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branch post offices sanctioned in each state in 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86 ;

(b) how many of these branch post offices were opened ;

(c) reasons for not opening the remaining branch post offices already sanctioned ; and

(d) the time by which these branch post offices will be opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of branch post offices sanctioned in each State in 1983-84 and in 1984-85 is indicated in the attached statement. During 1985-86 no post offices were sanctioned on account of the ban on creation of posts.

(b) Out of 2314 post offices sanctioned during 1983-84, 2146 were opened. During 1984-85, 62 post offices which were sanctioned on the basis of a special relaxation obtained from the Ministry of Finance were also opened.

(c) During 1983-84, 168 post offices sanctioned were not opened on account of the ban on creation of posts.

(d) As and when the ban on creation of posts is lifted or relaxed, the remaining cases may be considered taking into account the resources available, and the postal facilities that may have become available in the meantime under the newly introduced scheme of licensed postal agents.

### Statement

#### *Branch post offices sanctioned and opened in each State/Circle*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Circle	1983-84		1984-85
		Sanctioned/Opened		Sanctioned & Opened
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	150	147	1
2.	Bihar	311	198	8
3.	Delhi	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	98	98	1
5.	Dadara & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	33	33	3
7.	Karnataka	50	50	1
8.	Kerala	75	73	1
9.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	278	268	8
11.	Maharashtra	225	216	7
<i>North Eastern</i>				
12.	Assam	113	106	1
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	13	—
14.	Meghalaya	6	6	1
15.	Manipur	15	15	—
16.	Mizoram	7	5	1
17.	Nagaland	16	16	—
18.	Tripura	4	4	—

1	2	3	4	5
<i>North Western</i>				
19.	Haryana	46	38	—
20.	Punjab & UT Chandigarh	27	27	—
21.	Himachal Pradesh	34	34	6
22.	Orissa	120	120	3
23.	Rajasthan	144	144	5
24.	(a) Tamil Nadu	110	120	3
	(b) Pondicherry	—	—	—
25.	Uttar Pradesh	337	331	8
	West Bengal	177	146	4
26.	Sikkim	3	3	—
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	2	—	—
Total		2314	2146	62

#### Review of 'No Industry District' Scheme

310. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a committee was appointed to review 'No Industry District' Scheme and to revise it appropriately ; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of the committee and action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) : (a) An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been appointed to review and revise the scheme of industrialisation of backward areas including 'No-Industry Districts'.

(b) The Recommendations of the Committee are awaited.

#### Oil production from Bombay High and Gujarat oil fields

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

(a) the crude oil production expected during Seventh Five Year Plan from different oil fields in Gujarat ;

(b) the crude oil production from Bombay High and its satellite fields from 1980-81 to 1984-85 ; and

(c) the target fixed for production of crude oil by the end of Seventh Plan ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (c). The target for production of crude oil in the country for Seventh Five Year Plan is 159 million tonnes including 25 million tonnes from different oil fields in Gujarat.

(b) 63.36 million tonnes.

[Translation]

**New Telex and Telephone connections in Gujarat**

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

(a) the number of new connections of telephone and telex given in Rajkot City, Rajkot district and other districts of Gujarat during the period from 1-1-85 to 10-2-86 ;

(b) the number of applications for new connections received during this period ;

(c) the number of persons on the waiting list as on 31-1-86 for such connections at the aforesaid places ; and

(d) the number of new connections expected to be given upto December, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of new connections of telephone and Telex given from 1-1-1985 to 10-2-1986 are as under :

	Telephones	Telex
1. Rajkot City	485	7
2. Rajkot District (excluding city)	1265	Nil
3. Other Districts including Ahmedabad	21866	155

(b) The number of applications received for new connections during this period are as under :—

	Telephones	Telex
1. Rajkot City	2,262	14
2. Rajkot District (excluding city)	1,257	12
3. Other Districts including Ahmedabad	42,867	237

(c) The number of persons on the waiting list as on 31-1-86 is as under :

	Telephones	Telex
1. Rajkot City	9,086	Nil
2. Rajkot Distt. (excluding Rajkot City)	1,458	9
3. Other Districts including Ahmedabad	85,259	308

(d) The new connections expected to be given upto December, 1986 are as under :

	Telephones	Telex
1. Rajkot City.	5,000	On Demand
2. Rajkot Distt. (excluding Rajkot City)	400	9
3. Other Districts including Ahmedabad	25,000	65

[English]

**Capital outlay for optimum utilisation of gas recovery**

313. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether any estimate of recoverable gas reserves in the country has been made and any programme for optimum utilisation thereof envisaged ;

(b) if so, the estimated reserves in the offshore areas ; and

(c) the board outlines of the programme and the capital outlay involved and areas identified ?

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

(b) The recoverable offshore gas reserves have been estimated at about 380 billion cubic metres as on 1-1-1985 ;

(c) The recoverable reserves of gas in the offshore are spread over in different parts of the country such as Western offshore, Andhra Pradesh, East-Coast, etc. It is proposed to produce and utilise gas for production of fertilizers, petrochemicals, generation of power and a host of other applications. A total capital outlay of about Rs. 3000 crores has been proposed in the Seventh Plan period for creation of necessary production, processing transportation and LPG extraction facilities in respect of gas from the Western Offshore areas. This excludes the outlays required for setting up of gas-consuming projects.

**Report of Coal India Limited on Production of synthetic liquid fuels from Coal**

314. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has since presented the preliminary feasibility report on the production of synthetic liquid fuels from coal prepared under a UNDP-UNIDO supported project ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ; and

(c) if not, the time likely to be taken by the CIL to present the report ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). A pre-feasibility study report on preparation of synthetic oil from coal has been presented to the Government of India. The Report has been prepared by a consultant for

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and Coal India Limited. The Report has examined the technology to be adopted for and the economics of a plant to manufacture 1 million tonnes of liquid products per year. According to the Report the project would involve a capital investment of Rs. 2,800 crores.

**New policy approach for management of public enterprises**

315. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Standing Conference on Public Enterprises (SCOPE), an organisation of public sector companies, has thrashed out a new policy approach in regard to the management of public enterprises ;

(b) if so, its broad outlines ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

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

(b) & (c). Does not arise.

**Construction of Power Plants in Orissa**

316. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa State Electricity Board had called for detailed technical and budgetary offers from various internationally reputed firms for construction of two power plants in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the response thereto and the action taken by the Orissa State Electricity Board ;

(c) whether these projects are pending with the Government of India for clearance ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when these projects will be cleared ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :** (a) & (b). The Government of Orissa have informed that the Orissa State Electricity Board have invited global tenders for two gas turbine plants and the closing date is 28-3-86. The Government of Orissa have also received preliminary offers from foreign equipment suppliers, with financial packages, for the Ib Thermal Power Project. A decision in regard to offers for this thermal plant can be taken on receipt of detailed offers considering various factors such as resource constraints, technical & financial suitability of the offers, availability of matching rupee requirement, availability of equipment indigenously etc.

(c) & (d). The Project Report for Gas Turbines, submitted by the Orissa authorities to the Central Electricity Authority can be considered for techno-economic clearance after all the necessary inputs including fuel are tied up. The Ib Thermal Power Project has been accorded techno-economic approval by the Central Electricity Authority.

#### Companies manufacturing blades

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

(a) the names of the companies which are manufacturing blades in the country ;

(b) the names of the foreign companies out of them ;

(c) whether any new licence has been issued for installation of new blade factory in the country ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

(e) whether any foreign company has applied for granting licence for installation of blade factory in India ; and

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

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

(a) The following companies are presently engaged in the manufacture of razor blades :

1. M/s. Harbans Lal Malhotra & Sons, Calcutta.

2. M/s. National Razor & Blade Company, Calcutta.

3. M/s. Centron Industrial Alliance Ltd., Bombay.

4. M/s. Vidyut Metallics Limited, Bombay.

5. M/s. T.T. Blades Ltd., Madras.

6. M/s. Sharpedge Limited, New Delhi.

7. M/s. Indo Swing Ltd., Hyderabad.

8. M/s. Everkeen Razor Blade Company Ltd., Bombay.

9. M/s. Wiltech India Ltd., Bangalore.

(b) None.

(c) & (d). Yes, Sir. An Industrial Licence was issued to Indian Shaving Products Ltd. in December, 1984 for establishment of a New Undertaking in Bhiwadi (Rajasthan) for manufacture of Razor Blades with an annual capacity of 300 Million Numbers in collaboration with M/s. Gillette Blade Mfg. Co. of USA. Further, a proposal of M/s. Hyderabad Allwyn Ltd. for manufacture of (i) Safety Razor Blade with an annual capacity of 240 million Nos. ; and (ii) Twin Track Shaving Systems with an annual capacity of 60 Million Nos. in collaboration with M/s. Warner Lambert of USA has also been approved.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

**Undertaking of coal exploration work in collaboration with USSR**

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to undertake the coal exploration work in collaboration with USSR ;

(b) if so, the name and the number of coal mines identified for exploration with the joint collaboration of India and USSR ; and

(c) the details of the terms of agreement signed between USSR and India to implement the above programme ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). A contract has been entered into between Technoexport, USSR and Central Mine Pharming & Design Institute, Ranchi on rendering technical assistance to CMPDI in improving coal drilling operations. The contract provides for training of Indian personnel in USSR and deputation of Soviet experts to India for preparing a drilling manual and instructions.

Another contract with USSR on transfer of technology in coking coal exploration is under consideration of Geological Survey of India.

**Production of anti-T.B. and Leprosy Drugs**

319. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to produce some anti-TB and anti-leprosy drugs in the country ;

(b) if so, particulars of the Indian firms which produce such drug in the country ; and

(c) the other steps taken to encourage Indian firms to produce such drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) & (b). IDPL

and HAL are engaged in the production of some Anti-T.B. and anti-Leprosy formulations. Names of other non-FERA companies, who are producing anti-T.B. and Anti-Leprosy bulk drugs in the organised sector are given in attached statement.

(c) Several anti-T.B. and anti-Leprosy drugs have been delicensed for non-FERA and non-MRTP Companies.

**Statement**

Sl. No. Name of Drug/Name of the Company

**A. Anti-T.B. Drugs**

*I. Pas & Salts :*

1. Bio-chem & Synth
2. IDPL
3. Wander
4. Bio-Evans

*II. I.N.H.*

1. Chemo Pharma
2. Sunceta Labs.
3. Bio-Evans

*III. Thiacetazone*

1. Unichem Labs.
2. Bio-Evans

*IV. Ethambutol*

1. Themis Chemical
2. Cadila Labs.
3. Lyphin Chemical
4. Lupin Labs.
5. Reptakos Brett
6. Sarabhai Chemical

**V. Pyrazinamide**

1. Standard organics
2. Indo Pharma
3. Morani Chemicals

**B. Anti-Leprosy Drugs**

**I. DDS (Dapsone)**

1. Burroughs Wellcome
2. BCPL
3. Tuber Pharma

**II. Clofazimine**

1. Astra IDL
2. S.G. Chemicals

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**Settlement of compensation claims to the Bhopal gas victims**

320. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the stage at which the settlement of compensation claims to the Bhopal gas victims stands at present ;

(b) whether these cases shall be tried in U.S. or in India ;

(c) whether the Union Carbide is not serious about reaching a settlement ;

(d) whether any out-of-court settlement of the claims arising from the tragedy is also being mooted by the U.S. Courts ; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-

CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A complaint has been filed in the United States Federal District Court, New York, for claiming *inter-alia*, compensatory and punitive damages. The first and second pre-trial Conferences have taken place. Arguments on the motion of 'forum non-conveniens' moved by Union Carbide Corporation (UCC) have also been heard by the Court. The ruling of the Court on the motion is awaited.

(c) to (e). Negotiations with Union Carbide Corporation (UCC) are being held under the umbrella and directions of the Court which are to be respected.

**Relaxation in M.R.T.P. Act**

321. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to relax further the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act resulting in its losing all its teeth, which were provided mainly to curb concentration of economic power at the time of its enactment in 1969 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the considerations which have impelled Government to resort to such a course of action ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Number of officers and Employees in Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.**

322. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers of the rank of Additional General Managers and above, at Delhi Offices of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. alongwith the strength of other officers and employees at Delhi ;

(b) the total number of officers of the rank of Additional General Managers and above in whole of BHEL with the number of such officers in each category ; and

(c) the total number of employees at each of BHEL's units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) There are 46 officers of the rank of Additional General Managers and above at BHEL's Delhi offices alongwith 2501 other officers and employees.

(b) There are 107 officers of the rank of Additional General Managers and above in the whole of BHEL. The category-wise break-up of such officers is given below :

Chairman & Managing Director	: 1
Directors	: 3
Group General Managers/ Executive Directors	: 12
General Managers	: 64
Additional General Managers	: 27

(c) The total number of employees at each of BHEL's units as on 30.11.85 was as under :

Bhopal	: 18433
Jhansi	: 1565
Heavy Electrical Equipment Plant, Hardwar	: 10704
Pollution Control Research Institute, Hardwar	: 24
Central Foundry Forge Plant, Hardwar	: 1455
Heavy Power Equipment Plant, Hyderabad	: 10519
R&D/Energy Systems Group, Hyderabad	: 1004
High Pressure Boiler Plant, Tiruchirapalli	: 14347
Seamless Steel Tube Plant, Tiruchirapalli	: 1117

Magnet Hydro Dynamics, Tiruchirapalli	: 215
Boiler Auxilliaries Plant, Ranipet	: 2301
Control Equipment Division, Bangalore	: 2703
Electroporcelains Division, Bangalore	: 1697
Industrial Systems Group, Bangalore	: 409
Jagdishpur	: 423
Goindwal	: 74
Varanasi	: 62
Rudrapur	: 51
Power Group	: 4566
Industry Sector	: 344
International Operations	: 49
Regional Operations Division	: 521
Corporate Office, New Delhi	: 699
Management Development Institute, New Delhi	: 14

**Production and profit/loss in Bharat Heavy  
Electricals Ltd.**

323. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

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

(b) whether the bulk of BHEL's profit comes from supplies to State Electricity Boards which are to pay higher for the power generation equipment and spares because of BHEL's monopoly in India in this field ; and

(c) how many Boards have complained about prices or quality of the equipment supplied to them ?

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

**Collaboration agreements signed by BHEL**

324. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many collaboration agreements were signed by BHEL with foreign/Indian companies in the Sixth Five Year Plan period, giving in each case the name and address of collaborator, name of Indian agent if any, year of collaboration, product(s) covered, amount so far paid on account of lump sum charges, royalties, engineering and design charges, purchase of equipment and components etc. and such amount/fee likely to be paid in 1985-86 and 1986-87 ;

(b) whether BHEL's some Indian competitors have entered into collaboration agreements with foreign companies for similar equipment at much easier terms and for lower payments ; and

(c) whether detailed techno-economic studies and comparative capabilities of the collaborators were made before entering into contract with them ?

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

**Purchase of helicopters by O.N.G.C.**

325. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has sought permission to have 22 French Dauphin 365-N helicopters for use in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and

whether Planning Commission has also approved the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Import of containerised electronic exchanges**

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

(a) whether Government have placed any orders for the import of containerised electronic exchanges of less than 100 capacity from Japan and France during the past three years, including the current financial year ;

(b) if so, the names of the stations for which the exchanges have been ordered to be imported, circle-wise, the date of placing the order and the dates on which they have been received along with the cost in each case ; and

(c) if not the likely date by which the exchanges would be received, the reasons for delay and the likely dates by which they would be installed at each of the stations for which they have been allocated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No order for import of containerised Electronic Exchange of less than 1000 lines has been placed. However orders for import of 67 Nos. Non containerised Electronic Exchanges of sizes 400 lines and 600 lines from Japan have been placed.

(b) Information indicating the names of the stations, circle-wise the size of exchanges and their cost are furnished in the attached statement. The orders were placed on 28.8.85. All the exchanges have been received in the country during January-February 1986.

(c) These exchanges are planned for installation during the next financial year i.e. 1986-87.

**Statement***Details of small sized electronic exchanges*

S. No.	Name of Station	Equipped capacity of Exchange	Telecom Circle	FOB Cost (J. Yen)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Armoor	400	Andhra Pradesh	19,279,496
2.	Kothagudam	600	—do—	21,574,564
3.	Ramachandran Puram	400	—do—	20,972,288
4.	Dumka	400	Bihar	18,984,376
5.	Hajipur	400	Bihar	18,984,376
6.	Madhubani	400	Bihar	18,984,376
7.	Nawadah	400	Bihar	18,984,376
8.	Purnea	600	Bihar	21,085,780
9.	Khaira	400	Gujarat	20,752,376
10.	Kathua	400	J & K	19,484,312
11.	Bajpe	400	Karnataka	18,529,524
12.	Yelwal	400	—do—	18,529,524
13.	Kalpetta	600	Kerala	25,858,088
14.	Mannar	400	Kerala	20,486,904
15.	S.L. Puram	400	Kerala	20,482,688
16.	Betul	400	M.P.	19,326,688
17.	Datia	400	M.P.	19,256,512
18.	Dhar	400	M.P.	19,256,512
19.	Khargone	400	M.P.	19,256,512
20.	Mandla	400	M.P.	19,256,512
21.	Shajapur	400	M.P.	19,256,512
22.	Ambikapur	600	M.P.	22,093,404
23.	Balaghat	600	M.P.	22,093,404
24.	Tikamgarh	400	M.P.	19,256,512
25.	Bhind	600	M.P.	22,093,404
26.	Guna	600	M.P.	22,093,404



1	2	3	4	5
27.	Shivpuri	600	M.P.	22,093,404
28.	Manmad	600	Maharashtra	22,131,348
29.	Mangaon	400	Maharashtra	19,433,720
30.	Roha	400	Maharashtra	19,362,728
31.	Hoflong	600	North-East	21,281,892
32.	Lungleh	400	North-East	18,976,760
33.	Naharlagon	400	North-East	19,508,316
34.	Bilaspur	400	North-West	18,936,912
35.	Nahan	400	North-West	19,484,176
36.	Hamirpur	400	North-West	20,590,400
37.	Una	400	North-West	19,516,408
38.	Chamba	600	North-West	22,134,476
39.	Kulu	600	North-West	22,102,244
40.	Keonjhar	600	Orissa	20,828,740
41.	Koraput	400	Orissa	18,766,096
42.	Phulbani	400	Orissa	18,910,392
43.	Sundergarh	400	Orissa	18,768,000
44.	Baripada	600	Orissa	21,076,260
45.	Dhendanal	600	Orissa	20,828,740
46.	Chattarpur	400	Orissa	18,800,232
47.	Dungarpur	400	Rajasthan	22,346,092
48.	Jalore	400	Rajasthan	21,102,440
49.	Jaisalmer	400	Rajasthan	19,012,800
50.	Jhalwar	400	Rajasthan	19,229,992
51.	Sawai-Madhapur	400	Rajasthan	19,167,432
52.	Sawai-Madhapur (RS)	400	Rajasthan	20,436,992
53.	Sirohi	400	Rajasthan	19,330,496
54.	Bundi	600	Rajasthan	21,258,500
55.	Tonk	400	Rajasthan	19,330,496
56.	Jhun Jhunu	600	Rajasthan	22,347,724
57.	Fatehpur	400	Uttar Pradesh	18,912,296
58.	Gazipur	400	—do—	19,266,032

1	2	3	4	5
59.	Lalitpur	400	—do—	18,980,568
60.	Pauri	400	—do—	18,914,200
61.	Pitharagarh	400	—do—	18,914,200
62.	Orai	400	—do—	19,048,840
63.	Sultanpur	600	—do—	21,294,540
64.	Banda	600	—do—	21,294,540
65.	Rani Khet	400	—do—	19,330,496
66.	Alipurduar	600	West Bengal	22,529,556
67.	Sainthia	400	—do—	20,260,464

Note : (Rs. 100=16.55 Japanese Yens).

#### Opening of Branch Post Offices

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

(a) whether a number of proposals for opening new Branch Post Offices were found to be justified in each one of the Postal circles but the Branch Offices could not be opened on account of the ban imposed by the Government on the filling up of existing vacancies and the creation of new posts ;

(b) if so, the number of such justified proposals, as per the existing norms at the end of Sixth Five Year Plan for each circle (for each State in the case of multi-State circles) ;

(c) whether Government would ensure that atleast these Branch offices are opened during the Seventh Five Year Plan so as to provide the necessary facilities to the rural areas ;

(d) if so, the targets for each year of the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) & (b). Requests received from various sources for opening of Post Offices are examined with reference to the norms prescribed by the Department and within the resources available Post Offices are opened according to the priorities determined by the Circle authorities. Those proposals which satisfy the prescribed norms but which cannot be sanctioned due to paucity of resources or other factors such as ban on creation of posts are held over for re-consideration at an appropriate time.

As on 31.3.1935, there were 2370 such proposals in all the postal circles taken together. The State-wise distribution of this number is given in the attached statement.

(c) Taking into account (i) the constraints of resources (ii) the continuing ban on creation of posts and (iii) the fact that by and large the postal network in the country both in urban and rural areas is reasonably well developed, opening of new post offices during the remaining years of the Seventh Plan may be on a limited scale. However, licensed postal agencies may be set up in some of the areas.

(d) In view of the position explained in part (c) above, targets have not been

laid down for each year of the Seventh Plan.

(e) The reasons are contained in answer to part (c) above.

**Statement**

*The number of proposals as on 31.3.1985 in which the norms for opening of Post Offices are fulfilled.*

Sl. No.	Name of Circle/ State/Union Territory	No. of Proposals justified
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	80
2.	Bihar	179
3.	Delhi	—
4. (a)	Gujarat	92
	(b) Dadar Nagar Haveli	—
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	37
6.	Karnataka	93
7. (a)	Kerala	197
	(b) Lakshdweep	—
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) Tripura	8

1	2	3
11.	North Western	
	(a) Punjab	40
	(b) Haryana	28
	(c) Himachal Pradesh	18
12.	Orissa	118
13.	Rajasthan	52
14. (a)	Tamilnadu	84
	(b) Pondicherry	—
15.	Uttar Pradesh	555
16. (a)	West Bengal	237
	(b) Sikkim	13
	(c) Andaman & Nicobar Island	2
Total :		2370

**Modernisation of Coal Washeries**

328. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether both coking and non-coking coal have been effected due to deterioration of its quality in the coal fields ;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to find its solution by modernising the existing coal washeries and increasing their capacity ; and

(c) if so, the time by which they are proposed to be modernised ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) There has been a gradual decline in the quality of Non-Coking coal in certain coalfields and also the quality of raw coking coal fed to the washeries mainly due to the depletion of reserves of superior grades of coal.

(b) & (c). A number of steps are being taken to improve the working of the washeries. These include modification of the plants to beneficiate the fines, installation of the balancing facilities to optimise the plant operation etc. Modernisation scheme has been completed in some of the washeries while in others, preliminary work has been taken up and the modernisation scheme is expected to be completed between two to three years time.

#### Allocation of kerosene to Orissa

329. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation of kerosene made to Orissa in 1985 and also proposed to be made upto February 1986 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that kerosene allocated to Orissa from Central pool is much inadequate ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the allocation of kerosene in 1986 ; and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) A total quantity of 106,630 tonnes of kerosene was allotted to Orissa State during 1985, apart from 10,105 tonnes per month allocated for January and February, 1986.

(b) to (d). Under the present policy, the requirement of kerosene of States/ Union Territories, including Orissa State, is normally assessed by allowing a 5% growth over the allocation made during the corresponding period of the previous year on a four-month-block basis. However, keeping in view the persistent requests from the State Government, Orissa State has been allocated a quantity of 106,630 tonnes of kerosene during 1985 which is about 6.0% more than the allocation of 100,900 tonnes made in 1984. Allocations during the remaining part of 1986 will be made on the basis of the policy mentioned above.

#### Increase in price of Newsprint

330. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :  
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been received by Government from the Indian and Eastern Newspapers society regarding recent steep hikes in the price of newsprint causing an unbearable burden on the newspapers ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the working of the public sector units manufacturing newsprint had been thoroughly investigated before deciding to increase the price of newsprint ;

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

(e) the measures proposed to be taken by Government to ensure supply of adequate quantities of newsprint to the newspapers at reasonable prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) & (b). Representations have been received from the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society stating that the recent increase in the price of indigenous newsprint has adversely affected the economic viability of the newspaper industry, and that it should be withdrawn.

(c) & (d). The claims of the indigenous newsprint manufacturers for revision of their ex-mill prices on account of the escalations in the cost of raw materials and other inputs were got examined by the B.I.C.P. before Government decided to permit the price increase. A large part of the escalations in costs claimed by the manufacturers was on account of the increase in working costs for forest raw materials and related taxes, increases in royalties, hikes in power rates and increases in tax on self-generated power. The views of the representatives of IENS with regard to the review of price of indigenous newsprint were also taken into account.

by the BICP while finalising their recommendations on the increase to be allowed to the indigenous manufacturers.

(e) As a result of the various measures taken by Government in the past, installed capacity for manufacture of newsprint has increased from the level of 75,000 tonnes in 1981 to 2.80 lakh tonnes in 1985. The indigenous industry is working to more than 90% capacity utilisation. An additional capacity to the extent of 7.46 lakh tonnes has been approved, which is in various stages of implementation. In order to make up the short fall in indigenous supply of newsprint, sizeable quantities of newsprint are being imported. While the prices of imported newsprint is fixed on the recommendation of the Newsprint price Fixation Advisory Committee, the indigenous newsprint manufacturers are allowed to charge only the prices based on normative criteria and as recommended by the BICP.

**Vacancies of chief executive and functional directors in public enterprises**

331. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :  
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the selection of the incumbents by the Public Enterprises Selection Board, appointments of as many as 44 Chief Executives and Functional Directors in Public Enterprises are yet to be made by Government ;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in making these appointments ; and

(c) the impact on the overall performance of the units by delay in making these appointments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNA-CHALAM) : (a) According to available information, the number of vacancies at the level of Chief Executives (full-time Chairmen/Managing Directors) and Functional Directors in Central Public Enter-

prises, for which the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) have made recommendations but appointments are yet to be made by Government are 21 and 24 respectively.

(b) Delay in making appointments arises on account of various factors such as vigilance clearance, verification of character and antecedents of individuals prior to their appointment and time involved in placing the cases before the appropriate authorities etc.

(c) In regard to the existing vacancies, officiating arrangements have been made so that the work of these enterprises does not suffer.

[*Translation*]

**Demand for gas at reduced price by tea companies**

332. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA :  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tea Companies have made a demand to reduce the prices of natural gas ;

(b) whether these companies are even prepared to bear the cost of laying pipelines ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been destroying gas worth crores of rupees daily due to lack of adequate storage facility ; and

(d) the reasons for not supplying gas to Tea Companies ?

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

(b) Does not arise, as gas is already being supplied to the tea companies either through their own pipelines, or through pipelines laid by the gas transportation agency.

(c) A part of the associated gas produced by ONGC in Assam is being flared on account of failure of consumers to lift the committed gas offtake.

(d) Gas supply is being made to tea companies as and when they request for it.

[English]

**Existing capacity of automobile manufacturing units and their expansion**

333. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the existing capacity of the different units manufacturing automobiles ;

(b) whether those units have made requests for expanding their capacities ; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The information is available in the booklet 'Indian Automotive Industry' published by DGTD, Ministry of Industry. A copy is available for reference in the Lok Sabha Library.

(b) & (c). The requests for expansion of capacity, received from time to time, are considered on merits.

[Translation]

**Solar energy centres**

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

(a) the number of solar energy centres functioning at present in the country ;

(b) the number of persons being benefited by these centres ;

(c) whether solar energy is also being utilised for industrial purposes ;

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

(e) the cost of the solar energy plants; and

(f) the amount provided in the Seventh Five Year Plan for maximum utilisation of solar energy ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) & (b). 20 numbers of village level Renewable Energy Centres are already functioning in various parts of the country. These consist of a combination of different new and renewable energy systems such as solar photovoltaic operated street lights, water pumps, community television, radio and refrigerators ; wind pumps ; biogas plants ; improved chulhas ; solar cookers ; solar hot water systems, solar stills bio-mass gasifiers ; energy plantations etc. These are estimated to be already benefitting 15-20 thousand village inhabitants. In addition about two hundred villages have already been provided street and community lighting by solar energy benefitting about one lakh inhabitants.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 640 solar thermal systems have already been installed in various parts of the country for heat applications in industries, dairies, hotels, hospitals, canteens etc.

(e) Cost of solar energy systems depends on type, size, utility and site where the system is being installed.

(f) An amount of Rs. 59 crores has been allocated in the 7th Plan for the solar energy programme, including Research & Development.

**'No Industry' Districts in Madhya Pradesh and Industries set up with Central Assistance**

335. \*SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that eighteen

districts of Madhya Pradesh have been declared 'No Industry' districts by the Union Government ;

(b) if so, the number out of those where industrial units have been established with Central assistance by the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(c) the number of industrial units out of those where production has started ; and

(d) if production has not started in those units, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Allocation of kerosene for Madhya Pradesh

336. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal to increase the monthly allocation of kerosene for Madhya Pradesh from 23,600 metric tonnes to 30,000 metric tonnes is under consideration keeping in view the shortage of firewood and cooking gas in the state ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the increase in allocation is likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) & (b). The requirement of kerosene of States/Union Territories including Madhya Pradesh is normally assessed by allowing a 5% growth over the allocation made during the corresponding period of the previous year on a four-month-block basis.

For the present Winter Block comprising the months of November, 1985 to February, 1986, allocation at the enhanced rate of 7½% has been made to enable the State Governments to meet the likely increased demand. Over and above the

allocation made at a higher growth rate, on receipt of request from the State Govt., an additional ad hoc allocation of 1,175 tonnes of kerosene per month for the months of Nov., 85 to Feb., 86 was also made as a special case to Madhya Pradesh raising the total allocation to 25,000 tonnes per month for the above 4 months.

No proposal to raise the kerosene allocation to 30,000 tonnes per month is under consideration.

#### Functioning of telephones in Azamgarh District (U.P.)

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

(a) whether telephones in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh always remain out of order ;

(b) whether it is a fact that no call for any place in the district matures even from the exchange and telephone call are held up again and again ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to provide better telephone service to the subscribers by bringing about improvement in this telephone exchange with a view to give reli to them ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The functioning of telephone services in Azamgarh District is satisfactory. However, close watch is being kept on the performance of telecom. services in Azamgarh district and efforts are made to improve the service further.

[English]

#### Steps to improve telephone dial tone in Bhubaneswar

339. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to his notice

that the users of telephones in Bhubaneswar (Orissa) are experiencing great difficulties in getting dial tones in their telephones instantly due to the old cross bar equipment set up there ;

(b) whether requests have been received by the Ministry for providing additional traffic relief equipment for improving dial tone in Bhubaneswar ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to supply the needed equipment soon ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) Yes, Sir ; there is some delay in dial tone during busy hours due to heavy traffic.

(b) & (c). Yes Sir ; a request for traffic relief equipment is under examination.

#### **Effect of hike in coal prices**

340. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :**

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :**

**SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for raising the prices of coal announced recently and extent thereof ;

(b) whether the coal consumers have expressed concern that the coal hike will escalate prices of various consumer goods manufactured by coal based industries ;

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

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to prevent escalation of prices of such consumer goods ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) The price of coal fixed with effect from 8.1.1984 after con-

sidering the recommendations of Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices was due for revision w.e.f. 1.4.1985. Since the last revision, there has been substantial increase in the cost of production due to various factors such as escalation in the cost of inputs such as stores, explosives, timber etc, increase in wages due to increase in the rates of V.D.A. with retrospective effect, raise in the limit of bonus/exgratia payment to employees, increase in underground allowance etc, increase in price of petrol, oil and lubricant (PDL), increase in the Railway freight/fare, higher incidence of depreciation and interest charges etc. On account of enhanced cost of production, Coal India Limited requested the Government for upward revision of coal prices. The same was considered and prices of coal have been revised w.e.f. 9.1.1986. On account of this revision the average pit-head price of coal produced by Coal India Limited has become Rs. 210.00 per tonne from Rs. 183.00 per tonne and that of coal produced by Singareni Collieries Company Limited has become Rs. 219.00 per tonne from Rs. 192.00 per tonne. The price of soft coke for domestic consumption has again been kept at Rs. 175.00 per tonne which has been prevailing since 27.5.1982. The price of soft coke used for industrial purposes has, however, been fixed at Rs. 300.00 per tonne w.e.f. 9.1.1986.

(b) to (d). A few representations have been received from various Consumers' Associations against the recent price revision. While considering the revision of prices of coal, its impact on various consuming sectors as well as on the economy of the country, as a whole, was kept in view.

#### **Representations regarding price of molasses**

341. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representations in regard to increase in the price of molasses from different States ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH): (a) & (b). The Indian Sugar Mills Association, in its Memorandum on long-term sugarcane and sugar policy submitted to Government, has requested that the controlled price on sugar Factory molasses should be increased to Rs. 20/- per quintal.

(c) Policy on molasses would be decided after due consideration of all related aspects, including the impact on alcohol-based industries.

**Manufacture of tyres and suggestion for reducing prices**

342. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tyre manufacturing industrial units are not producing sufficient rubber tyres with their full installed capacity resulting in shortage of tyres in the country ;

(b) if so, whether the tyre industry have suggested exemption in customs and excise duties which lead to escalation of prices in the industry ; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction to the suggestion of the industry ?

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

(b) and (c). Proposals are received from tyre industry from time to time for various fiscal reliefs so as to be able to reduce the prices of tyres. Government are constantly reviewing measures required to stabilise the prices of automotive tyres by stabilising as far as possible the cost of manufacture of tyres.

**Fall in sale of heavy commercial vehicles due to insufficient funds available to transport operators**

343. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the production of heavy commercial vehicles has gone up considerably during the financial year 1984-85 but its sale has fallen down considerably as a result of insufficient funds and reasonable terms to buy these vehicles by transport operators ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to make sufficient funds available to the transport operators by Banks and other Financial Institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) & (b). No, Sir. However, in case of medium and heavy commercial vehicles, sale is somewhat less than anticipated on account of improved performance of Railways.

(c) Following measures have been taken by the Government to stimulate demand for medium and heavy commercial vehicles :

- (i) Availability of credit to State Transport Undertakings under IDBI's bill discounting system has been enhanced.
- (ii) The condition of 10% margin money for STUs has been waived till 31.3.86.
- (iii) Period of loan repayment in case of small operators enhanced from 4 to 5 years till 30.6.86.
- (iv) Ceiling on No. of national permits for freight carriers has been lifted.

[Translation]

**Rural electrification schemes for Almora and Pithoragarh (UP)**

344. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposals have been received from certain development blocks of Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh under Rural Electrification Scheme for approval of Rural Electri-

fication Corporation this year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, the dates on which these were accepted and the total amount of loan sanctioned so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) & (b). During the current year upto January, 1986, the REC received two Rural Eelectrification Schemes for Almora District which have been sanctioned with the following details :

Block	Date of sanction	Total loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	No. of villages covered	Completion period
1. Bhikiasain 'MNP'	Feb 86	72.38	40	5 years
2. Chankhutiya 'MNP'	Feb. 86	72.79	40	5 years

Seven more MNP schemes have been received for Almora District in February, 1986. No scheme has been received for Pithoragarh district during the current year.

**Electrification of villages in U.P.**

345. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of villages proposed to be electrified by the end of this year in the districts of Dehradun, Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Tehri, Almora, Pauri Garhwal, Pithoragarh and Nainital in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) whether the percentage of villages electrified in some of these districts is less than the all-India percentage in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the efforts likely to be made by the Government to increase the percentage of villages to be electrified in these districts ?

achieved by the end of this year in the referred Districts of Uttar Pradesh is as under :

Dehradun	—	79.0%
Chamoli	—	48.9%
Uttarkashi	—	67.7%
Tehri	—	43.3%
Almora	—	56.0%
Pauri Garhwal	—	36.8%
Pithoragarh	—	36.3%
Nainital	—	87.0%

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Percentage of village electrification likely to be

(b) The percentage of village electrification in these Districts is less than the all-India percentage except in the Districts of Dehradun, Urtarkashi and Nainital.

(c) All the hill areas have been included within the purview of Minimum Needs Programme which envisage coverage of 65 per cent of villages in all the States by the end of 1980s. Wide range of strategies including liberalisation of norms for loan assistance have been evolved to give the benefit of electricity to these areas expeditiously. In addition, REC has opened a sub-office at Dehradun which helps the State Electricity Board in formulation of new schemes and monitoring of on-going schemes in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh.

#### **Hydro electricity potential in Uttar Pradesh**

346. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total hydro-electricity potential of various rivers and water-falls in Uttar Pradesh and the extent to which this potential is being harnessed at present ; and

(b) the various steps being taken for exploitation of the existing hydro-electricity potential during Seventh Five Year Plan and the extent of the total hydro-electricity potential likely to be utilised by the end of the Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The total hydro-electric potential of the various rivers in Uttar Pradesh has tentatively been assessed at 9726 MW at 60% load factor, out of which 1422 MW has been harnessed.

(b) Six hydro-electric projects with a total installed capacity of 2396 MW are presently under various stages of execution. Out of this, 304 MW is expected to be commissioned during the 7th Plan period. In this way total potential of 1726 MW is expected to be utilized by the end of 7th Plan period.

#### **Reduction in prices of petroleum products in proportion to fall in prices in international market**

347. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :

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

(a) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be saved by India as a result of fall in purchase prices of petroleum products in the international market ;

(b) whether Government propose to reduce the sale prices of these petroleum products in proportion to the fall in their purchase prices ; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The oil market is still fluid. Import to be effected during January to March 1986 is estimated to cost less by Rs. 135 crores relative to average cost for April to December, 1985.

(b) No, Sir.

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

[English]

#### **Management of Badarpur Thermal Power Station**

348. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since considered the recommendations made by the committee appointed in December,

1984 to examine the question re : future pattern of ownership and management of Badarpur Thermal Power Station ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ;

(c) the agency to which the management of Badarpur Thermal Power Station is proposed to be entrusted after the expiry of the period of agreement with the National Thermal Power Corporation ;

(d) whether a separate organisation is contemplated for the operation and maintenance of Badarpur Thermal Power Station ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) & (b). Recommendations of the Committee regarding the future pattern of ownership and management of Badarpur Thermal Power Station have been considered by the Government and it has been decided to maintain the status quo for the present.

(c) The present management contract of National Thermal Power Corporation is valid till March, 1988.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(e) Does not arise.

**Participation in oil exploration by foreign countries**

349. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :  
SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

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

(a) whether foreign countries have been recently allowed by Union Government to take up oil exploration programme in India ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which are taking part in oil exploration or have offered to do so ;

(c) the locations where foreign countries are being allowed to take up oil exploration work ;

(d) the terms and conditions in each case ; and

(e) which other areas in the oil industry are being considered for foreign participation and transfer of latest technology ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEHKAR SINGH) : (a) to (d). Pursuant to the agreements signed in Moscow on May 22, 1985 between India and the Soviet Union on economic, trade and scientific and technical cooperation, the Soviet organisations will carry out intensive integrated exploration in North Cambay and Cauvery onshore basins, as per programme given below :

	North Cambay	Cauvery
Seismic survey	3100 LKM	4000 LKM
Drilling		
(a) No. of wells	38	37
(b) Meterage	81,500	1,22,000
Duration	1986-1992	1986-1995

(e) Besides exploration, the other areas that are being considered for foreign participation, including transfer of technology, are horizontal drilling ; deep water production technology ; production of heavy oil ; drilling in high pressure high temperature regimes ; marginal field development ; gas processing and utilisation.

**Supply of gas for domestic consumption and fertilizer manufacturing units**

350. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of natural gas proposed to be utilised for domestic consumption during the year 1986 and the consequential addition in the number of domestic connections proposed to be given in the year 1986 ; and

(b) the quantum of natural gas which is proposed to be diverted for fertilizer manufacture units during the year 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) About 50,000 cubic metres of natural gas per day is being supplied for domestic use in Baroda. Supply of natural gas to domestic consumers in Bharuch and Ankleshwar towns in Gujarat has recently been approved, and the State Government has been asked to take necessary follow-up action.

(b) During the year 1986, a total quantity of about 12.70 million cubic metres of gas per day has been committed for supply to various fertilizer units in the country.

**Profits to O.N.G.C. on account of increase in price of petroleum and petroleum products**

351. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :

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

(a) the reasons for increasing the price of petroleum, diesel oil and LPG cylinders ;

(b) the estimated amount of profit likely to accrue to the Oil & Natural Gas Commission on account of this hike in the prices ;

(c) the actual difference in prices between the petroleum products in the international market and in the domestic market ; and

(d) the increase in the output of the ONGC in its products during the year 1985 as compared to its products in the year 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The increase in the price of petroleum products was done with a view to contain the rapid growth in the consumption of petroleum products and the need to raise resources for the Plan.

(b) No profit accrues to ONGC on account of these hikes.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) The crude production of ONGC during 1984 was 25.16 MTs and during 1985 (provisional) 27.23 MTs. Production of LPG and Natural Gas for 1984 and 1985 was 228 and 301 thousand tonnes and 5189 and 6328 million cubic metres respectively.

**Statement**  
*Retail prices of Petroleum Products in capital cities of Developing/Industrialising and Developed Countries of the World during January 1986*

Country	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Motor Spirit	Kerosene	HSDO	LDO	F.O.	ATF	LPG (Domestic) (Rs./Kgm.)	Exchange rate adopted/used	
<b>Developing Countries</b>									
Rep. of Korea	9.07	4.00	3.80	—	2.55	3.09	8.79	1 Re. = 72.8 Won	
Philippines	5.25	3.96	4.01	4.01	2.91	5.35	6.53	1 Re. = P \$ 6.60	
Malaysia	5.48	3.49	3.24	2.79	2.24	3.81	6.68	1 Re. = M \$ 0.2006	
Tanzania	14.56	5.51	6.36	5.55	4.41	5.47	9.30	1 Re. = T \$ 1.36	
Argentina	5.54	2.66	2.72	2.40	1.77	2.05	4.91*	1 Re. = 0.064 Austral	
Afghanistan (Kabul)	3.32	2.32	2.32	2.32	—	—	6.63	1 Re. = 6.03 Afs.	

\* Average of propane and butane prices.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
China (Beijing)	—	—	3.50	2.40	3.40	—	—	—	1 Re. = ₹ 0.2176
India (Delhi) (Current)	7.43	7.43	2.25	3.50	3.40	3.25	—	4.06	
Sri Lanka	6.16	6.16	3.00	3.71	4.23	2.30	—	5.09	
<b>Developed Countries</b>									
Japan	8.71	8.71	4.51	5.63	—	3.37-3.51	—	13.65	1 Re. = 17.22 Yen
France	7.58	7.58	—	5.97	2.31	4.08	4.49	15.22	1 Re. = 0.68 FF
USA	3.84	3.84	4.48	4.31	3.55	1.79	3.84	4.22	
Yugoslavia	5.40	5.40	4.75	3.60	—	—	4.70	6.10	1 Re. = N. Dinar 24.13

**Losses suffered by ONGC due to fire accidents in Oil wells**

352. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :

PROF. RAM KRISHNA MORE :

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO  
GADAKH PATIL :

SHRI MAHENRA SINGH :

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :

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

(a) the losses suffered by Oil and Natural Gas Commission on account of fire accidents in the oil wells, particularly fire at Kadi exploratory oil well in Gujarat ;

(b) the steps taken by ONGC to prevent such fire accidents ;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the causes of the fire, if so, the conclusion thereof ;

(d) the amount of compensation paid to the local public affected by fire at Kadi ;

(e) whether ONGC is equipped to put out such fires ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) During the last three years 1983-84 to 1985-86 the loss due to fire accidents are as follows :

(i) Sanand Well No. 65—Rs. 12 lakhs.

(ii) Kadi Well (preliminary estimate)—Rs. 180.5 lakhs.

(b) Some of the steps that have been taken to prevent as well as to combat fire accidents are :

—Providing more dependable hardware and equipment like choke and kill

manifolds, control valves, appropriate blow-out preventors, Shear rams for BOP stacks, etc.

—All necessary safety measures are being taken. Source for fire such as oil pits etc. are as a rule moved away from the well head.

—Necessary fire fighting equipment is being acquired.

—A number of ONGC personnel have been trained in India and abroad including some with M/s Red Adair to meet any eventuality. The organisation is supplying safety manuals to the concerned personnel and carrying out periodic BOP and fire fighting trials.

(c) Enquiries into the cause of fire are conducted and the suggestions made in the reports for safety measures are implemented. A Departmental inquiry has been ordered by ONGC to go into the cause of fire at Kadi well.

(d) Claims of the local public affected by the fire at Kadi well No. 53 have been received and are being assessed in consultation with the State Government authorities. No compensation has so far been paid to any of the claimants.

(e) and (f). ONGC is equipped to combat normal fires. They are enhancing their capabilities further by acquiring more sophisticated equipments. Help of other agencies including foreign experts is also sought in extraordinary circumstances.

**Cost of power projects taken up during 7th Plan**

353. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the estimated cost of the power projects proposed to be undertaken in Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : A capacity benefit of 22,245 MW is envisaged during the Seventh Plan from the ongoing/sanctioned



schemes and schemes cleared by the Central Electricity Authority. The total estimated cost of projects which would yield benefits in the Seventh Plan is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 24,000 crores. Part of this cost has already been incurred before the start of the Seventh Plan to provide part benefits in the Sixth Plan and some of the costs may spill over to the Eighth Plan for benefits in the Eighth Plan period.

[Translation]

**Complaints of embezzlement in Post Offices in Bihar circle**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some people have made complaints of embezzlement in the Branch Post Office, Farzullah pur, District Gopalganj (Bihar) ;

(b) if so, the action taken so far against the guilty officers ;

(c) the number of persons whose accounts have been misappropriated in this post office and the amount so misappropriated and the number of depositors whose money has been refunded ; and

(d) whether such cases of embezzlement in many other post offices, particularly in Bihar Circle have also come to light and if so, the details in this regard ?

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

(b) The Extra Departmental Branch Postmaster, the main offender who committed Savings Bank fraud has been put off duty. The case stands reported to police.

(c) A total amount of Rs. 48,265/- in all savings bank accounts has been misappropriated and money has been refunded to only one depositor so far.

(d) Yes, Sir. In Bihar circle the

number of such pending cases which occurred at different periods of time is 156.

[English]

**Measures to prevent neo-natal deaths**

355. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether anti Rh immunoglobulins injections which prevent thousands of neo-natal deaths are proposed to be made available at cheaper rates like other life saving drugs ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the alternative measures proposed to be taken by Government to prevent neo-natal deaths of Rh incompatibility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Anti-Rh immunoglobulins injections are not yet manufactured in the country. However, like many life saving drugs, these injections are allowed to be imported liberally under OGL, without payment of any import duty.

**Targets for Oil exploration and production of crude by Oil India**

356. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

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

(a) whether the Oil India Limited is expected to achieve its targets for the current year in respect of drilling and crude output ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines there of and the Capital outlay involved ;

(c) if not, the extent of shortfalls and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the targets fixed for 1986-87 and the measures proposed to be taken to ensure that these targets are achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The broad outlines of the likely achievement vis-a-vis targets in respect of the physical programmes of OIL for 1985-86 are as follows :

	Target	Anticipated Achievement	Percentage shortfall
(i) Crude Production (MMT)	3.03	2.73	90
(ii) Drilling metrage (000 metres)	170.7	117.4	69

The shortfall in crude production was mainly due to the ageing of Moran and Naharkatia oil fields, lesser development drilling due to delay in delivery of rigs, unanticipated field problems at Jorajan, etc. The shortfall in drilling was mainly due to delay in delivery and commissioning of indigenous rigs, deferment in drilling programme in Mahanadi, Rajasthan and Andaman offshore.

The Plan outlay for 85-86 for OIL was Rs. 280 crores. The revised outlay is Rs. 188 crores.

(d) The targets for 1986-87 (provisional) are as follows :

(i) Crude production (MMT)	2.99
(ii) Drilling metrage (000 metres)	180.9

The measures proposed to be taken to achieve the targets are :

- (1) Increased tempo of developmental drilling/exploratory drilling.
- (2) Acceleration of workover efforts.
- (3) Meeting greater requirement of artificial lift by putting more wells on gas lift by installation of compressors as well as by installation of pumps.
- (4) Increased effort for pressure maintenance by water and gas injections.

(5) Carrying out study of the new developing field (Jorajan) to maximise production.

(6) Increasing well productivity by fracturing pay-zones, and taking care of sand-production which impedes regular production.

#### Use of fibre optics technology for pipeline

357. DR. T. KALPNA DEVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether fibre optics technology for pipelines is being introduced by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited as reported in 'The Times of India' of 4th February, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether this technology involves imports of raw material and the foreign exchange ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The system, as installed on the Bombay-Pune pipeline consists of the following :

- (1) Approx. 175 KMs of Fibre Optics cable connecting main transmission station at Trombay and the receiving terminal at Loni.
- (2) Voice conversion and Transmission System at Trombay/Vashi/Khopoli/Telegaon and Loni.
- (3) Six repair stations along the route for boosting the signals to the required strength.

Presently the system is providing voice communication between all the above points very satisfactorily.

(c) & (d). Yes, Sir. The entire, system, including cable and conversion/transmission equipment, has been imported from M/s. STC, U.K.

The total expenditure in foreign exchange covering cost of the system, spares, installation/commissioning and supervision charges, is estimated around £ 8,50,000.

#### Production and import of crude oil

358. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :  
 SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :  
 SHRI B.V. DESAI :  
 SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :  
 SHRI MADAN PANDEY :  
 SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :

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

(a) the estimated production of crude oil in India during 1985-86 ;

(b) the estimated gross quantity of crude oil proposed to be imported ; and

(c) whether in view of the downward trend in the international oil prices, the import of crude oil through term contract on country to country basis is proposed to be changed in favour of spot purchases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The anticipated production of crude oil in the country during 1985-86 is 29 94 million tonnes.

(b) The gross imports of crude oil are likely to be around 15 million tonnes.

(c) In view of fall in international oil prices it is proposed to import crude oil market related prices.

#### Random census of bio-gas plants by Khadi and Village Industries Commission

359. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE :

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the random census of bio-gas plants set up under the aegis of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has revealed that out of 13216 bio-gas plants ; 826 bio-gas plants were untraceable in Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra ;

(b) whether final completion certificates in cases where subsidies have been paid in Madhya Pradesh for bio-gas programme, were not available in all the cases ; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken against the guilty officials of Khadi and Village Industries Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) During the census of Gas plants in fourteen selected districts of Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and Bihar States, out of 13,216 bio-gas plants taken up for survey, 826 bio-gas plants were reported as non-existent.

(b) 60% subsidy was paid for 588 plants in Madhya Pradesh which were not fully completed and commissioned. Action has been taken to complete the incomplete

plants so that the beneficiaries who are mainly tribal people are not put to any inconvenience. Out of these plants, 429 have so far been completed and put into operation. Work for completing the remaining plants is in progress.

(c) The concerned erring officials viz. Development Officer and the Assistant Director working in Madhya Pradesh during 1984-85 have been charge sheeted and the Development Officer is under suspension. Explanations of other concerned technical staff have also been called for.

[*Translation*]

### Judicial Reforms

360. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

SHRI T. BASHEER :

PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

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

(a) whether Government have taken any steps during this year regarding judicial reforms ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The Government have entrusted to the Law Commission the study of Judicial system to introduce necessary reforms. The terms of reference are given in the attached statement.

### Statement

*Terms of Reference in the context of studying Judicial reforms by the law commission*

1. The need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by—

(i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes ;

(ii) setting up of a system of participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and centres ;

(iii) establishing other tiers or systems within the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of work in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

2. The matters for which Tribunals (excluding services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part XIV-A of the Constitution need to be established expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working ;

3. The procedural laws with a view generally to disposing of cases expeditiously, eliminating unnecessary litigation and delays in hearing of cases and reform in procedures and procedural laws and particularly to devising procedures appropriate to the forums envisaged in items 1 (i) and 1 (ii).

4. The method of appointment to subordinate courts/subordinate judiciary.

5. The training of judicial officers.

6. The role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice.

7. The desirability of formulation of the norms which the Government and the public sector undertakings should follow in the settlement of disputes including a review of the present system for conduct of litigation on behalf of the Government and such undertakings.

8. The cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on the litigants.

9. Formation of an All India Judicial Service ; and

10. Such other matters as the Commission considers proper or necessary for the purposes aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

[English]

**Losses suffered by I D.P.L.**

361. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, a public sector enterprise, has been running into heavy losses ;

(b) if so, the extent of loss during the last three years ;

(c) whether Government have recently received a revival plan from Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited ; and

(d) if so, whether the revival plan is under consideration of the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The net losses incurred by IDPL during the last 3 years are as under :

	Rs. in lakhs
1982-83	24.01
1983-84	19.43
1984-85	26.25

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. However, since this plan had not included all relevant aspects, IDPL has decided to revise it further.

**Setting up and upgradation of post offices in Himachal Pradesh**

362. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI :  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices proposed to be set up and the existing post offices proposed to be upgraded in Himachal Pradesh during the year 1986-87 ;

(b) the names of places where these post offices are proposed to be set up or upgraded ; and

(c) the number and names of the places where post offices were actually opened or upgraded during the last three years in Himachal Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) & (b). There are no proposals at present for setting up new post offices or for upgradation of existing post offices in Himachal Pradesh during 1986-87.

(c) The information is furnished in the attached statement.

**Statement**

*Statement showing the number and names of post offices opened or upgraded in Himachal Pradesh during the last three years*

Year	Post Offices opened	Post Offices upgraded
1	2	3
1983-84	1. Biyara 2. Aghar 3. Kathibadol	1. Raghunathpura 2. Saidaloo 3. Ghaidur

1

2

3

1983-84

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 4. Prauri         | 4. Gulroor      |
| 5. Kotla          | 5. Sanair       |
| 6. Panjola        | 6. Khol         |
| 7. Belt           | 7. Dhandhol     |
| 8. Balag          | 8. Ran-gas      |
| 9. Upperli Baheli | 9. Khaniara     |
| 10. Shirar        | 10. Chanaur     |
| 11. Ranol         | 11. Oel         |
| 12. Ka-diwan      | 12. Bhalath     |
| 13. Sarahan       | 13. Jangal beri |
| 14. Suket         |                 |
| 15. Mundu         |                 |
| 16. Jardobha      |                 |
| 17. Amman         |                 |
| 18. Samoorkalan   |                 |
| 19. Mansai        |                 |
| 20. Bholi         |                 |
| 21. Diggar        |                 |
| 22. Khabli        |                 |
| 23. Gaharajatron  |                 |
| 24. Kwareg        |                 |
| 25. Bhigan        |                 |
| 26. Kheri         |                 |
| 27. Shalwar       |                 |
| 28. Soja          |                 |

1	2	3
1983-84	29. Anath 30. Nayagram 31. Ropa 32. Kikim 33. Mooring 34. Muling	
1984-85	1. Poledakhala 2. Palansikalan 3. Karel Punto 4. Mindal 5. Kolong 6. Karpat	Nil
1985-86	Nil	Nil

**Representation of SC/ST on the Board of Directors of ONGC & IOC**

363. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any member belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes on the Board of Directors of Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Indian Oil Corporation ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the criteria for nomination of members on these Boards of Directors ; and

(d) whether Government propose to include at least two members belonging to SC and ST on the Boards of Directors of

these two organisations *i.e.* ONGC and I.O.C. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The reservations stipulated for members of the SC/ST are not applicable to Board level appointments.

(c) The Directors of IOC and Members of ONGC are appointed by the Government with reference to their official positions and their specialized knowledge in their respective fields of relevance to these organisations, in terms of the Articles of Association of IOC and the provisions of Oil & Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

(d) In view of reply to parts (b) & (c) above, question does not arise.

**Dereservation of Industrial Products for the small scale sector**

364. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Narasaimham Panel on physical to financial controls has recommended a gradual dereservation of industrial products for the small-scale sector ; and

(b) if so, Government's decision on the recommendation ?

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

(b) Reservation/Dereservation of items for manufacture in the small scale sector is a continuing process. Government of India has appointed a Reservation Committee under the IDR 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.

**Deceleration of growth rate in industrial production**

365. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the data relating to the index numbers of industrial production which are available for the current financial year, show a deceleration of the growth rate ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take accelerate it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). According to CSO Index of Industrial Production, the rate of industrial growth during April-November,

1985 was 6.3 per cent as against 7.8 per cent during the corresponding period last year. The rate of industrial growth during the current financial year would have been higher but for lower rate of growth in electricity & mining sectors and certain factors such as infrastructural constraints, under-utilisation of capacities, shortage of power, etc.

The Government has been taking several steps to stimulate industrial production through appropriate changes in industrial licensing and import policies as well as through monetary and fiscal measures and improvement in infrastructure.

**Central investment in Kerala for development of industries in public sector**

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

(a) the amount of Central investment in Kerala for the development of industries in public sector during the Sixth Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the total outlay of Central investment for the development of industries in Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to investment of Central Public Enterprises in Kerala. The investment of the Central Public Enterprises represented by Gross-Block etc. in Kerala as on 31.3.1980 and 31.3.1985 are as follows :

	Rs. in crores
As on 31.3.1980	422.84
As on 31.3.1985	831.22 (provisional)

(b) Central outlays are not decided on a state-wise basis. The central outlays are concerned with many infrastructural and



social services sectors. Also the location of industrial projects is decided on techno-economic feasibility and cannot be pre-determined on a state-wise basis.

**Sale of postal covers and stamps etc. by Private agencies**

367. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to hand over certain works as sale of postal covers and stamps etc. to Private agencies ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

(c) whether Government are aware that such decision will adversely affect the Extra Departmental Postmen and certain other categories who are now in service ; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A scheme has been introduced under which licensed Postal agents are appointed on commission basis to sell postage stamps, stationery, book registered letters and attach mail to post office.

tal

in (b) The objective of the scheme is to provide certain basic postal facilities in new areas where for reasons such as constraint of resources, ban on creation of posts, non-availability of accommodation or prescribed norms not being satisfied, regular post offices are not established.

(c) Licensed postal agents are not required to deliver mail. This responsibility is discharged only by departmental and extra departmental employees. Further, having regard to the fact that only certain limited postal functions are entrusted to licensed postal agencies and their number at present is only about 0.3% of the number of post offices in the country, there is no question of the scheme adver-

sely affecting the postal employees now in service.

(d) Does not arise in view of replies to parts (a), (b) and (c) above.

**Oil exploration in Kerala**

368. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has undertaken any off-shore operation in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the details of the future plans of oil exploration in Kerala ?

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

(b) So far about 24500 line kms. of seismic work was conducted and three exploratory wells drilled.

(c) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, it is proposed to undertake seismic work of about 29 thousand line kms. and drill 12 wells.

**Waiting list of LPG connections**

369. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

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

(a) the number of applicants waiting for new Liquefied Petroleum Gas connections in the country ;

(b) the number of connections released during the year 1985 ;

(c) the time likely to be taken to liquidate the waiting list ; and

(d) the impediments Government are facing in giving the connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) As on 31.12.85 approximately 37 lakh applications are pending for allotment of LPG connections.

(b) During January-December, 1985, 16.13 lakhs LPG connections were released.

(c) and (d). Connections to persons on the waiting list are being released in a phased manner under the annual customer enrolment programme of the oil companies which is presently around 16 lakhs per annum. Release of connections is determined by augmentation in LPG availability as well as of infrastructure like bottling plants, transportation facilities and distributorships network.

**Foreign collaboration for manufacture of passenger car**

370. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4325 on 17 December, 1985 regarding modernisation of car industry and creation of fresh capacity and state :

(a) whether a decision has since been taken regarding issuing of industrial licence for foreign collaboration for the manufacture of passenger car ; and

(b) if so, the number of proposals approved by Government with their names and other details like capacity and capital involvement etc ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Structure of metropolitan Telephone Corporation**

371. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :  
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :  
SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN :  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed metropolitan Telephone Corporation would be registered as a company under the Indian Companies Act ;

(b) if so, the details about its structure ;

(c) whether the services of existing employees of the telecommunications system in Delhi and Bombay would be transferred to this Corporations ; and

(d) whether the Corporation will run the telephone system on purely commercial considerations ?

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

(b) (i) The Registered Office Metropolitan Telephone Corporation Ltd. will be located in Delhi.

(ii) It will have a Board of Directors consisting of not less than 8 and not more than 12 Directors. The full time Directors will be 5 in number and the rest will be part time Directors some of whom could be non-officials. Initially the Secretary, Department of Telecommunications (DOT) is proposed to be the ex-office part time Chairman of the Corporation.

(iii) The Corporation shall have an authorised share capital of Rs. 800 crores.

(iv) The Corporation will have authority to accept fixed deposits and resort to market borrowings through debentures etc.

(c) Employees recruited by Bombay and Delhi Telephones will be transferred to the Corporation to the extent posts are available.

(d) Commercial aspects will form one of the important considerations for the Corporation.

#### Programme of ONGC for oil recovery in Seventh Plan

372. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has recently enhanced oil recovery programme during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, the total expenditure likely to be incurred on this programme ;

(c) whether, Government propose to take any assistance from other countries in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) ONGC has programmes for introducing enhanced oil recovery techniques. During the 7th Plan period they have 9 such pilot projects to be implemented.

(b) Rs. 52.30 crores.

(c) & (d). Back up consultancy is being sought from M/s Keplinger Associates of USA and M/s Scientific Software Intercomp, USA for two of the pilot projects,

#### Power shortages

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

(a) whether the delegates from the neighbouring states have represented to the Government to tide over the current acute power shortages ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held with the delegates ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to provide adequate power to the neighbouring States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). Requests and representations from various States are received from time to time for assistance from the neighbouring States to tide over power shortages. Assistance is given to these States to the extent possible depending upon the power supply position in the neighbouring States and the availability from the Central Stations.

#### Price control on medicines

374. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Members of Parliament have voiced serious concern at the "Virtual looting" of consumers by the drug industry and called for a strict price control covering all medicines ;

(b) whether Government have taken any action on the representation of M.Ps. ; and

(c) if so, full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K.

JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) A memorandum signed by 34 Members of Parliament has been received which sets out their views on the Drug Policy and urges the Government to exercise strict price control on medicines.

(b) & (c). The various view points are kept in mind in formulating the New Drug Policy.

**Performance of public sector undertakings in chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals**

375. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting was held with him to review the performance of public sector undertakings in the chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals industry ;

(b) if so, details of the discussions held ; and

(c) to what extent the working of the public sector undertakings and pharmaceutical industry will be improved during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

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

(b) Besides the review of the performance of the public sector undertakings the following points were emphasized :

- (i) No laxity on safety and overall environmental protection.
- (ii) Adoption of new management techniques.
- (iii) Inventory control and the possibility of raising additional resources for the Seventh Five Year Plan.
- (iv) Technology upgradation and rationalization of product-mix.
- (v) Identifying short-term and long-term goals for the undertakings

and evolving suitable programmes of diversification.

(vi) Improvement in marketing practices so as to reach a pre-eminent position.

(vii) Conducting training programmes/ short refresher courses for improvement of management skills in the various Divisions of the undertakings.

(c) During Seventh plan period Public Sector Undertakings in the Chemical Sector will continue to be a source of Chemicals/Chemical intermediates needed in dyestuffs, rubber chemicals, pharmaceuticals and basic pesticides for National Malaria Eradication Programme.

The objective of public sector drug undertakings in the Seventh Plan is to continue making available essential and life saving bulk drugs and formulations and to reach break-even level of performance. By the terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1989-90), it is anticipated that indigenous production of bulk drugs would be Rs. 808.4 crores while that of drug formulations Rs. 3775 crores.

**'No industry' areas in States**

376. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently asked the State Governments to identify and comment on 'no-industry' areas in their respective States ;

(b) if so, the time by which such comments have been asked for by Government ; and

(c) the purpose for asking comments in this regard ?

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

(b) & (c). Do not arise,

[Translation]

**Nationalisation of coal companies**

377. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which coal companies were nationalised and the coal prices prevailing at that time as also at present and the percentage by which these have increased so far ;

(b) the prices at which coal was available to consumers in the open market at the time of nationalisation and the prices at which it is available at present ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Coal Limited and other public sector coal undertakings have suffered loss even after increasing the prices of coal and if so, the total loss suffered by them so far since the nationalisation thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) & (b). Coal mines were nationalised in two phases. Coking coal mines were nationalised with effect from 1.5.1972 and other coal mines were nationalised w.e.f. 1.5.1973. At the time of nationalisation the average pit-head price of coal was Rs. 37.50 per tonne. Since nationalisation, pit-head prices of coal have been revised seven times as under :

Date of revision	Average pit-head price of coal		% increase over the previous price		Pit-head price of soft coke (Rs. per tonne)	% increase over previous price
	CIL	SCCL (Rs per tonne)	CIL	SCCL		
1.4.1974	47.50	50.50	—	—	86.00	—
1.7.1975	64.92	67.65	36.67	33.96	86.00	Nil
17.7.1979	101.18	99.92	55.85	47.70	110.00	27.90
14.2.1981	128.02	136.85	26.52	36.96	150.00	36.36
27.5.1982	145.90	154.75	13.96	13.08	175.00	16.67
8.1.1984	183.00	192.00	25.43	24.07	175.00	Nil
9.1.1986	210.00	219.00	14.75	14.06	175.00	Nil

The price of soft coke, a common man's fuel, has not been increased after 27.5.1982. However, its price for industrial use has been fixed at Rs. 300.00 per tonne w.e.f. 9.1.1986.

Retail prices of soft coke are fixed by the State Governments/Union Territories and vary from State to State.

(c) Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries have been suffering losses till 1980-81. In 1981-82, Coal India Limited as a whole earned a profit of Rs. 34.20 crores. The losses suffered by Coal India Limited as a whole during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 have been Rs. 5.34 crores, Rs. 242.68 crores and Rs. 78.03 crores respectively. The cumulative loss/profit of Coal India

Limited and its subsidiaries as on 31.3.1985 is indicated below :

(—)=loss (+)=profit (Rs. in crores) Name of the Com- Cumulative loss/ pany/ Division profit upto 31.3.1985	
CIL/NEC	(—) 105.81
ECL	(—) 649.61
BCCL	(—) 628.79
CCL	(+) 172.38
WCL	(—) 5.49
CEMPDIL	(+) 1.47
	Total (—) 1215.86

[English]

**Introduction of tape recording of orders of Supreme Court and High Courts**

378. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court has introduced tape recording of the orders pronounced by the judges to ensure their accuracy ; and

(b) if so, whether a similar system is proposed to be introduced in the various High Courts and District Courts ?

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

**Availability of spare parts of Maruti car**

379. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maruti Car is being

manufactured with collaboration of Japan ;

(b) whether spare parts of Maruti car are not available in India ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the steps being taken to make available spare parts of Maruti car ?

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

(b) No, Sir.

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

**Telephone facilities in the villages of Haryana**

380. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of villages in Haryana which are likely to be provided with telephone facilities during the year 1986-87 ; and

(b) the financial implication thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 72 villages are proposed to be provided with telephone facilities during the year 1986-87. The names are given in the attached statement.

(b) The expenditure is estimated at about Rupees Seventy Two Lakhs (72 lakhs).

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of Village
1	2

**AMBALA DISTRICT**

- Karnpur
- Safilpur

1	2	1	2
3.	Ajijpur		KARNAL DISTRICT
4.	Marwah Khurd	26.	Kalkkho
5.	Fatehgarh		MOHINDERAGARH DISTRICT
6.	Farraukhpur	27.	Jhangroli
7.	Khanpur		SIRSA DISTRICT
8.	Saran	28.	Chaharwala
9.	Jai Dharn	29.	Nathu Sari Kalan
10.	Dudhar	30.	Ottu
	KURUKSHETRA DISTRICT	31.	Surtia
11.	Armali	32.	Kaluna
	AMBALA DISTRICT	33.	Lohgarh
12.	Mandoli	34.	Saketa Khere
	BHIWANI DISTRICTS	35.	Khuyan Malkhana
13.	Garena	36.	Masitan
14.	Lilas		SONEPET DISTRICT
15.	Phura Khurd	37.	Kohla
16.	Masani	38.	Moi
17.	Mandholi	39.	Jasrana
18.	Bidhwan	40.	Bhogipur
19.	Khere	41.	Chulkana
20.	Karanpura	42.	Nahari
21.	Issarwal		GURGAON DISTRICT
22.	Saral	43.	Dhankot
23.	Leghabanan	44.	Nathupur
24.	Bagenā	45.	Molherā
25.	Sheraḥ		

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46. Mohammadpur Ahir

47. Jaurasi

48. Indri

## MOHINDERGARH DISTRICT

49. Patikana

50. Goad

51. Nangal Kalia

52. Zainabad

53. Lisan

54. Qutabpurmola

## FARIDABAD DISTRICT

55. Sihol

56. Janauli

57. Pingor

58. Manpur

59. Utawar

60. Alimao

## JIND DISTRICT

61. Khera Khemwati

62. Kharawal

63. Khera Karamji

64. Roopgarh

## KARNAL DISTRICT

65. Garhi Jattan

66. Kahanpur

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67. Khera

68. Kabri

## ROHTAK DISTRICT

69. Busana

70. Morkheri

## HISSAR DISTRICT

71. Rawat Khera

72. Mundana

## Upgradation sub-post offices in Haryana

381. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of sub-post offices which are likely to be upgraded in Haryana during the current year ; and

(b) by what time these will be upgraded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No sub-post office is likely to be upgraded in Haryana during 1985-86.

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

**Saving in foreign exchange due to decline in oil prices in international market**

382. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in the oil prices in the international market ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;



(c) whether India has made spot purchases of oil at these reduced rates ; and

(d) if so, the amount of foreign exchange saved in these transactions ?

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

(b) The spot market prices of certain grades of crude ranged from \$ 19 to \$ 22/bbl during January, 1986.

(c) and (d). Imports to be effected during January—March, 1986 are estimated to cost less by Rs. 135 crores relating to average cost for April—December, 1985.

**Measures to reduce consumption of petroleum products**

383. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the consumption of petroleum products has increased during 1985 as compared to the previous year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the specific measures taken to reduce the consumption of petrol and its products in the Government sector ; the details thereof ; and

(d) the details regarding the achievement in this respect ?

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

(b) The consumption of petroleum products during the year 1985 was about 40.1 million tonnes as against 37.8 million tonnes in 1984.

(c) & (d). Apart from instructions issued by Government for economy in non-plan expenditure, the Petroleum Conservation Research Association has

been promoting steps for conservation of petroleum products, such as :

(i) by carrying out model depot projects in several State Road Transport Undertakings, leading to an estimated saving of 6 to 11% in diesel consumption.

(ii) instituting trophies for State Road Transport Undertakings in respect of improvement in kilometers per litre performance.

(iii) organising driving training programmes in State Road Transport Undertakings, Indian Oil Corporation, Indian Airlines, Oil India Limited, etc.

**Study conducted by Energy Advisory Board on energy crisis**

384. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is faced with a prospect of serious energy crisis ;

(b) if so, whether a study was conducted by the Energy Advisory Board in which it was stated that energy shortages are likely to continue for quite some time in India ;

(c) if so, the main reasons put forth by them in this regard ; and

(d) the steps being taken to meet the serious energy crisis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) & (b). In the light of the projections of the Advisory Board on Energy on the Energy Demand and Supply position in the year 2004-05, it has been indicated that energy shortages could become acute with increased commercial energy consumption and the passage of time.

(c) The report has indicated that there is likely to be a deficit in the availability of oil for meeting the domestic demand

taking into account the present supply—demand position.

(d) The present approach is to reduce dependence on oil to the maximum extent possible, increasingly use indigenously available energy resources and promote efficient utilisation of various energy sources.

#### State funding of elections

385. SHRI B.V. DESAI :  
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :  
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY :  
SHRI N. DENNIS :

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

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for funding the elections ;

(b) if so, whether suggestions from the various political parties have been received by Government in this connection ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (d). There is no proposal under consideration at present for State funding of elections. Attention is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 295 dt. 2.4.1985. The Election Commission has only suggested that the election expenditure may be shared partly in kind through supply of free copies of rolls, free mailing of election literature, etc. The Commission has reiterated this view recently and suggested that in the existing circumstances public financing of elections may be only in kind. In making this suggestion, the Election Commission had taken note of the views of various political parties.

#### Amendment to Indian Companies Act

386. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Indian Companies Act to raise or abolish the ceilings on managerial remuneration ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any change in the Act is also being considered to ensure that benami share purchases are not allowed to be registered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) & (b). Government is considering certain amendments to the Companies Act. Proposals in this behalf have not yet been finalised.

(c) Provisions relating to disclosure of beneficial interest in shares already exist in the Companies Act. No proposal for amendment in this regard is presently under consideration.

#### Deficit in power supply in eastern region

387. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there would be continued deficit in power supply in the eastern region during this summer ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) how much of the deficit in power supply as compared to demand, is due to poor performance of existing plants and how much is due to delays in completing planned power stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) & (b). The

power shortage in the Eastern Region during March, 1986 is expected to be about 13 per cent. The assessment made by the Central Electricity Authority indicates that Eastern Region will continue to face power shortage during the coming summer months. Detailed power supply position for the period beyond March, 1986 is, however, being worked out.

(c) The power shortage in the Eastern Region is mainly due to (i) inadequate installed generating capacity ; (ii) Comparatively unsatisfactory performance of thermal power stations ; and (iii) erratic and insufficient rainfall conditions resulting in low water levels in hydel reservoirs. However, it is not practicable to assess power shortage separately for each reason.

#### Upgradation of post offices in Haryana

388. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices upgrad- ed in Haryana last year ;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No post office was upgraded in Haryana during the year 1985.

(b) and (c). The term 'Upgradation' means raising the status of a post office from an extra departmental to a departmental post office or from a departmental sub post office to head post office. Such upgradations are sanctioned taking into account workload, the anticipated loss and other factors. It is not that telegraph facilities are necessarily provided at the time of upgradation. There are separate norms for provision of telegraph facilities in post offices which are independent of upgradation.

#### Development of telecommunication system in Haryana

389. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals for the development of telecommunication system in Haryana for the next year and during Seventh Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) the total outlay for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information is given in the attached state- ment.

(b) (i) The outlay for 1986-87 is Rs. 8.2 crores.

(ii) The outlay for 7th Plan is under finalisation.

#### Statement

##### *Proposals for development of communication system in Haryana for 1986-87*

Schemes proposed to be commissioned subject to availability of equipment are :

1. (a) Sirsa                    1000 lines extension—containerised electronic exchanges.
- (b) Gurgaon            1000 lines extension—                    —do—
- (c) Rohtak                300 lines expansion—MAX-I exchange

- (d) Hissar —do—  
(e) Yamunanagar —do—  
(f) Kaithal 100 lines expansion—MAX-II exchange  
(g) Sonapat —do—  
(h) Bhiwani —do—  
(i) Rewari —do—  
(j) Jind —do—  
(k) Palwal 120 lines expansion—CPM exchange  
(l) Gohana —do—  
(m) Narnaul —do—

2. 8 new MAX-III exchanges proposed to be opened.

3. LDPTS—72 proposed to be opened.

4. MARR System proposed at : (1) Kaithal with 23 stations

(2) Kurushetra with 6 stations

5. (1) Replacement of 20-lines cabinet type telex exchange by 50 lines Main at Panipat.

(2) Extension of Yamunanagar telex exchange by 20 lines.

(3) Extension of Ambala telex exchange by 20 lines.

6. *Carrier Systems Proposed :*

1. Rohtak—Hansi H1 system

2. Jakhai—Tohana—G1

3. Kaithal—Nirwana—G1

4. Jind—Kaithal—G1

5. Hissar—Barwala—G1

6. Ambala—Kaithal—H2

7. Karnal—Indri—G1

8. Jind—Uchana—G1

9. Kalanwali—Sirsa—G1

7. Commissioning of Ambala-Chandigarh-Shimla wide band microwave system.

8. *Development proposals for 7th Plan :*

Detailed plans for development of telecommunication system in Haryana are under finalisation. However, some of the plans proposed are as under :

- (a) Replacement by 6000-lines E-10B at Gurgaon.
- (b) National Subscriber's dialling proposed for Jind, Kurushetra and Narnaul.
- (c) Expansion of :
  - (i) Hissar, Rohtak exchanges by 1500-lines each.
  - (ii) Yamunanagar exchange by 2100 lines.
- (d) Development of 930 coaxial kilometer systems.
- (e) (i) Replacement of Delhi-Sonepat, Delhi-Gurgaon and Delhi-Rewari existing microwave system by digital microwave.
- (ii) Linking of Ambala to Ludhiana by wide band microwave system.

**Location and capacity of new cement plants location ?**

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

(a) the details of the new cement factories set up during 1986 with their location and capacity ; and

(b) the cement plants to be set up during 1986 with their capacity and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) & (b). The details of new cement factories, both large as well as Mini Cement Plants, which were set up in 1985 are given in the statement-I. The details of units likely to go into production in 1986 are given in the statement-II attached.

**Statement-I**

*List of new cement factories set up during 1985*

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location of the factory	Capacity (Tonnes)
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Shriram Cement Ltd.,	Dt. Banaskanta Gujarat	66,000
2.	Kalinga Cement Ltd.,	Dt. Sundergarh Orissa	29,700
3.	Hemadri Cements Ltd.,	Dt. Krishna A.P.	66,000
4.	Kalyan Sundram Cement Industries.	Dt. Banaswara Rajasthan	66,000

1	2	3	4
5.	Swadeshi Cement Ltd.	Dt. Jaipur Rajasthan	66,000
6.	Panchmahal Cement Co. Ltd.,	Dt. Panchmahal Gujarat	66,000
7.	Shree Cement Ltd.	Beawar Rajasthan	6,00,000
8.	Sagar Cements Ltd.,	Dt. Nalgonda (A.P.)	66,000
9.	Vikram Cement	Dt. Mandsaur (M.P.)	5,00,000
10.	Texmaco Ltd.	Dt. Cuddapah (A.P.)	5,00,000
11.	Dhar Cement Ltd.,	Dt. Dhar (M.P.)	66,000
12.	Karnataka Cement Ltd.	Dt. Gulbarga (Karnataka)	66,000
13.	Radha Kishan Cements	Dt. Banaskanta (Gujarat)	66,000
14.	Alagappa Cements	Dt. Trichy (T.N.)	36,000
15.	Venus Cements Ltd.,	Dt. Dehra Dun (U.P.)	14,400
16.	Vasavdatta Cement	Dt. Gulbarga Karnataka	5,00,000
17.	Janlaghu Cement Udyog Ltd.,	Dt. Sikar Rajasthan	33,000
18.	Kamdar Cement Ltd.	Dt. Junagarh Gujarat	66,000
19.	Gujarat Himalaya Cements Ltd.,	Dt. Junagarh Gujarat	50,000
20.	Tan-India Wattle Extracts Co. Ltd.,	Dt. Salem T.N.	33,000
21.	Suvidha Cements	Dt. Dhar (M.P.)	33,000
22.	Karnataka Minerals & Mfg. Co. Ltd.,	Dt. Chitradurga (Karnataka)	66,000
23.	Patel & Lakka Cement	Dt. Kutch (Gujarat)	10,800
24.	Ajmera Cements (P) Ltd.	Dt. Junagarh (Gujarat)	30,000

## Statement-II

*Additional cement capacity likely to fructify during the year 1986*

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Location of the factory	Capacity (Tonnes)
1.	Raymond Cement	Dt. Bilaspur (M.P.)	5,00,000
2.	Birla Cement Works	Dt. Chittorgarh (Rajasthan)	5,00,000
3.	Gujarat Ambuja Cement	Dt. Amreli (Gujarat)	7,00,000
4.	Manikg rh Cement	Dt. Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	10,00,000
5.	Priyadarshini Cements	Dt. Nalgonda (A.P.)	4,00,000
6.	Vikram Cement	Dt. Mandasaur (M.P.)	5,00,000
7.	C.C.I.	Dt. Rangareddy (A.P.)	10,00,000
8.	Modi Cement	Dt. Bilaspur (M.P.)	9,00,000
9.	Raasi Cement	Dt. Nalgonda (A.P.)	8,00,000
10.	Hari Ganga Cement	Dt. Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	66,000
11.	Abhishekh Cement	Dt. Damoh (M.P.)	66,000
12.	Bharat Food India Ltd.	Dt. Siddhi (M.P.)	66,000

**Connecting district headquarters of Haryana by S.T.D. system**

391. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of district headquarters in Haryana not connected by STD system in the national network at present ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to connect all the district headquarters of Haryana by STD system during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

Jind, Kurukshetra and Narnaul (Mahendergarh) the three District Headquarters of Haryana (out of 12) have not been connected with STD in the national network, at present.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Jind is an automatic exchange of MAX-II type while Kurukshetra and Narnaul are manual type exchanges. These have been planned to be provided with STD by linking Jind and Kurukshetra with Ambala Trunk Automatic Exchange and Narnaul with New Delhi Trunk Automatic Exchange after automatisisation of manual exchanges and providing reliable transmission medium.

[*Translation*]

#### Setting up of Big Industries in Bihar

392. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have not set up any big industry in Bihar during the last three years ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no big industry has been set up there in the private sector as well ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. Under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, a total No. of 75 Industrial licences were granted for Bihar during the years 1983 to 1985. Sector-wise break up of these industrial licences is as below :—

Sector	Industrial licences issued
(1) Central Government Undertakings	3 (including 2 carry-on-Business licences)
(2) State Public Sector Undertakings (inc. SIDC)	3
(3) Private Undertakings	69 (including 53 Carry-on-Business licences)
Total	75 (including 55 Carry-on-Business licences)

An industrial licence is issued with an initial validity period of 2 years within which the entrepreneur is expected to commence production. However, further extension beyond the initial validity period of 2 years can also be granted by the administrative Ministries concerned on sufficient justification. It generally takes about 3 to 4 years for an industrial project to fructify. Actual gestation period, however, varies from project to project.

[*English*]

#### Construction of building for Imphal Bench of Gauhati High Court

393. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any progress in the construction of a building to house the Imphal Bench of the Gauhati High Court ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND



**JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) :**  
(a) to (c). - The information received from the Registrar of Gauhati High Court states that regarding construction of High Court building for the Imphal Bench, Government of Manipur has issued necessary notice under Land Acquisition Act and the matter is under process. It is expected that acquisition of Land may be completed soon.

**Rise in price of indigenous newsprint**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of indigenous newsprint has been raised by about Rs. 1000/- and Rs. 1600/- per tonne with effect from December 31, 1985 ;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that the newspaper industry was not consulted in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) & (b). Based on a study made by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices, the Central Government have permitted the indigenous newsprint manufacturers to raise their selling prices to the extent indicated below w.e.f. 31.12.1985 :

Name of the manufacturer	Increase permitted
(1) National Newsprint & Paper Mills	Rs 1860 per tonne
(2) Mysore Paper Mills	Rs. 960 ,, ,,
(3) Hindustan Newsprint Ltd.	Rs. 960 ,, ,,
(4) Tamil Nadu Newsprint & Paper Limited.	Rs. 960 ,, ,,

(c) & (d). The views of the IENS on the price of indigenous newsprint have been taken into account by BICP while finalising their recommendations.

**Action taken against setting up L. P. G. filling plants near residential areas**

395. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether an L.P.G. filling plant was set up two years back in the vicinity of residential colonies in Jodhpur ;

(b) whether it is a fact that at the time of construction, attention of Government was drawn against setting up of the plant near residential area ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the action taken in the light of protest from the residents and in conformity with the outlook that L.P.G. plants should not be put up near residential areas ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) :** (a) to (d). Hindustan Petroleum Corporation has commissioned a LPG bottling plant at Jodhpur in October, 1984. The plant has been set up in an industrial area specifically earmarked by local authorities for petroleum installations including LPG. Before commissioning the plant, the Corporation obtained requisite clearances under the relevant statutes and regulations, including licence from the Chief Controller of Explosives. Work on the remaining facilities at the plant has been stopped following an order on 31.7.85 by the Munsif Magistrate, Jodhpur for maintaining the status quo.

**Low cost economy in industries due to rise in coal price**

396. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :** Will the Minister of **ENERGY** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to

the rise in price of coal industries cannot achieve a low cost economy ;

(b) whether this will result in pushing up the cost of industrial goods ; and

(c) whether the resultant inflation trend will affect the economy of the country adversely ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). While considering the revision of prices of coal, its impact on various consuming sectors as well as on the economy of the country, as a whole, was kept in view.

The impact of the revision of coal prices on the 3 major consuming sectors namely Power, Steel and Railways has been estimated about 3%, 2.83% and 0.9% respectively on their cost of production/operations in a full year and the impact on the economy as a whole is estimated at about 0.6%.

#### Telecommunication plans during Seventh Plan period

397. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications have plans to add about 11 lakh direct telephone exchange lines and about 9000 kilo-metre long distance public telephones during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) what is the quota allotted to Andhra Pradesh ; and

(c) how many telephone exchange lines and how many kilo-metre long distance public telephones will be added in Andhra Pradesh during Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. During the 7th Plan period the Department of Telecommunications plans to add about 11 lakh direct Telephone Exchange lines and about 9,000 long distance public Telephones.

(b) & (c). It is planned to provide around 0.783 lakh Direct Exchange Lines and around 200 numbers of long distance public telephones in Andhra Pradesh during the 7th Plan period.

#### Relaxation granted in favour of companies covered by MRTP and FERA Acts

398. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :

SHRI SURESH KURUP :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after liberalisation of Industrial Licencing Policy, Government have granted a spate of relaxations in favour of companies covered by Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act (MRTP) and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) ;

(b) if so, what are those relaxations ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that exemption from licensing in as many as 22 industries and their export obligation has been drastically reduced by rationalisation of licensing policy ; and

(d) whether this has an adverse effect on the Indian economy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). In the context of the need to maximise production, adoption of modern technology involving substantial investments and increased capacity utilisation, Government had liberalised the Industrial Licensing Policy and procedure recently. The relaxations allowed in respect of MRTP/FERA companies include :—

(i) Limit of fixed assets for qualification as MRTP Company has been raised from Rs. 20 crore to Rs. 100 crore.

(ii) The proposals for setting up 27 specified industries by MRTP Companies have been exempted

from Sections 21 and 22 of the MRTP Act, subject to certain conditions.

- (iii) The list of industries for participation, among others, by MRTP/FERA Companies, called Appendix—I industries, has been revised.
- (iv) The conditions regarding exports upto 50% and 30% for setting up Non-Appendix—I industries by MRTP/FERA Companies in centrally declared category 'B' & 'C' districts and category 'A' districts have been reduced to 25% and nil, respectively.
- (v) 23 industries out of 27 industries mentioned in (ii) above have been exempted from industrial licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 even in respect of proposals from MRTP Companies, provided that the industrial undertaking is located in any of the centrally declared backward areas. However, in regard to FERA Companies, the existing procedure for obtaining clearance under FERA will continue.

Copies of Press Notes No. 32 & 35 (1985 Series) and No. 6 (1986 Series) issued in this regard have been supplied to the Parliament Library.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Meeting of Indo-Soviet Working Group on Power

400. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Indo-Soviet Working Group on Power was held in December, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussion ;

(c) whether power capacity is proposed to be set up with the Soviet assistance during the Seventh Plnn ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the meeting, the Working Group reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the programme of cooperation between the two countries in the field of power which largely covered the following ;

- (i) Construction of Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station and associated transmission lines ;
- (ii) Construction of Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station ;
- (iii) Maintenance and repair of power equipment of Soviet design installed at Power Stations in India ; and
- (iv) Training of Indian specialists in USSR in the field of Hydro Power and Power Systems.

The possibilities of Soviet cooperation for new thermal and hydro projects were also considered at the meeting.

(c) & (d). The Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station (6 × 210 MW), under execution with the Soviet assistance, is targeted to be commissioned in the Seventh Plan period. Kahalgaon Thermal Project (4 × 210 MW) will also be taken up with Soviet assistance during the Seventh Plan.

#### Development of Raj Mahal Coal Mines with Canadian Assistance

401. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether visiting Canadian team has recently offered assistance in development of the Raj Mahal Coal Mines linked with the Farakka and Kalgaon Super Thermal Stations ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government thereon ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) Yes, Sir. An offer has been received from M/s Met Chem Canada for the development of the Raj Mahal OCP to a capacity of 10 mty by 1991 on a performance guarantee basis.

(b) It is a package offer comprising the following :

(i) Consultancy Services

(ii) Technical Services

(iii) Purchase of equipment with Canadian credit. A formal proposal for Canadian aid has been received.

(iv) Supply and installation of selected computer Soft-Ware in the areas of material management, preventive maintenance and automatic truck despatching.

(v) Total Mine Management by Electrification.

(c) The proposal is under examination.

#### **Oil and gas reserves in Tripura**

402. **SHRI ANAND SINGH :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the latest finds of oil and gas reserves in Tripura hold good prospects of oil and gas reserves in the region ;

(b) if so, the details of the oil and gas finds in Tripura so far and Government's assessment thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to harness these resources ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) :** (a) & (b). Gas has been discovered at Baramura, Gojalia

and Rokhia in Tripura. The total geological reserves of gas in Tripura as on 1-1-85 is about 5738 million cubic metres. The area is considered to be prospective for hydrocarbon discoveries.

(c) The finds at Gojalia and Rokhia are still in the assessment stage. The gas from Baramura is proposed to be supplied to Tripura State Electricity Board.

#### **Donations received by political parties and social and religious organisations**

403. **SHRI ANAND SINGH :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to ensure that all political parties and social and religious organisations are made accountable for the money received by them as donations and otherwise from sources within the country and abroad ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in pursuance thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) :** (a) to (c). The moneys received by political parties, social and religious organisations from abroad are governed by the provisions of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 which is administered by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

There does not appear to be any single agency or regulatory measure governing acceptance or utilisation of all donations from sources within the country.

#### **Assistance to public sector to recover their dues**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that several public sector Petroleum Units have their

bills for the products supplied to Central Government Hospitals, Dispensaries and State Governments in heavy arrears ;

(b) the reasons for one public sector unit owing to another public sector unit and State Governments not paying regularly to the public sector units ; and

(c) whether his Ministry propose to take any steps to assist these public sector units to recover their dues ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Public Sector undertakings under the administrative control of this Ministry do not have any of their bills pending with Central Government Hospitals and Dispensaries. As regards dues from State Governments, there are some outstanding dues mostly from State Road Transport Corporations and State Electricity Boards. Payments are pending mainly due to disputed claims or paucity of funds. This Ministry is already pursuing speedy settlement of the outstanding dues and the matter will shortly be taken up with the State Governments at the highest level.

#### Proposed taking up of Super Thermal Project in Karnataka

405. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before the Government to take up a Super Thermal Project of 2000 Megawatts in Karnataka to overcome the acute power shortage ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to see that it is taken up immediately since no power projects have so far been financed by the Union Government in Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No such proposal is presently under consideration.

(b) In addition to benefits from the power projects currently under execution in Karnataka, the State has, in order to meet the demands, been allotted shares from the Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station of the NTPC, the Neyveli Second-Mine Cut Thermal Station and the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station.

#### Re-opening of Madhavanagar and High Grounds Post Offices

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

(a) whether the Madhavanagar and High Grounds Post Offices were closed down because the General Post Office, Bangalore was temporarily located at High Grounds ;

(b) whether the General Post Offices has since been shifted to its new building ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to reopen the closed Post Offices at Madhavanagar and High Grounds Bangalore, as there are no other Post Offices in these big residential and commercial areas ; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Madhvanagar Post Office was functioning in a private building rented by General Manager, Telephones. The building was to be vacated and handed over to the owners. The Post Office was therefore closed with effect from 13.1984 and the counters of the Post Office were merged with the GPO than functioning in Poorna Prasad building in Crescent Road. As regards High Grounds Post Office, the rented building in which it was accommodated was found to be unsafe for occupation and no other suitable rented accommodation was available. This Post Office was therefore close with effect from 1.10.1983. In taking these decisions, the fact that the area in Question is served by four other Post Offices (Gandhinagar, Seshadipuram, Legislators Home and

Kumara Park West Extension Post Offices) located at a short distance of one another was also taken into account.

(b) The GPO is now functioning from its new building on Raj Bhavan Road. However, a Post Office continues to function in the old building (Poorna Prasad Buildings) in Cresecent Road also.

(c) & (d). No, Sir. As stated in reply to part (a) and (b) above, the whole area is adequately served by a number of Post Offices. Therefore there is no proposal to re-open the closed Post Offices.

#### Appointment of Internal Auditors in Public Sector Undertakings

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

(a) whether it is a fact that all Central Public Undertakings are not having full time Internal Auditors ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to direct them to appoint full time Internal Auditors ; and

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some of the Central Public Sector Undertakings have appointed Internal Auditors who are not employees of the Company ?

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

(b) At present there is no such proposal. However, the Government have already advised the Administrative Ministries/Departments to introduce a proper system of internal audit in the enterprises under their administrative control, if such a system is not already in existence.

(c) Yes sir,

#### Printing of Bangalore telephone directory in Kannada language

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

(a) the total number of telephone connections in the Bangalore city ;

(b) the total number of telephone connections held by the Government of Karnataka and its undertakings for the use of its offices and officers ; and

(c) whether Government propose to direct the Bangalore Telephones to print the Telephone Directory in Kannada and make it available to all State Government offices and undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Total number of telephone connections in Bangalore city is 76,058. (as on 19.2.1986)

(b) Total number of telephone connections provided for the Government of Karnataka and its undertakings is about 4000.

(c) Telephone directory can be printed in a regional language if there is a demand of the order of 15% of the total requirement of telephone directories. A study conducted in 1984 did not indicate adequate demand for Kannada version of the directory for Bangalore city.

#### [Translation]

#### Improvement in Foreign Communication Service

409. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take any steps to bring about improvement in Foreign Communication Service ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard and the time by which improvements are likely to be made therein ; and

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on this scheme and the number of persons likely to be benefited thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Improvement of foreign communication services is a continuous process designed to keep the available facilities on par with the international standards and requirements. The programmes have, however, to keep in view resource constraints and general technical limitations, within the time frame of each plan period.

(b) During the 7th Plan period, OCS is planning a number of new schemes for improvement of services such as

- (1) Augmentation of Gateway Telephone Switching systems at Bombay, Madras and New Delhi and microwave links to Earth Stations ;
- (2) Construction of Coast Earth Station to work with the International Maritime Satellite system ;
- (3) Construction of a West-ward Submarine Telephone Cable to the Gulf ;
- (4) Extension of ISD services to a number of countries depending on feasibility and preparedness of the other-end Administrations.

With a view to allow for more flexibility in the day-to-day functioning of the Overseas Communications Service a decision has since been taken to convert the Organisation into a Public Limited Company with effect from 1.4.86.

(c) The approved 7th Five Year Plan outlay for the Overseas Communications Service is Rs. 146.55 crores and the benefits of the service will accrue to all the users of the international telecommunications,

**Withholding of LPG supply by distributors on eve of price hike**

410. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to possibility of hike in prices, LPG distributors had stopped supplying gas cylinders in Delhi and various parts of the country some days before the actual hike in prices;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any action against them ;

(c) whether Government propose to conduct an inquiry as to why cylinders were not supplied when the bookings had been made five days before the price hike ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). There was some backlog in supply of refills in the Union Territory of Delhi due to certain operational problems, including erratic functioning of automatic carousel filling machines and weighing systems at some bottling plants. Action for improving the position is being taken.

[English]

**Security arrangement at I.O.C. terminal at Bijwasan, Delhi**

411. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM & NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that two night watchmen at the Indian Oil Corporation's terminal on Bijwasan Road, Delhi were attacked by robbers on 14th January, 1986 and attempt was made to open the cash chest in the Accounts Department ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the security of this terminal had been a matter of dispute between Government and the Indian Oil Corporation ever since the terminal was set up in 1983 ; and

(d) if so, the efforts being made to take early decision in the matter in the interest of security ?

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

(b) About 10 armed persons entered the Bijwasan Terminal around 2.15 A.M. on 14.01.1986 and demanded keys to the safe from the two watchmen on duty. Since the watchmen could not give the keys, they were struck with iron rods, etc., and were locked up in a room. Thereafter, the intruders attempted unsuccessfully to breakopen the safe with the aid of LPG/oxygen gas cylinders taken from the canteen/repair workshop of the Terminal. They went away around 5.00 A.M. after taking items like pocket calculators, air blowers, etc., as also Rs. 450/- in cash from the pockets of the watchmen.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **Review and revision of Industrial Policies**

412. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review and revise the industrial policies which absorb large amounts of foreign exchange by way of importing know-how and components and producing import substitutions at high cost ; and

(b) if so, the broad lines on the basis of which the policies are proposed to be revised ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) & (b). Industrial Policy Resolution (1956) continues to provide the basic framework of the industrial policy of the Government and there is no proposal to revise it. As regards import of know-how, components and import substitution, such proposals are considered on merits and are allowed only if indigenous capability is not available in such areas.

#### **Suspension of supply of steel pipes for HBJ projects by West German supplier**

413. **SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bergrohr, the West German supplier of steel line pipes for the Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur pipeline project has suspended its supplies following serious differences with Gas Authority of India Limited ;

(b) if so, the details of the points of difference;

(c) whether it would cause delay in the implementation of the said project ; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government to ensure expeditious completion of the project ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) :** (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) The offers received in response to the tender floated by Gas Authority of India Limited for the construction of the HBJ Pipeline Project are being evaluated.

#### **Retirement age of Supreme Court and Court Judges**

414. **SHRI H.M. PATEL :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contem-



plating a constitutional amendment for increasing the retirement age of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts ;

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to bring forward an amending Bill before the Parliament ; and

(c) whether Government propose giving retrospective effect to benefit persons who have retired after 1st January, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). The question of improving the service conditions of Judges including the increase in their salaries and the retirement age of Judges in engaging the attention of the Government.

**Car industry and consumer weighed down by policies of Government**

415. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the car industry and consumer continues to be weighed down by Government's policies as revealed in the 18th Report of Estimates Committee of Eighth Lok Sabha ;

(b) whether there is any plan to manufacture steel for the car body indigenously ; and

(c) whether periodic and steep increase in car prices since 1970 are considered normal by any yardsticks by Government ?

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

(b) Bokaro Plant has already developed steel for the car body and is now in process of stepping up production capacity.

(c) The BICP studies have revealed that increase in car prices was commensurate with the cost of production and inputs.

**Increase in telecom outlay**

416. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to increase telecom. outlay during the Seventh Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the twin city of Hyderabad will also be taken over by the Metropolitan Telephone Corporation, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the extent to which this new system will improve the working of telephone system in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) & (b). The possibility of raising additional resources during the Seventh Five Year Plan through borrowings from the commercial market etc. is being explored.

(c) No, Sir. The charter for the Metropolitan Telephone Corporation is to take over the telephone system only in the union territory of Delhi and Bombay.

(d) The new system is proposed from the point of view of the flexibility in management and raising additional financial resources. These two aspects are expected to help in improving the working of the telephone systems.

**Relaxation of Industrial Licence Rules for Selected Industries**

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

(a) whether Government have decided to relax Industrial Licence Rules in respect

of big Business Houses covered under MRTP and FERA for setting up any of the selected 23 industries in the Centrally declared backward areas ;

(b) if so, the details of such big Business Houses who intend to set up industries in the backward areas of Andhra Pradesh ; and

(c) when necessary permission will be granted indicating the information about the industries to be set up and location thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Government had already exempted certain industries from the operation of Sections 21 and 22 of the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act. As a part of liberalisation of industrial licensing policy and procedures, Government have further extended this facility and have de-licensed these industries with the exception of five in the case of MRTP/FERA companies provided the parties set up capacities in centrally declared backward areas.

(b) As the decision was announced only very recently towards the middle of January, 1986, it is premature to indicate the details of MRTP/FERA companies who proposed to set up industries in such areas including Andhra Pradesh.

(c) As the industries concerned have been de-licensed, no permission from Government is called for, provided such proposals conform to the scheme of delicensing announced by Government.

[*Translation*]

**Tax evasion and smuggling through parcels**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that prohibited goods are smuggled through the means of insured parcels resulting in smuggling as well as tax evasion ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against such cases of tax evasion and smuggling during 1984-85 and 1985-86 upto 31st January, 1986 and the outcome thereof ;

(c) the details of action taken against the P&T Officers found guilty ; and

(d) the details of preventive measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check such irregularities and malpractices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**Complaints regarding telephone service between Delhi and Ballia**

419. SHRI JAGANNATH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints to the effect that trunk calls booked for Ballia from Delhi do not mature as Varanasi-Ballia telephone service generally remains out of order ;

(b) if so, whether Government are seriously thinking of taking steps to remove such complaints ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) & (c). In view of reply at (a) above, question does not arise.

[*English*]

**Discontinuance of Railway Mail Service by appointing private agents**

420. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for discontinuing Rail-

way Mail Service and appointing private agents for collecting mails from the letter boxes ; and

(b) the impact of the said change on postal efficiency and employment potential of the Department ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Railway Mail Service has not been discontinued. Mail from letter boxes continues to be collected by letter box persons and similar other departmental and extra-departmental employees. However, where a licensed postal agent is appointed to sell postage stamps and stationery and to book registered letters, he is also required to clear the letter box installed at the premises. This facility is necessary so that customers who purchase postage stamps and stationery at the licensed postal agency may also post their correspondence at the same premises if they wish to do so.

(b) The practice of requiring licensed postal agent to clear and despatch postal articles posted at his premises speeds up the process of mail despatch. The employment potential of the Department is hardly touched by this procedure because the proportion of licensed postal agencies to regular network of post offices is only about 0.3%.

#### Allocation of cement to West Bengal

421. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of cement of West Bengal in 1984 and 1985 ;

(b) the quota allocated by the Union Government to West Bengal Government during the above period ; and

(c) the actual quantity of cement despatched during the period to West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The requirements of State Governments for cement are not obtained on regular basis, nor had the Government of West Bengal intimated their requirements in 1984 and 1985.

(b) and (c). The details regarding the allocation of cement made and the actual quantity of levy cement despatched to West Bengal (under State Category) in 1984 and 1985 are given below :

(figures in thousand tonnes)

Year	Allocation (including Irrigation & Power Projects)	Despatches (including Irrigation & Power Projects)
1984	948	634
1985	945	524
		(Provisional)

#### Industrial development of Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts

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

(a) whether it is a fact that mainly due to lack of infrastructure like the railways, there has been unsatisfactory industrial development in Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, whether through special incentives, industrialisation of this backward region will be undertaken ; and

(c) whether a time-bound programme will be fixed for such a development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Department

of Railways, final location survey for Mangalore-Madgaon rail line and updating of earlier survey for Madgaon-Roha stretch passing via Ratnagiri is in progress. Further action will be taken after completion of survey on the basis of the financial remunerativeness of the project and availability of resources. Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts of Maharashtra have been included in Category 'B' of the industrially backward districts and the entrepreneurs setting up industries in these districts are eligible for 15% Central Subsidy on the investments made on land, building, plant and machinery subject to

a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs besides concessional finance and concessions in income tax etc. Development of infrastructure for industrial development in particular district/districts is, however, primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned.

During the years 1983 to 1985 the following number of Letters of Intent (LI), Industrial Licences (IL) and DGTD registrations were issued for setting up industries in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts :

Year	RATNAGIRI			SINDHUDURG		
	LI	IL	DGTD	LI	IL	DGTD
1983	4	—	2	1	1	—
1984	6	3	7	2	1	2
1985	4	3	9	1	1	1

Details of Letters of Intent, Industrial Licences and DGTD Registrations such as name of unit, item of manufacture, location etc. are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their Monthly News Letter, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

During the years 1983-84 to 1985-86 (upto 31.1.86) an amount of Rs. 8.99 crores was reimbursed under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme to the Government of Maharashtra. Year-wise break-up is as follows :

Year	Amount
1983-84	2.61 crores
1984-85	3.65 crores
1985-86 (upto Jan. 86)	2.73 crores

District-wise details of disbursements are not maintained.

#### Categorisation of two and three wheelers

423. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to categorise all types of motorised two and three wheelers ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether any other vehicles were categorised earlier ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). All motor vehicles have been grouped into the following two categories for the purpose of licensing with a view to improving capacity utilisation and achieving larger volume production :

(i) Two and three wheelers upto 350 cc engine capacity.

- (ii) On-road automobiles having four or more wheels.

**Losses/profits incurred by Public Sector Undertakings**

424. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY :

PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the losses/profits incurred by the various Public Sector Undertakings during the last three years :

(b) the total amount invested on each of them and the cumulative losses up to 1985-86 ;

(c) when those were expected to break even as per the feasibility report and when they are expected to reach that position ; and

(d) the actual escalation of cost due to delay in completion of these projects in time separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The details for three years ending 1983-84 are available in Volume 3 Part I of the Public Enterprises Survey 1983-84 placed on the Table of the House on 15th March, 1985.

(b) The accounting year for most of the undertakings for 1985-86 will be closing only by 31.3.86 and therefore the details are not available. However, the figures as on 31.3.1984 are available in Volume 1 of the Public Enterprises Survey 1983-84 vide Page 169, Statement 16.1. The 1984-85 Survey is also scheduled to be placed before the House in the current Session.

(c) As the feasibility reports are prepared in many cases for individual projects within an enterprise and not necessarily

for the enterprise as a whole, it is not considered practicable to provide details asked for.

(d) The information on important projects under implementation with details of original schedule of completion and anticipated date of completion alongwith the original approved cost and the anticipated completion cost are given in Table 12.5 of Chapter 12 of Public Enterprises Survey 1983-84 Volume 1, Page Nos. 131 to 134.

**Raising of plant load factor in power plants**

425. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have worked out a plan or circulated suitable instructions for power plants to raise the plant load factor from 50 per cent to 60 per cent or so ;

(b) the steps taken to achieve the above goal and whether it is intended to save thereby an investment of about Rs. 11,000 crores ;

(c) whether the corporate sector is proposed to be involved in the power sector ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) whether the Central Electricity Act is sought to be amended for the above purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) & (b). A number of measures are being taken to improve the Plant Load Factor of thermal power stations. These measures include (i) assistance to State Electricity Boards for plant betterment programmes ; (ii) assistance to SEBs for procurement of requisite quantity and quality of coal ; (iii) training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel ; etc. Besides, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Renovation and Modernisation of thermal

power stations is also being implemented. Measures to improve the plant load factor are being taken on a continuous basis and as a result of the measures taken so far, the plant load factor has increased from 47.9 per cent in 1983-84 to 51.3 per cent during April, 1985 to January, 1986.

(c) & (d). The policy with regard to generation and distribution of electricity is regulated by the Industrial Policy Resolution 1956. According to this Resolution, the generation and distribution of electricity falls under Schedule 'A' category of industries, the future development of which is the exclusive responsibility of the State. The Resolution does not preclude the possibility of the State securing the cooperation of the private sector enterprises in the establishment of new units when the national interest so requires. As per this policy, Government have allowed replacement and expansion of units in the existing privately-owned power utilities. Permission for captive power units is accorded where the power requirement is substantial and continuous and reliable supply is necessary.

(e) No, Sir.

#### Capacity utilisation by Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited

426. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) When the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited is expected to break even according to the collaborator's feasibility report and whether it continued to incur losses till 1978-79 ;

(b) the rated capacity of the Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited and the annual output from 1979-80 to 1984-85 with reasons for low out-put ; and

(c) whether the overall capacity of the Plant was derated to 18,000<sup>0</sup> tons per annum from about 23,000 tons and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) ; (a) Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd. which incurred losses till 1978-79, has been earning profit since 1979-80.

(b) & (c). The installed capacity of Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd. and the annual production during 1979-80 to 1984-85 is as under :—

Year	Installed capacity (Tonnes)	Actual Production (Tonnes)
1979-80	23210	6029
1980-81	23210	13949
1981-82	23210	13298
1982-83	23210	8222
1983-84	23210	7568
1984-85	23210	11430

The unit being a jobbing one, the products are largely tailor made and custom built. Production planning is done on firm orders and in many cases the design documentation has to be approved by the customers or their consultants. Some of the products in terms of which the original capacity was determined, have had to be substituted owing to diversification schemes undertaken subsequently for better utilisation of facilities. Apart from inadequate orders change in product mix has also contributed to actual production in physical terms being lower than the capacity installed at the time of establishment of the plant.

#### Bifurcation of Posts and Telegraphs Department

427. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons which is made it necessary for the Government to bifurcate telegraphs from the postal department ;

(b) whether it is a fact that this bifurcation has given a great set back to the working of the postal department in rural areas ;

(c) whether Government are aware that in rural areas when sub post offices were sanctioned in the past, both posts and telegraphs departments were working under the same roof in good harmony and co-ordination ; and

(d) whether Government are also aware that because of bifurcation of telegraphs department from postal department, the entire working of Postal department has been in great jeopardy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Sarin Committee on Telecommunications set up by Government of India on 27th May 1981, observed that a common P&T Board managing two totally disparate services the posts and the telecommunications, one labour-intensive and other capital and technology-intensive had not worked satisfactorily, even in the existing situation. The Telecommunications service is poised for an unprecedented growth adapted to the latest technology. For precisely the same reason, many of the telecommunication administrations in the world, both developed and developing, have separated Telecommunications from the postal services. Such a separation already existed in India except at the Headquarters. The time had come to bring about this separation at the Board level also.

The Committee also recommended bifurcation of P&T Department into a separate Department of Telecommunications and a Department of Posts. The recommendations were accepted by the Government of India.

(b) No, Sir, telegraph facilities provided in rural post offices before bifurcation continue to be available to members of the public, after bifurcation also.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Telephone Alaram call and wake up call facilities in Delhi

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

(a) whether telephone alarm call and wake up call facilities by dialing 173 have been closed for operation in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. However, this service was temporarily suspended for the period from 3.1.1986 to 26.1.86 due to shortage of operative staff.

(b) In view of reply at (a) question does not arise.

#### Supply of gas to fertilizer factories in Hazira and Ankleshwar in Gujarat

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

(a) whether natural gas from Bombay High and its satellite fields would be given to fertilizer factories that are fast coming up near Hazira and Ankleshwar in Gujarat instead of flaring up this natural gas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) & (b). Associated Natural Gas produced at Bombay High is being supplied to :

(i) RCF Trombay,

(ii) RCF Thal-Vaishet,

(iii) Deepak Fertilizers & Petrochemicals Limited, Taloja and

(iv) KRIBHCO twin Fertilizer Plant, Hazira.

After April 1986, when the additional compression facilities are commissioned in Bombay High it is expected that flaring will be minimised.

#### Production of bulk drugs

431. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent the production of bulk drugs and formulations fell short of the revised target for the Sixth Five Year Plan and the reasons therefor ;

(b) to what extent the gap between the demand and supply of drugs and formulations widened as a result thereof ;

(c) the estimated target for the production of bulk drugs and formulations during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ; and

(d) how Government propose to achieve the target to narrow the gap between demand and supply ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) In 1984-85 (the terminal year of the Sixth Five Year Plan) production of bulk drugs was about Rs. 377 crores as compared to the revised target of Rs. 500 crores. The corresponding figures of formulations are Rs. 1827 crores and Rs. 1950 crores respectively.

One of the major reasons for the non-fulfilment of the targets was that the demand for various drugs did not pick up as anticipated.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The requirement of bulk drugs and formulations during 1989-90 (the terminal year of the 7th Five Year Plan) is estimated to be Rs. 1033.4 crores and Rs. 3775 crores respectively.

(d) Government have liberalised policies in the area of industrial approvals and foreign collaboration.

#### Capacity utilisation of Maruti Udyog Limited

432. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total capacity of Maruti Udyog Ltd. and actual production ;

(b) the total demand for different types of vehicles ; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The installed capacity of Maruti Udyog Limited, is forty thousand vehicles. Production during the year 1985-86 is estimated around 52 thousand vehicles.

(b) About 2 lakh customers are wait-listed.

(c) The company is making efforts to manufacture 85 thousand vehicles during 1986-87 against project report figure of 60 thousand. The work of Phase II Expansion is in progress and will raise capacity to 1,00,000 vehicles per year.

[Translation]

#### Modernisation of telephone Services in Gujarat

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

(a) the number of places in various circles of Gujarat where it is proposed to modernize telephone system ;

(b) the time by which this work would be completed ; and



(c) the details of the scheme to this effect ?

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a), (b)  
and (c). The required information is given

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE in the statement given below :

#### Statement

*Electronic telephone exchanges are planned to be provided at the following places during the 7th Plan period as per details given against each :*

Sl. No.	Name of place	Capacity	Programme for commissioning (tentative)
1	2	3	4
1.	<i>Ahmedabad</i>	43,000 lines	10,000 lines already commissioned
	(i) Local exchanges		8,000 lines during 1986-87 8,000 lines during 1987-88 10,000 lines during 1988-89 7,000 lines during 1989-90
	(ii) Trunk Automatic exchange	3,000 lines	During 1989-90
2.	<i>Baroda</i>		
	(i) Local exchange	10,000 lines	during 1989-90
	(ii) Trunk Automatic exchange	2,000 lines	During 1989-90
3.	<i>Surat</i>		
	(i) Local exchange	6,000 lines	4,000 lines during 1988-89 2,000 lines during 1989-90
	(ii) Trunk Automatic exchange	2,500 lines	1,000 lines during 1987-88 1,500 lines during 1988-89
4.	<i>Rajkot</i>		
	(i) Local exchange	2,000 lines	during 1988-89.
	(ii) Trunk Automatic exchange	3,500 lines	2,000 lines during 1988-89 1,500 lines during 1989-90
5.	<i>Gandhidham</i>	4,000 lines	2,000 lines already commissioned 2,000 lines during 7th Plan.
6.	<i>Gandhinagar</i>	3,000 lines	During 1986-87

1	2	3	4
7. Veraval		3,000 lines	2,000 lines already commissioned 1,000 lines during 7th Plan.
8. Porbandar		4,000 lines	3,000 lines already commissioned 1,000 lines during 7th Plan.
9. Mehsana		4,000 lines	3,000 lines already commissioned 1,000 lines during 7th Plan.
10. Kodinar		400 lines	During 1986-87.

### Setting up of Lok Adalats

434. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Lok Adalats held in Gujarat and various parts of the country during the period from 1 January, 1985 to 14 February, 1986 ;

(b) the details in this regard ;

(c) the number and nature of cases settled ;

(d) the names of the States and Union Territories where Lok Adalats have not been held ; and

(e) the names of the States and districts in which Lok Adalats will be held in 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (d). According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes :

The details of Lok Adalats held in country during the period from 1st January, 1985 to 14th February, 1986 are as under :

Gujarat	17
Andhra Pradesh	6

Bihar	5
Haryana	2
Maharashtra	6
Orissa	3
Rajasthan	3
Tamil Nadu	2
Uttar Pradesh	30
Delhi	2

Lok Adalats are yet to be held in the remaining States and Union territories.

(b) and (c). At the Lok Adalats cases of every type are taken up including Civil, Criminal, Matrimonial, Revenue, Motor Accident Claims and disputes of miscellaneous nature. Special Lok Adalats are held by the State Legal Aid and Advice Board for handling old cases under Motor Vehicle Act. The following are the total number of cases handled and finally settled state-wise :

Andhra Pradesh	2000 (During months of January and February, 1986)
Bihar	2595
Gujarat	3724
Haryana	5000 (Approximately)
Maharashtra	1610
Orissa	490
Rajasthan	27180
Uttar Pradesh	56728
Delhi	326

(e) Every State Legal Aid and Advice Board is being motivated for holding Lok Adalats in 1986.

(b) whether there is sudden increase in the rate of accidents, if so, the reasons thereof ; and

[English]

**Fatal accidents in Bharat Coking Coal Limited**

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

(a) the number of fatal accidents in the mines of Bharat Coking Coal Limited in the last four months, facts in detail ;

(c) whether it is a fact that none of the officers and supervisors remain underground with the workmen to scrutinise safety provisions resulting in accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) There have been 13 fatal accidents involving 15 persons in the mines of Bharat Coking Coal Limited in the last 4 months. The details of these accidents are as under :

Date of Accident	Place	Cause of accident	No. of persons killed
8.10.85	Nichitpur	Hit by Dozer	1
9.10.85	Sendra	Side fall	3
10.10.85	Angarpathra	Run over by empty tubs	1
10.10.85	Nudkharkee	Blasting	1
17.10.85	Lodna	Fell down in the shaft	1
31.10.85	Mudidih	Side fall	1
9.11.85	Gondudih	Run over by moving haulage	1
21.11.85	Mudidih	Hit by the Cable	1
23.11.85	Muraidih	Fall of dozer blade	1
26.11.85	Bhowra South	Fall from the Pontoon	1
6.12.85	Gopalichak	Fall of ground	1
12.12.85	Kuya	Side fall	1
20.12.85	Alkusa	Roof fall	1

There has been no fatal accident in the month of January, 1986.

but no specific reasons can be attributed for this increase.

(b) There has been an increase in the rate of accidents in the later part of 1985

(c) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]**Oil reserve in Dulli Patti village, District Madhubani, Bihar**

436. SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether oil reserves have been found by experts at Dulli Patti village of Khazoli block in District Madhubani, Bihar ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the plant removed from Bettia is being installed there by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which has initiated the preliminary work ;

(c) whether any representation has been submitted to Government in this regard ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take concrete steps in this direction so that the wastage of money may be checked and success achieved by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) & (b). No oil has yet been found in the Madhubani District of Bihar. One parametric well is proposed to be drilled here to obtain subsurface geological information by the same rig used for drilling Gandak well in the Bettia district.

(c) & (d). Representations have been received against removal of ONGC rig from Bettia District and also for induction of more rigs in the area. As further drilling in Gandak area can be undertaken only after analysing the data collected so far which will take sometime and the rig cannot be kept idle, it is proposed to be moved to Madhubani for drilling a parametric well. Exploration in this basin is being carried out by ONGC according to a well conceived plan,

[*English*]**Cases of overbilling and dead telephones**

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

(a) whether there is any remedial administrative scheme in respect of over-billing and dead telephones in operation throughout the country ;

(b) the number of cases of over-billing and dead telephones settled during the last three years, State-wise ;

(c) the number of cases at (b) settled in favour of subscribers ; and

(d) if so, whether any cases have come up so far under section 7(b) of the Indian Telegraph Act ?

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

(b) & (c). The information is being collected from the units and will be placed on the table of the House as early as possible.

(d) Yes, sir.

[*Translation*]**Setting up of gas-based thermal power plant in Kota by National Thermal Power Corporation**

438. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have decided for setting up of a gas-based thermal power plant of 500 megawatt capacity, near Anta in Kota district by National Thermal Power Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the work for this power plant would be taken up

and the time by which it would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) & (b). It is proposed to set up a gas-based power plant of 430 MW capacity near Anta in the Kota District. The project would be implemented by the National Thermal Power Corporation. The first Gas Turbine unit at Anta is scheduled for commissioning twenty-four months after the placement of orders for main plant and equipment.

[English]

**Development of non-conventional energy sources**

439. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the progress achieved in developing non-conventional energy sources ;

(b) whether any perspective plan has been prepared in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) As a result of intensive R&D activities and demonstration programmes taken up in various areas of non-conventional energy sources, a number of technologies have been developed which have been found technically feasible for various applications including generation of electricity. Large scale Extension Programmes such as National Programme on Biogas Development, National Programme of Improved Chulha, Solar Thermal Extension Programmes have been launched throughout the country and are being expanded consistent with the financial constraints. These are already providing and saving energy for lakhs of individuals and institutions throughout the country. Solar photovoltaic systems have been developed and are being increasingly deployed for electrifying remote villages and other small power needs. Two wind farms for large scale electricity production have been set up and this capacity is being

expanded. Projects relating to production, conversion and utilisation of biomass have reached the extension stage and biomass gasifiers have been commercialised. Manufacturing of infrastructure for various technologies has been established and is steadily expanding. A number of energy self sufficient villages have been set up and a programme initiated for thousands of such villages, where the power, cooking and lighting needs of the entire village would be provided by locally available non-conventional sources of energy.

R&D activities have been intensified further to reduce the cost and improve efficiency of renewable energy systems.

(b) & (c). A board perspective plan has been prepared which envisages the installation of 15,000 MW of power and meeting 20% of total energy needs by the turn of the Century from non-conventional energy sources.

**Safety measures taken at Oil Wells under Oil Mines Regulations**

440. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

SHRI ANAND SINGH :

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a news item captioned "Many Oil Wells 'Threat' to Life" appearing in "The Hindustan Times" of 12th January, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that several oil wells are located in the country near residential colonies and have not taken statutory steps under the Oil Mines Regulations, 1984 ;

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

(d) the steps contemplated by Government to provide adequate safety measures in these oil wells ?

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

(b) to (d). While drilling oil wells near villages/townships, statutory steps and safety precautions are always taken under the Mines Act and Regulations. These include installation of a Christmas Tree, steel fencing of sufficient height around the well and periodic checks for leakages, demarcation of areas for 'No Smoking', etc.

[*Translation*]

**Action taken on Law Commission reports**

441. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of reports submitted by Law Commission during the last three years alongwith their subjects and out of these which have been laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament and also which have not been laid on the Table so far ;

(b) the details of the Ministries to which the reports, already tabled in both the Houses, have been sent for consideration of the recommendations made therein as well as the dates on which these reports have been sent to them ; and

(c) the action taken by his Ministry on the reports on which the Ministries have expressed their opinion till date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) & (b). The Law Commission during the last three years have submitted 26 reports in all. 25 reports out of them have been laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament and one report not so laid. The information regarding the subjects of these reports, the names of the Ministries to whom and the dates on which these have been sent is given in the attached statement.

(c) The Government has decided not to proceed with the recommendation made in the Ninety-fifth Report. The recommendations made in the One Hundred and Fourth Report has been implemented by enacting the Judges (Protection) Act, 1985. The views/opinions of the Ministries/Departments on the other reports are awaited.

**Statement**

S. No.	No. of the Report	Subject matter of the Report	Ministry/ Department to whom sent	Date when sent
1	2	3	4	5
1.	88	Govt. Privilege in Evidence Sections 123-124 and 162 Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and Art. 74 and 163 of the Constitution.	Ministry of Home Affairs Deptt. of Legal Affairs/ Legislative.	4.5.84
2.	89	Limitation Act, 1963.	Legislative	24.8.84
3.	90	The grounds of divorce amongst Christians in India- Section 10, Indian Divorce Act, 1869.	Legislative	26.4.84

1	2	3	4	5
4.	91	Dowry Deaths and Law Reforms-amending (i) the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (ii) I.P.C., 1860 (iii) Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	Legislative	26.4.84
5.	92	Damages in Applications for Judicial Review-Recommendations for Legislation.	Legislative/Justice/Legal Affairs Ministry of Home Affairs.	4.5.84
6.	93	Disclosure of sources of Information by Mass Media.	I & B Legislative Deptt.	16.5.84
7.	94	Evidence obtained illegally or improperly-proposed Sec. 166A-Indian Evidence Act, 1872.	Legislative	11.5.84
8.	95	Constitutional Division within the Supreme Court-A proposal for.	Justice	5.2.85
9.	96	Repeal of certain obsolete Central Acts.	Justice/Legislative, Ministry of Labour/Petroleum/Finance.	1.9.84
10.	97	Section 28, Indian Contract Act-Prescriptive Clauses in Contracts.	Legislative	10.9.84
11.	98	Section 24 to 26, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, Orders for Interim Maintenance and Orders for the Maintenance of children in matrimonial proceedings.	Deptt. of Legal Affairs	
12.	99	Oral and written arguments in the Higher Courts.	Deptt. of Justice.	25.8.84
13.	100	Litigation by and against the Govt.—some recommendations for reform.	Deptt. of Justice/Legislative Deptt. & Personnel & Training.	25.8.84 7.11.84
14.	101	Freedom of speech and expression under Art. 19 of the Constitution—recommendation to extend to Indian Corporation.	Ministry of Home Affairs/Industry.	6.2.84

1	2	3	4	5
15.	102	Sec. 122 (1) of the Code of Cr. P.C. Imprisonment for breach of Bond for keeping peace with sureties.	Ministry of Home Affairs	6.2.85
16.	103	Unfair terms in Contracts.	Legislative Department	5.2.85
17.	104	The Judicial Officers Protection Act.	Deptt. of Justice.	6.2.85
18.	105	Quality Control and Inspection of Consumer Goods.	Ministry of Food & Civil Supply/Industry & Company Affairs & 14 others.	4.3.85
19.	106	Sec. 103A Motor Vehicle Act, 1939, Effect of Transfer of a Motor Vehicle on insurance.	Ministry of Transport.	1.3.85
20.	107	Law of Citizenship.	Ministry of Home Affairs	29.5.85
21.	108	Promissory Estoppel.	Legislative Department	29.5.85
22.	109	Obscene and Indecent Advertisement and Displays Sec. 292-293 I.P.C.	Ministry of I & B/Home Affairs.	29.5.85
23.	110	The Indian Succession Act, 1925.	Not laid on the Table of Parliament.	
24.	111	The Fatal Accident Act, 1855.	Industry/Transport/Labour Finance.	9.1.86
25.	112	Sec. 45 of the Insurance Act, 1938.	Finance.	9.1.86
26.	113	Injuries in Police Custody.	Home Affairs.	15.1.86

**[English]**

**U.S. trade mission for oil and gas in India**

442. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high level U.S. trade mission headed by the U.S. Deputy Assis-

tant Secretary of Commerce visited India in January 1986 to explore trade and investment prospects in the field of oil and gas in India ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ; and

(c) the follow-up action being taken in that regard ?



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

(b) The two sides exchanged views regarding speedier processing of tenders, terms and conditions of the next round of bidding for exploration contracts, possibilities of joint ventures in oil field equipments and services, etc.

(c) The Mission was of an exploratory nature.

[*English*]

12.00 hrs.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY (Midnapore) : A large number of women are waiting..

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Article 75 (3) of the Constitution says....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : They are waiting near the Parliament House. They are protesting against the introduction of this Muslim Women's Bill.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : They want to come and meet you Sir, but they are not being allowed to come in.... (*Interruptions*) There is a delegation. They have come here. They are not allowed.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, three or four people are always allowed to come and meet me. No problem.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It has never been a problem and it is not going to be a problem now also. They can always come.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Security people are creating a problem. Kindly ask them....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing much to worry here.

(*Interruptions*)

12.02 hrs.

RE : QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN AND SHRI Z.R. ANSARI, MINISTERS OF STATE FOR EXPRESSING OPPOSITE VIEWS ON CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL BY SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA, M.P.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I am raising a privilege question. According to Article 75 (3) of the Constitution, the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People. Shri Banatwalla introduced a Private Member's Bill. Shri Arif Mohammad Khan and Shri Z.R. Ansari spoke on the Bill and both of them are members of the Council of Ministers. One of them supported the judgment of the Supreme Court....(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I have got you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is the failure of the collective responsibility.

MR. SPEAKER : All right. If you want, I will give you my ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do not do it hurriedly just as the Government is doing in bringing forward this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I have taken great care. I disallowed the Bill. You know !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I do not know Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't you know ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : No Sir. I only had a suspicion that you were disallowing it !

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, sometimes your intuitions are correct !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Whatever ruling you may give, it should guide the Parliament for generations to come.

MR. SPEAKER : No problem. I have gone into the subject thoroughly and examined every aspect of it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In this House, is there a single precedent where two members of the Council of Ministers have taken opposite stands ?

MR. SPEAKER : On 30th January 1986, Prof. Madhu Dandavate gave notice of a question of privilege against Shri Arif Mohammad Khan, Minister of State in the Department of Power and Shri Z.R. Ansari, Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests for violating Article 75 (3) of the Constitution by expressing totally opposite views on a Private Member's Bill, namely, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1985 by Shri G.M. Banatwalla, M.P. The contention of Prof. Dandavate is that while participating in the debate on the above Bill, Shri Arif Mohammad Khan and Shri Z.R. Ansari both members of Council of Ministers, vehemently expressed diametrically opposite views on the Supreme Court judgment in the 'Shah Bano Case' ; the former defended the judgment while the latter attacked it in no uncertain terms. Thus, both the Ministers had violated the principle of collective responsibility and thereby committed a breach of privilege and contempt of the House.

As the House is aware, the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill seeking to amend Sections 125 and 127 of the said Code dealing with maintenance allowance to wives, children and parents, is a Private Member's Bill and is at the stage of general discussion. The concerned Minister who will spell out Government's considered views/decision in the matter has yet to reply to the debate.\* As such the policy decision of the Government on

the Bill has not been placed before the House.

A contempt of the House can generally arise only when something is done which directly or indirectly causes or tends to cause obstruction in the functioning of the House, Members, officers or committees. I do not find any of the aforesaid ingredients in the speeches made by Shri Arif Mohammad Khan and Shri Z.R. Ansari. Moreover, alleged violation of any Constitutional or statutory provision is a matter to be decided by courts and no parliamentary privilege would arise in such cases.

Accordingly, I withhold my consent under rule 222 to the raising of the matter in the House as a question of privilege.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Balpur) : Express your annoyance, Sir !

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir which code would you recommend ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is this ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a democracy.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : Sir, we have given a privilege motion against the Prime Minister and the Home Minister with regard to Ram Swaroop case, making concerted efforts to malign the integrity of the Members and the Opposition Parties....

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. It is sub-judice. I will allow those Members who are concerned with it.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : What about my notice ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have disallowed it.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

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\* Position as on 30th January 1986. The Bill has since been withdrawn.

\*\* Not recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : I have just said that if the name of any Member from this House has been mentioned, I will allow him.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : There should be a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed. I am not allowing it.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, we have been giving notices and also meeting you for a discussion on the deteriorating situation in Punjab....

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Give a notice, I will consider it. There is no problem.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI (Hyderabad) : There is unrest in the country as a whole. What is being done in respect of Babri Masjid? Firing is taking place everywhere....  
*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : No. Not allowed. We will discuss this question—communal situation—some time when the situation arises.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Something was decided in the Business Advisory Committee I am told, about this espionage case. We have not been told that you have withdrawn your consent to the Adjournment Motion which we have given.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. No discussion. I have allowed only self-explanation by whosoever Member is there. It is a subjudice matter.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. No, not allowed.

12.09 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

#### Economic Survey, 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the 'Economic Survey', 1985-86 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library, See No. I.T.—1971/86.]

Review on and Annual Report of the I.B.P. Company Ltd., and its subsidiary Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Co., Ltd., for 1984-85, Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi for 1984-85 and Oil and Natural Gas Commission for 1984-85.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the IBP Company Limited and its subsidiary Messrs Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the IBP Company Limited and its subsidiary Messrs Balmer Lawrie and Company Limited for the year 1984-85

along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1972/86.]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Oil Industry Development Act, 1974.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1973/86.]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) together with Audited Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1984-85 and of its subsidiary company Hydrocarbons India Limited, New Delhi for the year 1984-85, under sub-section (3) of section 23 read with sub-section (4) of section 22 of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the year 1984-85 and of its subsidiary company Hydrocarbons India

Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. Lt-1974/86.]

**Profit and Loss Account etc. of Telecommunications Branch of Posts and Telegraphs Department for the year 1983-84**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet (on accrual basis) of the Telecommunications Branch of Posts and Telegraphs Department for the year 1983-84. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1975/86.]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is my ruling. It cannot be challenged.

**Notification under Delhi Development Authority Act, Annual Report etc. of Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi for 1984-85.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Zoning) Regulations, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 161 in Gazette of India dated the 18th January, 1986, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1976/86.]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85, under section 19 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 20 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973.

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1977/86.]

**Oil Pressure Stoves (Quality Control) Order, 1985, Statement re : Review on Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur, for the year 1984-85, National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta, for the year 1984-85, Lagan Jute Machinery Company Ltd., Calcutta, for the year 1984-85, etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of the Oil Pressure Stoves (Quality Control) Order, 1985, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 757(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1985, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1978/86.]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working

of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1979/86.]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the National Instrument Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Instruments Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1980/86.]

(c) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Lagan Jute Machinery Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Lagan Jute Machinery Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1981/86.]

- (d) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Maruti Udyog Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Maruti Udyog Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1982/86.]
- (e) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Limited, Calcutta and its subsidiary viz., Weighbird (India) Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Limited, Calcutta and its subsidiary viz., Weighbird (India) Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1983-86.]
- (f) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, Patna, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Company Limited, Patna, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1984/86.]
- (g) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the HMT Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the HMT, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1985/86.]
- (h) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Cables Limited, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Cables Limited for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1986/86.]
- (i) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Brakes and Valves Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Brakes and Val-

ves Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1987/86]

(j) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Jessop and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jessop and Company Limited Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) Three Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (h) to (j) to item (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1988/86.]

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks for the year 1984-85 under section 126 of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1989/86.]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government

on the working of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1990/86.]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1991/86.]

(7) (i) A Copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Plywood Industries Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—1992/86.]

**Review on and Annual Report of Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.

12.09 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(2) Annual Report of the Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[English]

Reported statement made by the official spokesmen of a neighbouring country regarding recent disturbances in India

[Placed in Library. See No, LT—1993/86.]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

12 08 hrs.

“The reported statement made by the official spokesmen of a neighbouring country regarding recent disturbances in India and the reaction of the Government in the matter.”

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : My ruling is ruling. You cannot challenge this. Not allowed.

Sixth Report and Minutes

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Will you ask the two Ministers who have resigned to make Statements ?

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : I beg to present the Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on General Insurance Corporation of India and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

MR. SPEAKER : If they want, they can.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why the delay ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know. Guptaji, I cannot force them.

(Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is my ruling. I have given my ruling.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, there is a convention in the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot force them.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have given my ruling.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : The Ministers have resigned, and they have their own....(Interruptions) The Ministers have resigned. How ? This House does not know.



SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The House should know why they resigned.

MR. SPEAKER : Here and now I give my permission to them. No problem. Let them. I don't deny them this privilege. They are welcome. Anybody is welcome. And you are also welcome, if you like to do it. No problem.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :\*\*  
(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever Mr. Reddy says does not go on record at all.

[Translation]

Jaipalji, it is no use. It is immaterial whether the statement is made or not, there is also no use of getting agitated. (Interruptions). Please sit down, what shall I do if your blood pressure goes high or you develop some other trouble..... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Whenever Government wants, they will bring out some thing... (Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER  
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE  
— Contd.

*Reported statement made by the official  
spokesmen of a neighbouring country  
regarding recent disturbances in  
India*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : In a statement made in its Senate on February 20, 1986 regarding some recent disturbances

in India the Pakistan Minister of State in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that the people of Pakistan "cannot remain indifferent to the plight of human beings, particularly those with whom they share bonds of religion, culture and family ties". Similar statements were made by the Government of Pakistan in its National Assembly on June 12, 1985, and in their Senate on July 9, 1985. In addition there have also been other objectionable statements.

We have noted with concern the above tendency of the Government of Pakistan in recent years to make unwarranted references to and take an unhealthy interest in the minority communities in India. While professing adherence to the principle of non-interference, these references cannot but be regarded as a blatant interference in our internal affairs.

Honourable Members would also recall that in the historic Simla Agreement, India and Pakistan mutually agreed that adherence to the principle of non-interference in internal affairs is a pre-requisite for reconciliation, good neighbourliness and durable peace between them. While making a statement in their National Assembly of Pakistan in July 1974 when the Sadar Bazar riots took place in Delhi, the then Government of Pakistan stated that under the Simla agreement it would be treated as an internal matter. The attitude of the Government of Pakistan is now at variance with the earlier stand.

The Government of India have on several occasions made it clear to the Government of Pakistan that such statements are contrary to the Simla Agreement and not conducive to the promotion of harmonious and good neighbourly relations. On our part, we have refrained from commenting on reports of sectarian riots, denial of democratic rights and restriction on freedom of religious worship to minority communities including the Ahmadias in Pakistan even though there has been public concern voiced on these developments in India and elsewhere. It is our

\*\* Not recorded.

hope that the Government of Pakistan will take due note of these facts and desist from such actions which cannot but adversely affect our efforts to develop friendly and cooperative relations with Pakistan.

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy that the Minister has made a categorical statement. On earlier occasions, you had allowed 40 minutes ; sometimes one hour.

**MR. SPEAKER :** You are part and parcel of the decision ; you cannot violate your own charter.

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** I will confine myself to the points which are directly relevant to the debate today. I am happy, as I said, that the Minister has taken a very categorical stand about the gross interference of Pakistani military junta in the internal affairs of our country. But this is perhaps at variance with the recent attempt of the Government of India to improve friendly relations with Pakistan. There have been spate of activities all along the line to improve our relations with the neighbours. But, in spite of all this, Pakistan has been adopting a very stubborn attitude and has been trying to exploit every conceivable problem that we face today as a country, as a nation.

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I do not blame Pakistan as such, because Pakistan is at best a surrogate State, a vassel, a Trojan Horse, a cat's paw at worst. The people who are egging on Pakistan, to engage in this game of destabilizing our country are well-known ; and I would have been very happy if the hon. Minister would have revealed the links of Pakistan and the patrons of Pakistan who have been engaged in all kind of such activities in their global strategic and hegemonistic interest.

Recently, I came across a series of articles written by no less a person than a very important member of Zia-ul-Haq

think-tank, who is also by the way the Director-General of the Institute of Strategic Study in Pakistan ; and this gentleman, this Gen. Akram Khan—see how monstrously he distorts the history of this sub-continent that will reveal to us the ugly design of the military junta and their attempts to destabilize our country ; whether it is a question of minority or whether it is a question of the terrorists in Punjab. This spans the entire gamut and this makes a terrible reading, the statement, the article. I am quoting only extracts from a series of articles from Gen. Akram Khan. He says as follows :

“We regard ourselves as the successors of Muslim rulers of India who, in spite of being a minority, ruled over a large population of Hindus in the subcontinent. We claim the legacy of Muslim Sultans and Emperors of India and are not about to submit to the pre-eminence of Hindus. If Pakistan, as a smaller country, would not accept India as pre-eminent, then the rest of the world was not likely to regard India as such.”

This is the thesis ; this poisonous thesis, is propounded by rulers of Pakistan with whom we have been trying in recent months to have all kinds of relations including our offer of a treaty of friendship and cooperation. He further states and the design of dismembering India becomes crystal clear. He says as follows :

“India is not one country ; it has never enjoyed the unity which is the hallmark of a nation state. The people who can be regarded as being potentially separatists are the Sikhs, the Dravidians (the four southern States of the peninsula) and the north-eastern people who include the Nagas, the Mizos, Tripura and Assam.”

Again he says as follows :

“If the people of the sub-continent can comprise two nations, why not three ? Why not four or five or six ?”

This is the real intention of the junta ruling in Pakistan. And then, with a

sense of bravado and a sense of victory, he declares, I quote again :

“Time is in our favour because the problems which India is beset in the 80s, are becoming increasingly difficult to solve, and instead of going from strength to strength India is going from weakness to weakness.”

He pins his hope on our internal differences. In this connection, I refer to the patrons of Pakistan, the imperialist forces. We in India inherited a divided sub-continent ; divisions were created. Animosity as legacy were left and what the patrons of Pakistan sitting in Washington have been speaking about this scenario, this difficult and bizarre scenario on the sub-continent will be clear to us. There appears to be a convergence of strategic opinion between the American and the Pakistanis. Therefore, all along we have been emphasising that the forces are out to de-stabilise us and we cannot forget the harrowing experience we had to undergo—this nation had to undergo—for the last two years.

Mr. Richard Nixon, the ex-President of America and I hope the members in the House will look at this situation with utmost seriousness because what Richard Nixon seeks to convey to us is collective wisdom of the American people. It appears that the American administration, and the American people have been engaged all over the world in such ugly games of destabilisation, murders of political leaders, destruction of the unity of nations, and so on. Mr. Richard Nixon in his book, “*Leaders*” says, and I quote :

“For, as the Shah’s comments indicated,”

—he was referring to the Shah of Iran—

“it was no more in the natural order of things for all India to be one country than it was for all Europe to be one country ; linguistically, ethnically and culturally, India is even more diverse than Europe. But whether this accomplishment benefited

the Indian people is another question. Unity is sometimes more important to the unifiers than to the unified. If less energy had been dissipated in combating the country’s natural centrifugal forces, perhaps more could have been done to improve the people’s living conditions.”

Imagine this Satanic—I would say—observation of an ex-President of America about the unity of this country !

Therefore, the entire gamut of things suggests only one conclusion, that the forces of anarchy are abroad. The forces of anarchy have been engineered by outside forces, by outside powers and Pakistan is a surrogate, is a proxy of American imperialism—because there is total strategic consensus between the Americans and the Pakistanis.

I would like to put it to the Minister whether it is not a fact that the Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Barnala has been crying himself hoarse about the Pakistani interference in Punjab. Now, the killings of innocent people of Punjab, the looting of the armoury, forceful occupation of the highest spiritual seat of the Sikhs has been done by a handful of people and behind all these activities is the discernible hand of Pakistan.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Minister to a similar statement only recently made by the same Chief Minister. They have been talking about the Simla Agreement. We should not forget that the author of the Simla Agreement was initially taken into protective custody by the present rulers and he was ultimately hanged. We should not put so much store by the Simla Agreement. While he has been talking of the Simla Agreement, in Majlis-e-Shora the Pakistan Parliament the same Minister said : The same Minister has said that ‘we do not finally rule out use of force for liberation of Jammu & Kashmir although we continue to explore the possibilities of an amicable settlement in international fora’. And we are harping on the point that Simla Agreement is all that sacrosanct, but Pakistan authorities, in flagrant violation of international norms and agreements

have been trying to internationalise every issue of dispute.

Till recently, Pakistan was fighting an undeclared war in Siachin Glacier. You were recently in the UN where I was also present....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please wind up.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am raising very important questions. You allow me to speak. Please listen to me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot go on listening to you indefinitely.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Pakistani authorities have respected this agreement or understanding. Why was the question of Kashmir raised in the recent session of the UN Assembly both by the President of Pakistan and its Foreign Minister ? And I do not know what were the compelling reasons which prevented us even from using our right of reply.

Pakistani hand has been discovered from some of the papers recovered from the possession of some extremists in Tripura. Pakistan is getting involved not only on the question of disturbances on religious grounds or on other grounds in the country but they are directly supporting the 'Khalistani' terrorists.

I would like to know whether it is not a fact that under the covert operations of CIA \$400 million are being given to Mujahideen of Afganistan and training camps have been set up in Pakistan. The same training camps are being shared by Sikh extremists and Mujahideen and the same level of training is being imparted to 'Khalistanis'. Is it not a fact that Pakistan was receiving \$3.2 billion, now this has been enhanced to \$6 billion, as a package for military and economic support ?

Please enlighten the House about the recent visit of Zia-ul-Haq to Sri Lanka.

Is it not a fact that after the visit of Zia-ul-Haq to Sri Lanka, there has been spurt in genocide and terror in Sri Lanka against Tamilians. And on his return to Pakistan a similar wave of terror has been unleashed in Punjab also. Pakistanis in collusion with their menters, the imperialist forces, are trying to create problems for us. We have been aware of this all along. I do not know why the country is not being taken into confidence...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What is the clarification you want ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Two minutes more.

Therefore, in this background, the disturbances here in the country are the unfortunate legacy of colonial designs, colonial machinations and conspiracy. Unfortunately, we are still victims of this continuing division among our people. I would like to know as to what we have done to isolate such characters, such persons, such tendencies and such ideas. For this the unity of Indian people is important. What is happening in U.P. today ? What is happening in Jammu and Kashmir ? This is a clear attempt. For the last one year, preparations were underway for liberation of a particular temple. Now, in all this scenario the hand of Pakistani authorities, Pakistani Government in destabilising our country becomes very important....(Interruptions).

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I am on a point of Order. I object to the words 'liberation of a temple'. It was a Masjid there, Babri Masjid, which is being taken over by them.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Did I talk anything about that ? I did not refer to that. Purposely I did not talk about that. You are too sensitive and you are protesting too much Mr. Banatwalla.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : You are travelling beyond the area of the Calling Attention....(Interruptions).

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Purposely I did not speak about that...(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I am calling Shri Chintamani Jena....

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : You are covering such a large ground over there, so many other things, instead of restricting yourself to the subject of the Calling Attention....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have called Shri Jena to speak. Mr. Tewary, please take your seat. I cannot allow you.....

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Why you cannot allow me ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken too much time.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : How much time I have taken ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken twenty minutes.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You do not understand the importance of this question, that is why you are asking like this. I am sorry to say this that you are holding the Chair and if you do not understand.....(Interruptions). This is not *aalu bhanta ka daam*, this is a question of national security ..(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are not specific. You are going on taking lot of time.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : How much time did I take ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have taken fifteen minutes.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You have allowed people to speak for 50 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have not allowed. Why you are saying that ? I have not allowed anyone. This is the decision that we have taken recently. We

have taken this decision. You go and read the rules.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I have to put all the questions before the Foreign Minister. I have been very categorical in my questions but the kind of impatience that you are showing...(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have been patiently listening to you but be brief. That is what I am saying.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I am very brief. It needs some prelude, some explanation from the Foreign Minister. In the light of all the questions that I have put, I think there should be no hurry in reaching any agreement with Pakistani authorities. Recently there has been an agreement in which it is said that India will not attack the nuclear installations of Pakistan and *vice versa*, as if India was preparing to launch an attack on Pakistani nuclear installations. The international-leverage available to us on the mechanisms of Pakistan is lost in the process if you show that you are over anxious. In spite of all the mounting evidence, we cannot go on brushing under the carpet. We have to confront this issue because the paramount question is of national security, its stability. The bigger forces are engaged in destabilising our country. Therefore, when we speak about Pakistan, we should also speak about all those who have been funding Pakistan, who have been supporting Pakistan, who have been arming Pakistan to destroy our unity.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his speech has referred to the Simla Agreement....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : After the Members have put their questions, the Minister will reply at the end. He has to reply to all the questions.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, this has been the convention in the House....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You go through the rules. I may tell you that now we have changed the rules.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you would have also seen in the Seventh Lok Sabha that the Minister replies to every Member's questions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You go and read the Bulletin Part-II. Now we have changed the procedure, rules and everything. After the questions are raised by all the Members, finally the Minister will reply. Even your questions also.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This is diluting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no question of diluting. The Minister will take down your questions and then he will reply.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This will result in the utter dilution of the replies.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, what can I do ? This is the decision taken by everyone.

SHRI G.G. SWELL (Shillong) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if there has been a change in the procedure, we are not aware...(*Interruptions*). Have patience for one minute. I say, if there has been a change...(*Interruptions*). If there has been a change in the procedure we should have been informed about it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Already informed. Every one has been informed about it.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : We don't know. Secondly, if there has been a change, it is a wrong change. Prof. Tewary has put certain questions. Everybody also will have to put his question. In the end the Minister gives his reply. It means that his reply to the questions will not be complete and the whole thing is diffused. This is not the purpose of the Calling Attention. I think we should have a change in the procedure.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the last session itself it was done. It is not a new thing. Last session itself it was changed,

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You are forgetting. Never before had we done this thing.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Since November it has been going on. It is not a new thing. In the last session itself it was done. Everybody accepted. Mr. Tewary I don't know whether you were here at that time during the last session.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Numerous Calling Attention Notices were given and each one put his question and reply was given to each individual member.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, Shri Jena.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply to the Calling Attention Motion referred to the Shimla agreement. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a news item published in the Hindustan Times on 10-2-86.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Chintamani Jena, you kindly take 5 minutes only.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : I am taking 5 minutes only. I am putting only questions.

Pakistan's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Zain Noorani said like this. I quote this portion. It says :

"Replying to another question, the Minister said, the Shimla agreement did not take away Islamabad's 'right' to raise the issue at International Forums."

My hon. friend Prof. Tewary has said that Pakistan has no respect for the Shimla agreement. I must say that our Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has extended his hands of cooperation and friendship to Pakistan but in return what is it that Pakistan is doing ? They have no respect for the Shimla agreement. Now, what is the attitude of this Government in this respect ? I would like to know this. May I know from the hon. Minister

categorically whether our Government has protested against this unwarranted action of Pakistan through diplomatic channels? If so, when, and what is the reaction of the Pakistan Government?

Regarding communal riots etc., I must say that these disturbances are being instigated by the Pakistan Government. I am just quoting what has appeared in several national newspapers of Delhi. It appears that Pakistan's actions are being ignored by our Government. I will quote from the newspaper *Hindustan Times* dated 2nd February, 1986. It has appeared only a fortnight back. The heading is :

“Pak. blue-print for anarchy in Punjab.” And then it says :

“A top Colonel of the Pakistan Army has prepared a blue-print for spreading anarchy in Punjab, to be followed by direct intervention by the Pakistan Army.”

So many other things are there. The hon. Deputy-Speaker will not allow me to speak more. But this is another thing which I quote from *Hindustan Times* dated 2nd February 1986.

“The blue-print, which prepared six months back is being implemented in phases.”

But my hon. friend, Prof. Tewary has already explained as to how Pakistan trains Punjab extremists. This has also come as a news item in *Hindustan Times* dated 11th February 1986. Similarly, other news items are also published in the *Indian Express* and similar such national dailies of our country.

So, may I know whether the Government is aware of this situation? If so, what is the action taken by the Government to protest against this before the Pakistan Government? Also, when they have no respect for Simla Agreement, what is the Government thinking alternatively to face the situation because these types of actions of the Pakistan Government and Pakistan people are creating strained relations between the two countries? I must

say that in respect of all these communal riots etc. there is a hand of the Pakistan Government and the Pakistani people. In support of this, the Pakistan Government is training the extremists and also sending them to our country where they are creating communal disturbances. In this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister what our Government is going to do to counter these types of actions of the Pakistan Government?

[*Translation*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have to say many things but as you are allowing me quite short time, I would mention two or three points. There is a proverb in English—

[*English*]

One step forward, two steps backward.

[*Translation*]

There is one more which goes like this—

[*English*]

Blow hot, blow cold.

[*Translation*]

Pakistan is doing the same thing. For the past one year....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is a Russian proverb.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : I do not know much about it. I am an illiterate person, I have just quoted the proverb.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI B.R. BHAGAT) : You have a Ph.D. degree and you still claim to be illiterate.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : We have been trying to normalise our relations with Pakistan for the past one year. Discus-

sions have been held at political level and Official level abroad. We were happy to learn that at the SAARC Conference in Dacca, the President of Pakistan had expressed his desire to improve relations with India and normalise relations with other countries of the region. I am happy that when Pakistan President visited India on 17th December, he expressed his desire to improve relations with India. I would like to quote from the Hindustan Times dated 18.12.85 wherein President Zia has said—

[English]

“In reply to another question, Gen. Zia said, the question of terrorism in Punjab had been discussed and he had assured Mr. Gandhi that Pakistan was totally against terrorism of any kind and vitiated the spirit of normalising.

“Asked about Kashmir, Gen. Zia said that the issue would be solved in the spirit and letter of Simla Agreement at an appropriate time”.

[Translation]

There is a proverb in Hindi which says—

*Tere vaade per jiye ham  
To ye jaan chhoot jaye  
Khushi se mar na jate  
Agar aitbar na hota.*

General Zia painted a picture which indicated that enmity and conflict between the two countries would soon come to an end. Our hon Finance Minister went to Pakistan and signed a trade agreement.

[English]

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : But that Economic Minister was dismissed because he was favourable to the agreement and to India.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Yes, the Minister was dismissed.

[Translation]

I would say there is a vast difference between what Pakistan professes and what it practises. We had thought that relations with Pakistan would improve but it seems a far cry. A few days back the Pakistani Minister of state Shri Noorani said in the National Assembly that they would take up the Kashmir issue in the various international forums and reveal to the entire world, the way India is treating Pakistan. This statement came despite President Zia's assurance in the presence of Shri Noorani in New Delhi on December 17 that the Kashmir issue and other issues would be solved in accordance with the Simla Agreement. It was a big jolt. We thought that our relations were improving with Pakistan but it was not to be. I have to mention two points in this connection. I would like to ask the hon. External Affairs Minister about the outcome of his talk with President Reagan and Mr. Shultz of America, about the arms aid being given to Pakistan by America and whether they gave any assurance to India.

I would also like to know from the Government whether the proposed goodwill visit of the hon. Prime Minister in 1986 stands cancelled in view of a change in Pakistan's attitude and because of his utterances. It is a major question because President Zia said during his visit to this country that Hon Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi would pay a goodwill visit to Pakistan in the first half of 1986.

It is a well known principle in International politics that the Government of a country is considered distinct from the people. The American media explained to the American people how President Marcos turned despot and compelled President Reagan not to help him and now he is fleeing Phillipines. Did the Indian Government ever try to enlighten the Americans or Pakistanis about the activities of their Governments ? Has any effort been made at the diplomatic level to educate the Americans who believe in democracy through the media or Universities that the American military aid to Pakistan is against their interest ? Has any effort been



made to remind the Pakistani people that we are brethren and that their Government is trying to befool them? So far as communal riots are concerned it is really unfortunate. We have been able to check it. Sir, I would like to say that since independence Pakistan has become a constant source of trouble for us. We have tried our best to normalise relations. After the 1947 conflict with Pakistan, Pandit Nehru had appealed to them to sign a 'No war Pact' because once both were one country and the same blood was flowing in their veins as well. After the 1965 war, this was again repeated in the "Tashkent Agreement". Once again in 1971 when Pakistan invaded India the same offer was made at the 'Simla Agreement', but unfortunately Pakistan agrees to it every time and later on backs out. Some people believe that America is at its back. There are imperialist forces which do not wish to see India progress. The need of the hour is to realise this and convey it to the people of Pakistan as well that these imperialist forces want to keep both the countries in poverty. We have to realise that both the countries are being forced to spend huge amount on Defence budget which could otherwise be spent on economic development.

Sir, a very serious situation is erupting. It would not be wrong to blame the foreign powers for the riots and other violent incidents in the country. It has been observed in the past that in these riots there has always been foreign hand we would like to point out to the hon. External Affairs Minister most humbly that the diplomatic missions abroad, particularly in America do not ever try to educate the people in this regard. They are bureaucratic in their approach. They never want to reveal to them as to what India proposes to do in this respect.

Therefore, the need of the hour is to educate the people of Pakistan that their interest lies in friendly relations with India and not in what the National Assembly of Pakistan or the Ministers advocate.

I would like to know what the Indian Government proposes to do in this respect.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. External Affairs Minister's reply to the calling Attention notice is clear and correct and we have come to know of Government's opinion in this matter.

But, Sir, while agreeing with the opinions expressed by hon. Members particularly, Shri Tiwari and Shri Rajhans, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another point. Recently, he said that he was to visit Pakistan in March but due to Budget Session he is not going there now. I am sure he would certainly go there and so would the hon. Prime Minister. The situation is extremely serious because on the one hand our Government and the hon. Prime Minister are trying to create communal harmony in the country, which has started yielding results, and on the other hand the statement by a Pakistani Minister of state in the Pakistani Senate at this hour has not only tended to deteriorate the relations between the two countries but also highlighted a fact which is most unfortunate and ridiculous.

Sir, just now the name of Mr. Shultz was mentioned. About two or three days back, Mr. Shultz had said in a statement that they were requesting Pakistan to withdraw its armies from the Indian borders and try to reduce their strength as far as possible. One fails to understand why on the one hand America gives military aid to Pakistan and on the other hand it speaks of giving directions to Pakistan. This is not a single instance which is detrimental to cooperation, trust and goodwill between the two countries but it has often been done by Pakistan.

Recently, President Zia-Ul-Haq, during his visit to this country, had assured that he wanted to follow the Simla Agreement in letter and spirit. But Sir, there is a wide gap between what he professes and what he practises. The hon. Minister has clarified the situation that Pakistan is trying to vitiate the relations by issuing such provocative statements time and again, whereas the government of India has never interfered in the internal affairs of Pakistan. If one goes through the history of Pakistan one finds that just after 38 years

of its coming into existence, it was fragmented into two parts. The entire world knows about the deplorable conditions prevailing in the erstwhile East Pakistan—now Bangladesh—and the policy of discrimination against that part of the country being followed by the Pakistani Government. The result was fragmentation of Pakistan.

In view of the above mentioned facts I would like to request the hon. External Affairs Minister as well as the hon. Prime Minister not to go on the tour to Pakistan until the Government is once again reassured by Pakistan that they would not only honour the Simla Agreement but also the trade agreement and the agreement on not attacking each other's places of strategic importance, which they signed here recently, in view of the wide gap between their practice and profession. The entire country is agitated over their behaviour. Our Government is continuously trying to improve relations with them but, unfortunately, whenever a cordial atmosphere is established a deliberate attempt is made by them to vitiate it. Sir, the entire world knows that terrorist training camps have been set up in Pakistan. Have they been set up for establishing goodwill? We often capture weapons with Pakistani markings from the extremists. Recently, the hijackers were found to be carrying a pistol made in Pakistan. We would like to give two or three assurances because we find that Pakistan has been indulging in these activities one after the other for long now.

The Indian Government should ask the Pakistani Government to assure in unambiguous terms that the Simla agreement and other agreements, which have been signed recently, would be followed in letter and spirit and no terrorist training camp would be run in Pakistan which were behind the terrorist activities in this country. What is happening in the Kashmir valley? Terrorist training camps are being run with the help of Pakistan and until an assurance to this effect is not given, the people would like to know whether the hon. Prime Minister would go on the proposed Pakistan tour. I would like to request that till these

important issues are not settled, the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister should not go on this tour. I wish to say this much only and thank you very much.

[English]

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I am grateful to the hon. Members for raising some very crucial questions regarding our relations with Pakistan.

Shri K.K. Tiwari raised five questions. First, he said why Kashmir issue was raised in the UN by Pakistan. (2) Pakistan's deep involvement in Kalistani terrorists and Pakistan's continuous effort in training the terrorists and propagating the Kalistanis' philosophy to destabilise the country. (3) The aid package of over 6 billion dollars from the United States of America and (4) President Zia's visit to Sri Lanka.

13 00 hrs.

Hon. Member Shri Jena also referred to some of these questions and he asked if we had made a formal protest to Pakistan. He has also said that Pakistan is trying to foment anarchy in Punjab; he quoted from the *Hindustan Times*; this pertains to the same subject-matter which was raised by Prof. Tewari. He also referred to the extremist activity in parts of Punjab being helped by Pakistan. He also referred to Pakistan's hand in fomenting communal riots in India. He quoted some allegations that Pakistan was fomenting communal riots in India.

The last two hon. Members spoke in Hindi and I propose to reply to them in Hindi. The subject was, more or less, the same. Pakistan, he said, is blowing hot and cold and one step backward and two steps forward .....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is referring to the hockey match ..

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : There we are equal : We are quits on that.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Two steps backward and one step forward.

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT :** I am quoting him. He said : one step backward and two steps forward.

Then he asked what assurance I got when I visited the USA and in my talks with the President and other leaders regarding U.S. arms aid to Pakistan. He and also Mr. Panika said that neither I should go to Pakistan nor the Prime Minister should go...

**DR. G.S. RAJHANS :** I wanted to know whether the Prime Minister would be going. I did not suggest that he should not go.

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT :** Another point made was whether we had made any effort at diplomatic level to educate the American and the Pakistani people about the nature of the regime in Pakistan.

I think, these are the questions that have been asked and I propose to reply to these...

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** You will recall, Sir, I had referred to a very serious matter. In the book of Mr. Richard Nixon, the concept of Indian unity, the concept of India as a nation-State, has been questioned. A similar thing has been said by Mr. Akram Khan, an official of the Pakistan Government. These are also important and he should clarify the position *vis-a-vis* these also.

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT :** That comes under Pakistan's effort to destabilise India and foment other troubles.

Before I reply to these questions, let me put the whole question of Indo-Pakistan relations in a proper perspective and clear one or two misconceptions about the recent initiative that has been taken to promote friendly relations with Pakistan.

It is not true that I have decided to go in May. What I said was, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Mr. Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, wrote to me to visit Pakistan in March, in the first week of March, to

attend the Joint Commission meeting which is held at the Foreign Ministers' level. Last time it was held in Delhi, and now it is their turn, it is to be held in Islamabad, and he asked me to come there in March. I wrote to him that, for two reasons, it was not possible to accede to his request to visit in March. Firstly, the preparatory work for that important meeting at the Foreign Ministers' level has not been done ; there are some Sub-Commissions' meetings to be held at the technical level and first those meetings should be held and their report should be available at the Joint Commission's meeting so that decisions can be taken at that level.

Secondly I said that the budget session of Parliament has begun or it was about to begin (because he wrote a few days back before the Parliament session) and I can only think of visiting after the budget session of Parliament is over *i.e.*, after May 7th. There is no commitment, but it depends because the Joint Commission meeting is an on-going exercise between the two countries and if the conditions are good certainly I would like to go.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** It will be a part of deficit financing.

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT :** Whose deficit ?

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** His deficit.

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT :** The question of Prime Minister's visit does not arise at the present moment because a lot of things are to be done. This visit was conceived as a culmination of the entire process so that at the end when the Peace and Friendship Treaty and the Non Aggression Pact that they have proposed, are finalised the Prime Minister's visit can take place as a major historic event of beginning a new relationship between the two countries. But still we are very very far away and we don't visualise an early visit of the Prime Minister to Islamabad for this purpose.

India and Pakistan are right from the beginning trying to build a framework of friendly relationship based on mutual trust and cooperation and in mutual interest.

As you know, we have been rebuffed time and again. The first breakthrough was in the Simla agreement and in the Simla agreement this principle was accepted between two Governments that all questions should be settled between the two countries peacefully, through negotiations bilaterally. All questions including the question of Kashmir were there. That was a major breakthrough. Pakistan, on all matters, accepted this principle since they had put their signature on it—bilateralism in the relationship between the two countries. But they have said and they maintain their right to raise the Kashmir question in the United Nations or in other international forums. We have not agreed to that. We have been saying that Kashmir question also should be solved and can only be solved in the same spirit bilaterally through negotiations.

Even today, because of this stand, may be because of their domestic compulsions they are saying it, but right from the beginning they are saying it. Even today President Zia, when he speaks on it, says that Kashmir question will be solved in the spirit of Simla agreement. The Foreign Minister Yakub Khan, when he refers to it, says that Kashmir question will be solved in the spirit of Simla agreement and in the light of the UN resolutions. He goes a step forward and the Prime Minister Junejo, when he speaks, altogether rules out the reference to Simla agreement. He says that Kashmir question can be solved only in the context of the UN resolution. (*Interruptions*).

I am putting this because they are not only blowing hot and cold ; but different people speak with different voices. It is their own problem.

In so far as India is concerned, we maintain that only bilateralism, bilateralism, bilateralism can be the basis of discussions and solutions of all problems between India and Pakistan. (*Interruptions*). In the same spirit the agreement was signed on 17th December. The six point agreement was signed in the same spirit in all respects. For the first time, the two Defence Secretaries met in Islamabad.

They discussed this question. They have agreed on two points. First, not to resort to force in settling the Siachen glacier problem. It was an important agreement that even in Defence matters not to resort to force. Secondly, to settle this question through dialogue and mutual discussion.

Similarly on trade question the Finance Minister went there. For the first time Pakistan agreed to open private trade. They were not agreeing to private trade so far. Trade from India was totally banned and they agreed to this principle that it will be in the framework of non-discriminatory pattern, that is, the trade on the basis of most favoured treatment. These are some of the bilateral achievements that have been made but still we have to go a long way to evolve a framework of cooperation. With Pakistan we are emphasising let us try to build confidence among the people and among the governments of the two countries. The confidence building measure is very important all these questions he said that Pakistan is motivated differently : Pakistan is egged on by certain outside powers in a different direction ; Pakistan has certain other evil designs ; Pakistan does not wish good of India and that even it is engaged in de-stabilising process and it does not stop short of fomenting the trouble when it wants to and, as such, our emphasis is on confidence building measures.

The subject-matter of Call Attention is important because the Minister of State, Shri Noorani, a junior Minister, making an important statement which is contrary to the statement made by either a senior Minister or by the President.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : It is done on the Floor of the House. It is government's statement.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I am not questioning this. I am saying the propriety of the junior Minister making a statement because this is a matter...

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The statements made outside have no value.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I have said that in my reply. I said that contrary to the statement made by the senior Minister or even the President in July 1974 while making a statement in their national assembly of Pakistan when the Sadar Bazar riots took place in Delhi, the then government of Pakistan said that under the Simla agreement it would be treated as an internal matter. This was the Pakistan Government's own statement. That was an elected Assembly. This is a semi-elected Assembly. You can imagine that was an elected Assembly and the statement made by the President. (*Interruptions*).

I am arguing a sensitive matter. Please don't try to disturb me as the chain of thoughts gets broken. I am saying that you see the peculiar situation. On account of the internal pressures in Pakistan here in the semi-elected Assembly a junior Minister makes a statement that the similar matter is not an internal matter.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Then by that logic Zia-ul-Haq is a dictator. He is not even semi-elected.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : Let me complete the point that I am making. What I am saying is that this is a negative factor...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Tewary is pressurising him physically.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Are you saying semi-elected or semi-literate ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : I cannot use very atrocious words.

SHRI G.S. SWELL : I misheard you.

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : The point I am making is that this statement is a negative factor and it goes contrary to the whole process of confidence building measure and this is a commitment. Now, President Zia came here and signed this agreement, 6-point agreement. He made a statement here. He addressed them :

He made a statement there in Pakistan that we want to build a friendly relationship and cooperation, firm relationship. He believes in trying to build confidence, build relationship with this country and after all these two neighbouring countries are in good high sentiments. But this statement and some other statements go contrary to this point of view. They create a wrong climate for processing, in trying to create good neighbourly relationship in Pakistan.

Another point in this particular connection, although a question was asked by more than one Member, is about Pakistan's involvement in the terrorists activities, encouraging terrorists. We have been telling them that this is a very crucial matter to create motivation, to create a proper trust and confidence. (*Interruptions*) I know we have hard evidence.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have said that you have got hard evidence. Why don't you ask them to hand over those people ? Why don't you demand from them to hand over them back ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : Have you demanded ?

SHRI B.R. BHAGAT : They are raining them. They have provided arms and other facilities to them and we have made it repeatedly known at all levels about this. They have been denying it and they are not doing anything. They have been denying it. But we have told them that we have got the evidence and we know about that. But their position is that they are denying it. I have said that this is very important and we know how far you are involved in this and if you say that you are not involved, as a measure of friendly relationship with us, good neighbourly relationship with us, we will know that and as long as you are involved in terrorists, we will keep a watch over them. This is a crucial matter and this process of friendship will not proceed further because it is a vital issue. You may say many good things openly, but really what you do at the grass-root level in crucial matter is very important and this is a matter in which we are very alert and we are aware of the statement by the

Chief Minister of Punjab, Sardar Barnala. Even in the recent happenings, they see the hand of Pakistanis there. This is a serious matter and this will bring completely negative process of friendship.

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** What have you done about that ?

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT :** We can't broadcast that. We can't do that. Everything is possible. Only this morning, the Pakistan Ambassador, Mr. Noorani was called in regard to the statement about this matter. We have made a statement, protested to them that this is wrong and this has been done which is objectionable. We protested that this is going to affect adversely our relationship. This is the strongest protest that we could make. (*Interruptions*). We have said that Pakistan has been asked to return such extremists in Pakistan. Their names and details have been given to Pakistan Government. The number of such persons is 7.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) :** There must be many more. But the hard evidence that you have is only for seven.

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT :** We have details for seven.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** How long ago have you given these names ?

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT :** But they are denying.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** How long ago have you given evidence of these seven people ?

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT :** I would not be able to tell you, but apparently some months ago. But they are denying all such things. But the point I am making is that we are aware of their involvement. We have told them that we are aware of this and we will judge them by their behaviour in this question. If they are not involved, only then we will trust them, not otherwise. There is no hanky-panky in this. As long as our assessment is that Pakistan is involved in terrorist activities in Punjab,

which they are, and which they deny, we will go by our own assessment, there cannot be any progress in the peace and friendship with Pakistan.

Now, about the American aid package to Pakistan. Pakistan has asked for increase in the economic and military aid to the extent of 6.5 billion dollars. This is the second instalment to begin after October, 1987. This is before the Congress. In my discussions at all levels, I have raised this question and the point I have made is that we know for what reasons they are giving aid to Pakistan. The American position is that they have a feel that Pakistan is seriously threatened with the events in Afghanistan and other places. And their strategic perception is that there also security is involved in this region and Pakistan being a frontline State in this area, they are giving this aid. But we have said that our experience with Pakistan which attacked us three times has been that they have used American weapons in the past, and we know that whenever a conflict occurs, they will be encouraged to use these weapons against us. And, therefore, we cannot lower our guard on our national security as long there is flow of arms, more of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan. It hurts us badly, because we have to divert very scarce developmental resources to defence. That is why we are seriously concerned ; firstly, it adversely affects our developmental efforts and secondly, we are forced to go into an accelerated arm race ourselves which we have to do by diverting our resources.

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :** What about the covert operations of CIA with 400 million dollars support for training of Sikh terrorists and mujahidins ?

**SHRI B.R. BHAGAT :** Well, we are concerned with all this. I mentioned to you about the American's perception. To what extent, diversion of that aid takes place for Khalistan trainees, whether they are trained with that fund or with some other fund, it is all immaterial. What is important is that Khalistanis are trained and we have to take care of that and we are alert on that point.

13.25 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch  
till twenty-five minutes Past Fourteen  
of the Clock.*

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*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch  
at twenty five minutes past Fourteen  
of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Eighteenth Report

The MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI  
H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with  
the Eighteenth Report of the Business  
Advisory Committee presented to the  
House on the 21st February, 1986.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The  
question is :

“That this House do agree with  
the Eighteenth Report of the Business  
Advisory Committee presented to the  
House on the 21st February, 1986.”

*The motion was adopted.*

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14.27 hrs.

MUSLIM WOMEN (PROTECTION OF  
RIGHTS ON DIVORCE) BILL\*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri A.K.  
Sen.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let him  
move the Bill first. Then you can object.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND  
JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : Under Rule  
372, I have to move first. Then, if it is  
opposed, the Deputy-Speaker would be  
kind enough to give you a chance to make  
a statement and then it is for me to make  
a reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE  
(Rajapur) : That is a very ‘sane’ attitude !

SHRI A.K. SEN : I beg to move for  
leave to introduce a Bill to protect the  
rights of Muslim women who have been  
divorced by, or who have obtained divorce  
from their husbands and to provide for  
matters connected therewith or incidental  
thereto.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) :  
The point which I want to raise is this....  
(*Interruptions*) I am not opposing the  
introduction of the Bill.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will call  
those members who are opposing the Bill  
one by one and they may make their state-  
ments. Shri Mool Chand Daga... He is  
absent. Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary. Please  
make a brief statement.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY  
(Katwa) : I oppose the introduction of  
this Bill. This is a black Bill. The heading  
of this Bill is misleading. It says that the  
Bill is to protect the rights of Muslim  
women. Actually, the Bill is meant for  
deprivation of their rights. The very  
heading is a misnomer. This is not at all  
in accordance with the teachings of Koran.  
On that count, I do not want to go into  
detail again because on an earlier occasion  
when the Private Member’s Bill was being  
discussed in the House I made my views  
clear and I stand by them.

This very Bill violates the Preamble of  
our Constitution wherein we had resolved  
that we shall strive to constitute India  
into a secular country.

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\* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 25.2.1986.

Now this Bill is the result of that event when a very good judgment was given by the highest court in the country, on which certain sections of people from the Muslim community demanded certain things which I cannot call secular. I may call them fundamentalists, but now I believe that they are happy to be called fundamentalists. They think that they have something fundamental.

The whole thing is very wrong, it is detrimental to our country and it is an affront to the woman community.

*(Interruptions)*

It is derogatory and detrimental to the Muslims. And this is going back on what we have achieved in our country till now. I believe if those great men of our country who fought for the rights of women and for social reforms were here today, they would have jointly opposed this Bill. What had been achieved by such great personalities like Ram Mohan Roy and Maulana Azad will now be demolished completely.

Now I say this with force that the whole Muslim community is not represented by those people who advocate this Bill. I have great respect for Shri Ansari, Shri Banatwalla and Shri Sait. But here, I have a memorandum with me signed by more than a hundred reputed Muslim men and women.

**SHRI EBRAHIM SULEMAN SAIT (Manjeri) :** Actors and dancers !

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :** May be they are dancers. But there is secular dance. But you are dancing to the tune of somebody who I say are enemies of our country. I would also like to read out some names....

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** No, No. It is not necessary.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I want to read out these names, because it is a very-very important Bill.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** No. No. You can circulate it.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :** But anyway, everybody should procure a copy each. Salim Ali, is he not a Muslim ? Qwaz Ahmed Abbas, is he not a Muslim ? Then how you decided ? I say they are secular. You are not heeding to them. The other view may be in majority for the time being. Why should a secular Government not surrender to them ? This Bill violates Article 14 of the Constitution. It says :

“The States shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws within the territory of India”.

But this Bill clearly takes away the protection of law from muslim women who are very much the citizens of this country. It contravenes Article 15(i) of the Constitution, which says :

“States shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.”

This Bill is obviously doing the same thing. It discriminates against a particular section. How they are doing it ? Because they are muslims.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Shri Chowdhary, please be very brief.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :** So there is a clear case of discrimination. I am speaking on the constitutional grounds....

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** According to rules, you have to make a brief statement.

**SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :** Now, Sir, it also violates Article 44 of the Directive Principles. So, many years ago, we said that we shall endeavour to have a uniform civil code. But, this Government is demolishing what we have already achieved. I do not want to take



much time. So many good things seem apparently to have been there. The family will look after. The Wakf Boards, look after, no doubt, when the husbands throw out their wives. They naturally go back to their family and family looks after. But what provision has been made to take the husbands to task who tyrannically and in a perverted ill-manner with such an easy way throw out their wives. Are we thinking of the women folk of our country to whom you can just say 'Talaq' and they are talaqed? They are divorced. Is this a civil law? I just don't support it. When you are talking of going to the 21st Century, where are you going upto?

Now, you say the father will look after them. In this way, if the law is made which will encourage that kind of Talaq, the women folk will be in misery, in destitution and all that.

Now, Sir, I remind they will go back to their parents. They won't kill them. No doubt. You don't know that how much money is required to marry away a daughter. They will sell away their properties for the sake of dowry. You have said that dowry will not be there. But in every marriage, the father sells his property and gives money as dowry. What will happen to that? How much they can spend? That I want to know. I remind you that what kind of psychology will come. I don't want that to happen. But in the Seventh Century Arabia, they used to bury their daughters alive. They didn't like daughters to be born. If any single torture increases to the women-folk in our country as a result of this Bill, what will happen. If any more divorces take place, then I will blame you, the whole country will blame you—this Government.

If tyrannical divorces increase, then I will blame this Government.

With these words, Sir, I strongly oppose this Bill and I hope and I request that some sense will prevail still if you withdraw this Bill or do something that will not take away the rights of the muslim women of our country.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :**  
This is, of course, a very sensitive matter,

which concerns not only the largest minority community that we have in this country, but also concerns all the citizens of this country, whatever religious denominations they may belong to.

We have always been of the view that there should be no attempt by the State to impose on any religious community, something which that community considers to be a violation of its personal laws. Whatever my personal views on that subject may be, we are against possible imposition of something which members of that community consider to be a violation of their personal law, or divine law or whatever it is.

There should be some movement for reform, for amendment, which should come primarily from that community itself. Until that happens, any attempt to impose something against the will of that community is bound to lead to all sorts of difficulties and conflicts which we should try to avoid.

All this hullabaloo has begun with Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code. But I want to ask whether Section 125 compels any woman—of course it is a Section which does not refer to a particular community—or does it force, or compel any woman of Muslim or of any other community to go to a court if she does not want to? If she does not want to go to the court, Section 125 does not compel her to go. A woman may say: 'I prefer to be governed by the *Shariat*. I am not going to go to a court. I prefer to go to the court of the Kazi, rather than go to the Supreme Court.' How can you compel her to go to a court? So, what is there in Section 125—Mr. Banatwalla, of course, wanted by his Bill that explicitly the Muslims must be excluded from Section 125. Why? Anyway, now the Government is not, of course, trying to have that, *i.e.* specific exclusion from Section 125, because that would not stand the test of a legal challenge at all. So, they have taken to another device, by bringing this new Bill. My objection to this Bill is on 2 or 3 grounds, which I will briefly indicate. I am not going into the merits of this Bill just now.

My contention is that the Parliament of India cannot be, and should not be asked to give its support to a piece of legislation which runs counter, firstly to Articles 14 and 15(1) of the Constitution, and which runs counter to Article 44 of the Constitution. There are many things in this country which we have not been able to do, or sometimes which we have omitted to do, in keeping with those Articles. There are many things in the Directive Principles of State Policy which we have not been able to fulfil, or sometimes we have omitted to bother about. But this is something different. Here, a legislation is being brought which asks the Parliament of India to lend its support to something which runs positively counter to these provisions of the Constitution.

We may not always be able immediately to have a Common Civil Code. There are difficulties. I understand that. But the Constitution says that that should be the direction in which the State should move; not the opposite direction. It may take a long time to reach the Common Code. There may be many difficulties and obstacles. But this Bill asks you to reverse, turn round, and not move towards a uniform Civil Code, but to go backwards. And we are asked to vote for this Bill in this Parliament.

I say that Articles 14 and 15(1) are fundamental rights which are given to every citizen of this country. Therefore, we cannot be asked to do something which is lawless. For that matter, in the year 1937, long before we had the Constitution, long before the country became independent, there was a statute which has not been repealed yet by Mr. Sen. He has not come before Parliament asking for a repeal of the Application of the Shariat Act, 1937. It is still on the Statute Book, passed by the British in their time. What does the Application of Shariat Act of 1937 say? It should satisfy Mr. Banatwalla and everybody else of his way of thinking. If I may just read Section 2 of that Act, it says: The application of Personal Law to Muslims says as follows:

“Notwithstanding any custom or usage to the contrary, in all ques-

tions (save questions relating to agricultural land) regarding intestate succession, special property of females, including personal property inherited or obtained under contract or gift or any other provision of Personal Law, marriage, dissolution of marriage, including talaq, ila, zihar, lian, khula and mubaraat, maintenance, dower, guardianship, gifts, trusts and trust properties, and wakfs (other than charities and charitable institutions and charitable and religious endowments) the rule of decision in cases where the parties are Muslims shall be the Muslim Personal Law (Shariat).”

This was passed nearly 50 years ago, nearly half a century ago, when the country was enslaved by the foreign rules, when there was no Constitution in our country, and this has not been repealed to this day. This Act is still in force. So, either by this being in force or by virtue of Section 125 of the Cr. P. C., it does not compel any woman to go to a court if she does not want to go. You will kindly remember that even Shah Bano was not divorced by her husband in the beginning; in the beginning, he simply drove her out of the house; he only chose to divorce her when she went to the court; when she went for maintenance and relief to the court, then he gave her divorce. This shows what the actual state of affairs is. Therefore, I am not, at the moment, going into the whole question of what it means for the right of women of the Muslim community as we all know and I know very well also and I have a Muslim wife for the benefit of those people who do not know; let them know now. I wish I could have brought her here; she could also tell you a few things. (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): You will not be covered by that law.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: No, it will not be covered by that law. We are talking about interpretation of the Divine Law. You interpret it. She also interprets it. Anyway, forget it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is in favour of her protection.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am objecting most strongly now to what they are doing. If you leave things as they are, well, that is one thing. Let the *status-quo* remain as it is. Shariat is there; it cannot be changed just now. The Divine Law is there. Section 125 is there which does not compel any woman to go to the court. She can be prevented from going to the court also if somebody wants to prevent her. It is one thing. But here what the government is doing? It is taking some portion out of the Shariat and incorporating it in a piece of legislation which is to be passed by Parliament. This is something which is really too much. We are not going to vote in favour of provisions of the Personal Law. Why should we? Why should any of these Muslims who have issued a statement today? Are they not Muslims? Mr. such and such whom I respect very much is the President of the Muslim League and says they are dancers and actors. Let first Islam make a statement that those people who are actors and dancers are not entitled to call themselves Muslims. The majority of the Muslim community in this country are poor people. How many very big capitalists, land-lords and multi-millionaire are there among the Muslim community in this country? Hardly a hand-ful. The overwhelming majority is of poor people. And then Section 125 was meant specifically to prevent indigence and penury among women of poor families who have no means of maintenance. But here what is being done? These articles of the Divine Law, the Personal Law are being incorporated into an Act. The liability of the husband which is limited in the Personal Law is to be limited exactly in the same way in this Bill only for the period of "iddat" and in the case of children for two years. After that, he is free; he has got no liability at all. After that, what is the family of the woman? The same poor people. Can you imagine who live in those poor areas of our country? Their family is going to be burdened with the liability of supporting that woman or looking after that woman; and if that cannot be done, then what is the great remedy proposed now? The court may make an order asking the State Wakf Board to maintain her. Most of the State Wakf Boards I

know are bankrupt or semi-bankrupt; they have no money.

And I do not want that a woman should have to run after the State Wakfs Board. Why should she? Even that much is not there that any order given by the State Wakfs Board should be enforced through the Court so that she can go to the Court with proper dignity and respect. She cannot run after the Wakfs Board which may or may not pay her and makes her go round and round in circles.

AN HON. MEMBER : The Court will order.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If the court will order, then why not under Section 125? You do not like the Court when it comes under section 125. You only like the court when it comes under Mr. Ashok Sen's new Bill. Why?

I had an open mind, because for reasons which I stated earlier I am quite sympathetic to see that the minority community is not given any kind of affront or mood to feel a grievance like that. But when I find Mr. Banatwalla—of all the people—welcoming this Bill, and other people, you see who were so strident that Muslims must be excluded from 125 and they are welcoming this Bill, naturally a suspicion arises in everybody's mind what is there in it after all, then? What is there in it? Except that the husband's liability is being got restricted as it is not there in personal law and the court to which she will go by the provisions of this law, its powers are all restricted, it is put in a strait jacket; You cannot go beyond giving liability for the period of Iddat; there is nothing new, that is there in the personal law.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Three months.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You can give for three months, and if there are children or a child for two years—this is also in your personal law. What is the new thing? The thing about the Mehar the Dower is nothing new. That also we

know is fictitious some times. She signs away so many things at the time of the marriage. Then what remains there? Go to the family? That is also strained. I do not know whether it is in the personal law. This—I do not know why—the family is something which is not realistic at all in the conditions of the Muslim community today. And, putting it on the Wakf Boards means that the State Governments will have to share a big burden. Even if these are to work at all then the funds of the State Wakf Boards will have to be replenished by the State Governments and no doubt they have got other financial responsibilities. They cannot be burdened like this. The whole sum and substance of it is, that they, having become panicky and shaky because of the outcry which is going on in the country from the more conservative orthodox and fundamentalist section of the Muslim community. (Interruptions)

I charge this Government, they have not consulted a representative cross-section even of the Muslim community. The Prime Minister has told us whom they have consulted, Certain hand-picked people brought to them with a particular point of view only. And then came this consultation. Why? Why do you not consult other people in the Muslim community who may have a different view point. If they have a different view point they cease to be Muslims or what? So, I say that proper consultation with the Muslim community has not been done. And this thing is being passed off now as though it represents the view of all the Muslim community as a whole.

Sir, this thing should not be rushed through in this way at all. Just because there is an agitation outside, just because the Congress party has been defeated in some by-election where they have lost the Muslim vote, they are shaking in their shoes now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They are going to lose it anyway.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : One Minister had the courage to speak and another Minister immediately spoke

against him. But officially the Government had nothing to say. They had nothing to say. What is the standpoint of the Government, we do not know. Now they have come with this Bill and it makes it quite clear.

And then, why was Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan put in this difficult position? Is he not a Muslim? (Interruptions).

I want to know, is he not a Muslim?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Balpur) : Is he a dancer?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Is he a dancer or an acrobat or what?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Gupta, please wind up now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I say that proper consultation has not been done.

If the Government is hell bent on passing this Bill, they should better refer it to a select committee; let there be proper witnesses and their evidence be taken from all parts of the country. Do not rush through sensitive things like this. Because, there will be a backlash also. I may warn Shri Sen. (Interruptions) I think he should not be more secular than I am!

You may satisfy certain section or any minority community but there is a danger of backlash from somewhere else. So, what is going on in the country every day? The country is being torn to pieces! Torn to pieces! Torn to pieces by this type of conflicts! Do not do some thing which will unleash any communal backlash—communal backlash which you will not be able to control also.

Please be careful; please be cautious. Take everybody into confidence; consult everybody concerned. Do not rush through; do not stempede, because you have got a huge majority you can pass anything you like.

Therefore, I oppose the introduction of this Bill at this stage.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA** (Diamond Harbour) : Most of things which needed to be said had already been said.

It is very strange that the Government professing to uphold secular forces, has now thought it fit to bring a Bill which would put back the clock by 100 years. It is very peculiar that in countries which are predominantly Muslim, they do not allow this Shariat law. Now, if we have the Shariat law already in the statute book, let it be there. But there is no reason why a portion of it should be incorporated in the general law of the country and rushed through. It will be discriminatory towards those to whom allegedly they are going to give protection, but actually they are going to be deprived of their rights.

A lot of hullabaloo has been raised after the Supreme Court judgment on Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code. What we have missed is that this is not the first time that such a judgment has been handed down from the court. But for the last ten years or more, such judgments have been there. I have here a judgment of Justice Bahrul Islam while he was a puisne judge of the Assam High Court. He had quoted from the Koran. By quoting from the Koran he had been able to show that in the Koran it is permissible to give maintenance to the divorced wife. Rhymes and verses of the Koran are quoted here. Later on, this learned judge was elevated to the Supreme Court. He resigned as a judge from the Supreme Court. He has been brought by this party to Rajya Sabha to adorn it. He had given this judgment. He had derived the authority and conclusion from the Koran itself. Therefore, it shows that there is a wide difference of opinion even amongst Muslims. Some here say that those who have the opposite opinion, are not Muslims. But can they say that Mr. Bahrul Islam also is not a Muslim because he has given this opinion? The Supreme Court may have had the occasion to deal with the case of this type for the first time and, therefore, the judgment of the

Supreme Court which is binding on all the High Courts, would become law of the land.

Now, this Bill has been brought here by the ruling party to take advantage of their majority to put back the clock of progress which this country has been slowly making. Therefore, this Bill is not only discriminatory and unconstitutional but it is also against the law which we had in this country for quite some time. Because of wide divergence of opinion, it is obligatory on the part of the Government to consult everybody on this matter. The Prime Minister did promise that no Bill would be introduced without having consultations with all the parties concerned. But that has not been done. Not even the position obtaining in other Muslim countries has been brought before us. Without doing that this Bill has been brought forward.

I protest against this and I oppose the introduction of this Bill very strongly.

**SHRI MANIK SANYAL** (Jalpaiguri) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose the introduction of this Bill. This proposed legislation is a shameful betrayal of the fundamental rights of millions of Muslim women of our country. If this Bill is adopted by the House, it would lead to the enslavement of Muslim women and set back the social progress of our society by centuries. The clauses in this Bill allow the husband of the divorced woman to escape his responsibility of maintenance which is restricted only to the period of three months. By introducing the Bill, the Government has gone back on its commitment made through the Prime Minister to the women organisations and other representatives of public opinion, that a proper discussion will be held with them on all aspects of this problem before the Government takes any steps. The manner in which this Bill has been hastily introduced through the back door has deprived big sections of Muslim women from expressing their legitimate views on the question. As such, the introduction of this Bill appeases the most backward fundamentalist views and does grave injustice. I appeal to the ruling party to

rethink this matter and take the opinion of all sections affected by this problem and not to be swayed by narrow electoral and partisan considerations. Therefore, I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go into the merits of this Bill but I want to make a proposal at the introduction stage itself so that... (*Interruptions*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Why don't you allow Mr. Shahabuddin to speak?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't worry. We will mind our own party, you manage yours.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : Rest assured that it is fully managed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have seen, Mr. Ansari, how two Ministers speak in two different voices. We will not do that... (*Interruptions*). While opposing the Bill at the introduction stage itself, I want to make some observations and make a proposal which should be acceptable even to the Members of the ruling party. The major point that is missed today is that there were two rounds of talks by the Prime Minister with the Leaders of the Opposition and in the last round of talks the Prime Minister had assured us that they will get the position paper prepared where they will give us the Constituent Assembly debates, the position in various Islamic countries, various interpretations of the personal law and other things brought into the Shah Bano case and will place them before us. He had said, "Once we are able to provide you this material, after ten or fifteen days we will meet again and will discuss". An assurance was given to various types of delegations who were both pro-Shah Bano case, anti-Shah Bano case. All sorts of delegations met and to all of them the Prime Minister had assured that without consulting the Opposition Leaders they would not draft and formulate the Bill. Even to the women delegations which went, the Opposition Members who went, those who are in favour of the Sup-

reme Court judgement and those who are against the Supreme Court judgement, this is what the Prime Minister had told. And the day we get those papers, we get also the draft Bill. Even it has been made quite clear by the Minister that they have not drafted the Bill on the basis of the consultations with Opposition, they have consulted some scholars. I would like to make one point very clear. We want to get the issues sorted out after this controversy but in sorting them out, I would not like the entire society to face a confrontation in which any religious community on one side will feel that actually there is an affront against them and on the other side no women should also feel that any Bill that is evolved, will do injustice to them. There will be scholars, there will be different interpretations of *Shariyat*, there will be interpretations of Islamic law, and after those discussions and discussions with the Leaders of the Opposition if the Bill is framed, in that case some sort of a consensus can be arrived at. Maulana Azad, after the partition of the country, in one of the Bombay meetings said :

[*Translation*]

We are afraid of one thing that in the first instance, there was partition of the country and then that of hearts.

[*English*]

The country has been partitioned into two but I do not want the mind and heart of the scholar to be divided into two fragments and, therefore, we will contribute our best to see that some sort of a solution is found out in which neither a religious community will feel alienated and, at the same time, no woman will feel, no divorcee will feel aggrieved. That way we can sit together and try to find out the way out and in that case a more acceptable Bill can be brought. And, that is the ground ; not the ground of merit but the ground of procedure. But if this particular counsel was listened to, I am sure, both the sides can agree. As the Prime Minister has promised, the Opposition leaders and various persons can have a discussion and

we can try to sort out the problems and bring a Bill which will unite society and will not divide society. That is why I do not want a hasty introduction of this Bill at this stage. Thank you.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : May I clarify ? I do not want to talk on this but I am clarifying just because Prof. Dandavate mentioned that I have promised to do certain things. I heard only the tail end. So I am sorry that I cannot talk about the first part.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Tail gives a very wrong impression, Sir !

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I won't ask you to repeat the first part ! I would just like to clarify, without commenting on the substantive aspect which I might do later that I had had two rounds of discussions with the opposition as a whole sitting together apart from some other talks that I had individually with people. And, after the last session, we did decide that we would collect some information which we would give to the opposition leaders who were present. Unfortunately, we got a little delayed in giving that information. I accept that mistake on our part. On the other hand, what was decided at the last opposition meeting—If I remember a right—was that I was told by the opposition when everyone was present including some people from our party, that I should talk with certain Muslim groups and try to find out what is in their minds. On the basis of that, I talked with a group of Muslim leaders and they were not just obscurantist leaders ; they were people from his party, from other parties in the opposition. On the basis of those discussions and following up from those discussions, we came up with the proposed Bill. Now, I had also said that I would consult the Opposition before we came up with the Bill. I had invited the Opposition to meet me on the 19th for this Bill. It may be an error on our part that I did not say specifically that you will meet me for this Bill. But last time when we had met, we had left this open, that we will meet to discuss this Bill before the next session. Now, it was not 10 days before the next

session ; it was 2 or 3 days before the next session.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Prime Minister, on the previous day, on the 19th, when you had invited us,—even on that day your Draft Bill was already printed and it was ready. So, please do not give the impression that it was not ready.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Dandavateji, please let me finish.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Let him finish. Then you can ask.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : They are getting very excited. The Draft Bill was not ready on the 19th and I am coming to the other point also. We felt it was necessary to try and introduce this Bill last Friday for various reasons which I have brought to your notice. We have had one other Bill which we brought in—well, I will not say quite in a similar manner, but in a similar rushed manner—which was the Anti-Defection Bill. It was brought in, in roughly the same type of time-frame. You cooperated at that time and we altered Clauses that you did not like. I was willing to alter Clauses in this Bill that you do not like. But you were not even talking on the substantive aspect and we never got round to that. So, the opportunity was there.

15.03 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The exercise of calling the opposition was not just a facade or white-wash. We do want your opinion. We want your involvement and specially on an issue like this when everyone is involved.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY (Midnapore) : There is the Select Committee.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I have not spoken about the Select Committee. I am answering a specific point that you made. Thank you.

DR. A.K. PATEL (Mehsana) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I strongly oppose the introduction of this Bill. Actually it was the duty of hon. Lady Members of the House to oppose this Bill. Unfortunately they did not.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI (Nabadwip) : I am opposing it.

(Interruptions)

DR. A.K. PATEL : I will not repeat the things told by my hon. friends. I will only say that the Bill violates Articles 44 and 37 of the Constitution. In fact, there is a directive for a common civil code. But instead of framing a common civil code, we are going back, as told by my hon. friends. I request the hon. Minister not to be in a hurry, but to think about this Bill again and send it to the Select Committee. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Several Members opposed this Bill at the introduction stage itself. Shri Patel, Shri Gupta and Shri Choudhary have stated that this is ultra Vires of the Constitution.

Article 44 of the constitution provides for a common civil code.

[English]

“The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform Civil code throughout the territory of India.”

[Translation]

Even after 38 years of Independence we are unable to bring about a uniform civil code in the country. We are in fact moving backwards. Instead of enacting a uniform civil code we are trying to have two Criminal Procedure Codes. This is very much against the Constitution. The Fundamental rights guaranteed under

Article 37 are being violated in this Bill. As Shri Gupta has rightly pointed out that if a woman in a divorce case seeks redressal under section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code, Shariat can prevent her. When she is not able to get redressal from any quarter, she is forced to knock at the door of justice but now even that right is being snatched from her.

I read in today's 'Hindustan Times' that the introduction of this Bill will encourage divorce. People would very easily marry again and again and get rid of their wives.

MR. SPEAKER : We are not banning marriage.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : This would result in additional burden on the father and the brothers of the divorced woman.

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a fact.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Go and see in Hyderabad how people are being forced by poverty to go to Arab Countries. This is happening in Hyderabad and you should be ashamed of it. Those who are instrumental in bringing this Bill should also be ashamed of it because so many people are being sold to Arab Countries as a result of this. An old man of 50 years is marrying a young girl of 25 years and taking her away while we are mute spectators of the whole show, only because she is poor.

MR. SPEAKER : Are your intentions good ?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We should understand that the burden we are going to lay on the Wakf Board will only add to the burden on Government and the society. If a woman, divorced by her husband, falls prey to prostitution it would only corrupt the society. On the other hand if she stays with her father, he will have to divorce his wife in order to support her and if she goes to her brother, his wife may desert him. In this way Government are encouraging them. Instead of a



Common Civil Code, personal laws are being encouraged in the country.

A Muslim woman will certainly knock at the doors of justice to get maintenance from her husband after divorce. Shri Banatwalla is pursuing this Bill for the last one year. Much hue and cry has been raised outside Parliament as well. If Government had wished to bring this Bill, it could have done it a year back. Two hon. Ministers of the Cabinet spoke at length about this Bill and they expressed contrary views. One said that it was against 'shariat' and the other said that it is in accordance to the spirit of 'Shariat'. The Supreme Court judgement was well intended and therefore it should have been implemented.

I would like to submit that the Government should not have brought this Bill. This is against the spirit of Constitution and breach of the Fundamental Rights. There should be no difference between the rights of a Hindu and a Muslim woman living in the same society in this respect. This Bill will once again disturb the peace in the country. I apprehend that divisive forces are at work and, therefore, I would request the hon. Prime Minister to withdraw this Bill.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very sad day that this Parliament is being made a party to the proposed legislation like this which is intended to nullify the progressive judgement of the Supreme Court.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Mr. Mool Chand Daga is here.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He was made to remain out of the House when his name was called.

Sir, there is unseemly haste with which this is sought to be introduced. But for your kind decision, it would have been smuggled in on the last Friday, when without any item in the agenda, without that item in the list of business, without

any notice, a Bill of this controversial nature was sought to be introduced. I would like to know what is the great hurry in this. The hon. Prime Minister refers to a similar haste with which another Bill was passed. Is that the normal procedure for the purpose of introducing and passing Bills, specially a Bill of controversial nature like this, dealing with personal laws, when there are several different conflicting views about it ?

Uptil now, the Constitution is there and articles 14 and 15 are there. The Supreme Court has said very categorically about the right to life and right to livelihood, which are part of the fundamental rights. They are an ingredient of and is inherent in right of equality in this country. Who will take recourse to a claim for maintenance ? They are those indigent and poor women and poor divorced women. Therefore, the Supreme Court came to the rescue of a very handful section of people, namely Muslim women who were in financial difficulty. Now, this type of haste is shown in a controversial matter like this. When the question of fundamental rights is involved, a Bill is being introduced in this manner, for which no justification is being given. If you kindly see the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the only object and reason you will find is to nullify Supreme Court decision. A large number of eminent people of the Muslim community may be today described in derogatory terms by the President of the Muslim League....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One is a Member of the Planning Commission ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : But writers, respected persons like Shri Salim Ali who is a Member of Parliament, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, the Member, Planning Commission, ex-Vice-Chairman, UGC, film actors, film script writers, poets, professors and speakers, (*Interruptions*) it is very easy to laugh at.

I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister, is this a matter which will be decided on party lines ? Is it a matter of partisan consideration ? What is this

hurry and why don't we find anybody there? Why Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan is made to keep silent? I am sure if there is freedom of conscience....

AN HON. MEMBER : What happened to lady Members ?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Let there be proper consultation. I have a list. We have no personal axe to grind here. We feel, in a matter like this, a particular decision which was welcomed by a very large section of Muslim and Indian women and Indian people, which was giving to them very minimal rights—they are not made Begums or anything like that but a minimum reasonable maintenance to be provided to them—now this mighty Government of India, with huge majority, is trying to bulldoze a legislation like this, for which even today a deputation met Mr. Speaker. They are agitating and protesting. We have got this very simple minimal right, the right to survive, not to beg, and instead of being forced to beg and to go to her relations, the husband who is responsible is being asked to pay a reasonable amount and this mighty Government of India today, with massive mandate about which we are reminded every day, is trying to bulldoze a legislation like this. It is an unconstitutional, illegal and inhuman attempt on the part of the Government to push a legislation like this. I do not know who will laugh last on this issue. Today Mr. Ansari is laughing.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI : It is only I who will laugh last.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You may think so today because you have got the blessings of the Prime Minister. When you will lose that blessing, then you will know ! I do not wish to be unpleasant about this matter. We feel the matter of land relating to women should be treated not with any lack of seriousness. To put it very mildly, the women of this country have been at the receiving end for decades even after independence. Even when there is 36% literacy in this country, women are only 24% literates. They are suffering more. There is a Ministry on Welfare. Ministry is there for the protection and

upliftment of women ! This is the sample that we are getting and it is sought to be passed. This is the provision for the welfare of women ! I would like to know from the Law Minister. I know he is not happy. But what can he do ? I do not know whether the Prime Minister is happy. In his youthful exuberance he might have wrongly read the minds of the people. Whom have you consulted? He said that he consulted even somebody from Janata, some Muslim leaders from Janata. But has he consulted these people ? I will give the names. I believe the hon. Prime Minister has got it. If he has not got it, we shall give him. Has he consulted any of them ? Therefore, this is a matter which should not be rushed through. There is no prestige involved that you must introduce it to-day. Why do you make it a prestige issue ? Hold your band have a wider range of consultations. Even the Opposition Leaders are smarting under the justified feeling that they were not given a fully opportunity of discussion with the Prime Minister.

The Bill was printed on the 19th It may be that they have a very big press, a very efficient press....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It was printed with retrospective effect !

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It was printed on 19th February, the date fixed for consultation. Therefore, I do not know how much open-ness is there in the mind of the Prime Minister and in the mind of the Government. Therefore, I appeal to the Prime Minister and the Government and also to the Party and the Members of the Party. Please don't mortgage your conscience all the time on all issues. Give your thought. I request the Law Minister. You please don't press for introduction of this Bill to-day in a hurry. Please consider it and don't a sort of sell away your conscience by way of appeasement to the obscurantists.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadapur) : What is this, Sir ? ....

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :  
Is she supporting the Bill, Sir ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :  
To-day she must be protected.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : \*\*  
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : This term\*\*  
is unparliamentary. I know what is the  
meaning of it. In Bengali we know what  
is the meaning.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it unparliamentary ? ...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW : It should be  
expunged and he should apologise. He is  
talking about women and women's rights  
and how can he use such an expression  
against a woman ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : He is a very  
senior member of the House. He must  
withdraw that expression. He was eloquent  
about women.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : He  
is a very senior member of the House. He  
is talking so eloquently about the rights of  
women and this is the expression he is  
using for a woman here. It is very nasty  
expression.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever is un-  
parliamentary, I will go through the records  
and expunge it. Now you please take  
your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : My dear friend, if  
there is any unparliamentary word, I will  
go through it and expunge it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Listen sometimes.  
Have you got a licence to shout ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will ask you to  
withdraw from the House, if you persist  
like this. Now I did not hear anything. I  
want to know what was the word. I will  
look into it. If all of you 4 or 5 members  
speak, nothing comes to me.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I  
will go through the record and see.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, he is  
always in the habit of speaking like this,  
using derogatory terms. He is always doing  
like this. Last time he was trounced by  
her in Jadavpur.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI R.P. DAS (Krishnagar) : It is  
only a proverb. It is not unparliamentary.  
You should know the language. It is not  
derogatory.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : I will never  
use such language for a Member of this  
House. Please show respect to this House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA  
(Bankura) : We, the leaders of the Oppo-  
sition parties categorically told the Prime  
Minister not to hurry through this Bill,  
not to introduce this Bill. In spite of that,  
that day the Law Minister came to intro-  
duce and as we resisted, you did not  
allow the Law Minister to introduce the  
Bill. Sir, in the name of giving protection  
to Muslim women, what little right is  
there in Section 125 Cr. P. C. that is now  
being taken away by passing this Legisla-  
tion. On Friday, a delegation of Muslim  
women also met the Prime Minister. He  
assured them that before introduction of

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\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

the Bill he would consult them. He did not consult them. They met you today. They told the Speaker also about their opposition to this when they met him on Saturday or Friday. There is also intellectuals and other people who expressed against this Legislation. So, I appeal through you, to the Government not to hurry through, rush through this Bill. They should withdraw it. If they cannot, they can refer it to the Joint Select Committee so that the Joint Select Committee can take opinion of various sections of the people and the poor Muslim women who live in the villages. They could take and collect opinion of the women. So, I appeal not to hurry through this Bill.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Sir, I do not want to repeat what has been already said. Only one point I would like to make *i.e.* regarding consultation. We have just heard the Prime Minister did not consult the Opposition Leaders on this point. I do not want to go into the details but one thing he must realise. On the 21st, when we met him there, we requested him to give us time. Because it was only on that day, in that meeting, the material was supplied to us, the Bill was also supplied to us. And we requested him to give us time to go through the material which was supplied to us and suggested that we could meet after a few days. Some people said, "After one week". He could have said, "All right ; you take three days". In any case he waited for five days. Who prevented him from consulting us yesterday ? If there is a will, there is a way.....

[Translation]

Had you desired to consult us, you could have consulted us yesterday, you could have consulted today as well or can consult us tomorrow. You might recollect that when you were consulting us on the Anti-Defection Bill, discussion was going on the Bill here.

[English]

The Bill was being considered and we were meeting in your room and you were consulting us.

[Translation]

If you want to consult us, you can do it right now. But our complaint is that you have no intention to consult us.

[English]

You only wanted to put up a show of consultation.

[Translation]

Recently, you evolved a new strategy. I am very sorry that you consult us 15 minutes or half an hour before when every thing is already decided. Then you invite us.

[English]

We rush up to your room.

[Translation]

Then you say that decision on these things has already been taken. When we raised this point, you said in the House—

[English]

"No, I was not consulting ; I was just informing you".

[Translation]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : May I speak a few words ?

[English]

The hon. Member is very right that it is now Tuesday and the Bill has been available to Members from Friday, if I remember correctly. He is also right that I have not called the Opposition to discuss the Bill after that meeting on Friday. At the same time I would like to say that, first, this matter has been under consideration, not just in the two or three meetings we have had with the Opposition, but this

has been a matter which—I do not remember the date now—for something like ten months has been on the mind of almost every one in this country. It has not dropped out of the sky on to our laps. It has been a current issue, it has been debated in the House, it has been a live issue for a long time. And if there was anything that any of the Members of the Opposition had to suggest about the Bill, you are absolutely right, you had five days, you could have picked up the telephone and said, “I want to talk about the Bill ; can you give me time ?” and I would have given you time. But you have not bothered to do that. You are just trying to make a point here. (*Interruptions*)

I am just saying this. If I had five days to ask you, well, I had given you the paper, I had asked you for a response and you had not responded ; you also had five days to respond, you had five days in which you could phone my office and say, “Please give us time ; we want to stop this Bill immediately, we have valid points to stop it”. At no stage have you given any substantive argument.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a question of sitting round the table, evolving a consensus and sorting out the issue.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : What I was trying to point out was this. The Prime Minister was right. It is only now I have learnt that he wants that the individual leader should approach him and consult him..

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Either individually or as a group ; I have no objection. You just have to telephone and ask my office and we will give you time.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Now I am asking, I am requesting : please consult the leaders of the Opposition before the Bill is finally considered. If you want, you can do it now itself.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Individually we may go for dinner, but

consultation must be collectively.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : As I was pointing out, at the time when we were discussing the Anti-Defection Bill, we were consulted like that. What prevents you from consulting even today or tomorrow ? That is why, on this ground only, I have some objection. Otherwise, I have no objection to the introduction of the Bill at all.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir..

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Mr. Daga also wants to speak.

MR. SPEAKER : His name is not with me.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : If the opposition, individually or collectively, has any substantive points to make on this, we will discuss the points with them and if we find them relevant we will look into them.

SHRI A.K. SEN : Mr. Speaker Sir, I must confess that I am not unhappy that the Bill we are bringing forward has provided a platform for the opposition to unite together, which is a rare occurrence.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is provoking more and more unity !

SHRI A.K. SEN : As I said, I am very happy that I have been of some assistance for your unity. But, instead of replying to each Member separately, may I summarise the main points made on the floor of the House ? The first is unnecessary haste. I think, Shri Somnath Chatterjee said unseemly haste. There was a waiting of nine months during which the Bill of Shri Banatwalla was debated on the floor of the House.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : That was not your Bill. That was not the Government's Bill,

SHRI A.K. SEN : If you think that you have closed your eyes and ears during these nine months. (*Interruptions*). I am entitled to presume that the House was alert and it listened to the debate which went on for days and days. And behind the scene the Prime Minister had taken care to ascertain the views of almost every section of the people.

It is true that the consultation with the Muslim leaders had a priority and was given more importance. And it must be so. When we are legislating on the personal law of a community, it is our bounden duty to give priority and importance to the views of that community. (*Interruptions*). It is the declared policy of the Government since the time of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru that in matters of personal law the views of the community concerned must prevail and the Government will not move until a consensus had been reached in the community. That remains the policy today and the Prime Minister declared it in no uncertain terms on more than one occasion and I hope that there will be no doubt about it. That being the policy Sir, we have followed that policy truly and faithfully.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : If you speak of the consensus among the community, then you should reintroduce the Sati system..

SHRI A.K. SEN : Mr. Choubey is always very impatient. Choubey means a person learned in all the four Vedas. I never knew that he has become learned in Quranic law also. I am very glad that he has now turned his attention from the Vedas to the Quran. I shall learn Quran from Mr. Choubey next time.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULEMAN SAIT (Manjeri) : You cannot learn Quran from him. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI A.K. SEN : As a responsible Government must behave, the Prime Minister and the Government took great care to ascertain the view of the muslims. In this case I must congratulate the Prime Minister for the immense patience and

labour he has bestowed on the matter in spite of a very heavy schedule....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He always does it irrespective of the policy.

SHRI A.K. SEN : He took personal care in ascertaining the views of the community to which this Act is supposed to apply.

Now that the point is very clear, let us not widen the scope of the Bill. We are dealing with a very limited problem. The question of maintaining indigent divorced women.

As I have studied the law involved with the help of Muslim scholars, we apprehend that Muslim Law makes beneficent provisions not merely for widows, or divorced women, but also for all women. We are now on the subject of divorced women. The injunction is that they are not to be thrown on the streets. But nevertheless there are several stages in which that problem has to be tackled according to Islamic injunctions. The first is the period during which the woman still bears the semblance of a connection with her former husband, that is the *Iddat*. During that period, the husband must maintain her, after *iddat* if she is bearing a child of the husband, during the period during which her pregnancy continues, the same obligation is cast on the husband. After that period, if she is suckling the baby of the husband, the husband must maintain her, until the child is two years old. Now, what are we to do? Are we not to follow the injunction of the Muslim law on this matter? I am afraid we have to. Let there be no mistake about it. Our secularism does not mean that every man or woman must follow the same creed and faith in the same manner. The rich cultural heritage of this country is due to the fact that each community which has become part of our nation has contributed its own life-stream into the nation and they follow their own creed and faith in their own way without interference. That is secularism. In other words it means no inquisition, no persecution of persons in following their own faith. Each one is entitled under Article 25 and 26 to

follow his own faith and creed in his own way. It does not mean everybody must speak the same language, everybody must pray in the way as if the Shaivites and the Vaishnavites have to follow the same path or that the Shias and Sunnis have to pray in the same manner. (Interruptions) Please. Please. We have heard you enough. This is not the way to understand the pulse of a community. No spirit of tolerance or patience is exhibited by such outbursts. Please have patience. It does not appear that you have studied the matter. All the issues will be unfolded when we put the facts at the time of consideration.

Sir, we have taken a fairly long time to understand the matter and our understanding is that the features of the Bill reflect the opinion of the vast majority of the Muslims about their own law. It is quite true that about hundred or five hundred intellectuals or quite a large number of people outside that particular list feel in a different way. That must be so in a democratic country where each one is entitled to interpret his own religion including the Quran. But we have to find the consensus of the community and we have found it in a particular manner. We do not think we have found it wrongly. Now, the difficulty arises because of intolerance which is being shown by those who feel our view is incorrect. This is what the Bhagwad Gita says :

*Janami dharmam na chamev pravritti,  
Janami adharmam na chamev nivritti.*

I know what is virtue but I do not want to follow ; I know what is 'adharma' but I do not want to stop it. This is the very essence of intolerance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is that the official policy of the Congress ?

SHRI A.K. SEN : Which one ? The official policy of the Congress is to allow the voice of dissent in every way. That is the very basis of our Constitution. That spirit of tolerance which respects the opposite view, obliges us to respect the view of the Muslim community. About Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure

Code that it should not apply to the Muslim community in all its rigour, I do not think they are very wrong in their demand.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tāmruk) : What is the argument ? There is no argument.

SHRI A.K. SEN : If the hon. Member does not follow the argument, it is not my fault. An argument has to be followed and listened to.

(Interruptions)

I think Mr. Chaubey is talking about himself. He can only talk about himself. (Interruptions).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Mr. Choubey says why are you committing further sins ?

SHRI A.K. SEN : This is what is called in legal language *ipsi dixit*. Mr. Chaubey is always for *ipsi dixit*. I do not expect that he will believe what we say. There we are at one. I have never convinced myself that he will believe what I am saying. We have spent a good deal of time and study on this matter and the charge that we have brought the Bill in hot haste is not correct. The next point is about not consulting the Opposition. The Prime Minister has already answered the charge. I do not think the charge is correct. They were invited and I know that the Opposition representing the Muslim community has had prolonged consultation. It may be that on the balance the Prime Minister has given more importance to the views of the community which is going to be affected by this law than those of others.

Now, about women, we have heard a lot.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is no muslim constituency in this country. You cannot reflect that you are the only person representing the muslim community.

SHRI A.K. SEN : While bringing this Bill before this House, we have never thought of any constituency or a vote,

SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA : Then, why are you claiming that you are speaking on behalf on muslims alone.

SHRI A.K. SEN : Who said so ? I do not think we have said so.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No running commentary please. It is a bad habit that you are developing.

SHRI A.K. SEN : All I said was that this law was meant to affect a particular community and that community's view must have predominance in our judgement and that is the way to approach this problem in a secular democracy.

Now, Sir, it is said that we have not thought about women. What we have thought of ? The whole subject is about divorced women. It is true that we have not thought of undivorced women, which is beyond the scope of the Act. We are not thinking of women in general. Of course, we are all fond of women either as mothers or as sisters or as wives or as friends, but that is not the subject matter of the Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I do not think that in a matter like this you should make such an observation.

SHRI SATYA GOPAL MISRA : He is speaking as if he is in a drawing room. This is Parliament which is the highest forum of the country.

SHRI A.K. SEN : There is something like a humour. If that subject is unknown to a particular Member, I can't help it. Now, Sir, the subject of compassion for women, in general, is not the subject matter of this Bill at all. We are on a limited field of divorce of women and their provision for maintenance during various periods of their life and certain contingencies which may arise, that is, when during these periods those who are charged with the duty to maintain them fail to do so, the community has to take the charge. This is according to our understanding of the Muslim law. This may be different from views of the Supreme

Court. We are not going into the merits. As quoted by the Supreme Court, as *Aayat* 241 of 'Surah Baquar' only says, that it is the duty of the virtuous men to maintain the indigent divorced women. Now, virtuous men means according to the Muslim Scholars the community and not the husband of the divorced woman. Her maintenance is a charge on the community as a whole. Therefore, we have provided that under certain circumstances the duty to maintain indigent divorced woman is on those certain members of her family and failing them on the community. I think that expresses also the spirit of compassion for women under Muslim Law. With these words, I humbly submit that the motion should be passed.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to protect the rights of Muslim women who have been divorced by, or have contained divorce from, their husbands and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Then, I am walking out.

*(Shri C. Janga Reddy then left the House)*

SHRI A.K. SEN : I introduce the Bill.

15.50 hrs.

#### RAVI AND BEAS WATERS TRIBUNAL BILL

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Tribunal for the verification of the quantum of usage of water claimed by the farmers of Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan from the Ravi-Beas system as



on the 1st day of July, 1985 and the waters used for consumptive purposes and for the adjudication of the claim of Punjab and Haryana regarding the shares in their remaining waters.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Tribunal for the verification of the quantum of usage of water claimed by the farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan from the Ravi-Beas system as on the 1st day of July, 1985 and the waters used for consumptive purposes and for the adjudication of the claim of Punjab and Haryana regarding the shares in their remaining waters.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : I introduce the Bill.

STATEMENT RE : RAVI AND BEAS  
WATERS TRIBUNAL ORDINANCE,  
1986

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Ravi and Beas Waters Tribunal Ordinance, 1986.

15.52 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) Demand to raise support prices of all agricultural produce by about 25 per cent.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, agriculturists are facing a lot of hardships due to unremunerative prices for their produce.

Their backbone is broken. Whenever they have to purchase, they have to pay high prices. When they try to sell their produce they have to sell at a very low price. Present rise in prices of products like kerosene, petroleum products and fertilizers has raised the cost of inputs of agriculture to a very high degree. Comparative rise in prices of rice and wheat is nominal. Other agricultural products remain at the same level of prices. Due to the present rise in prices, the agriculturists are crippled economically. The support price given to agricultural produce is very meagre and it does not take into account the risk involved, and the sufferings of the agriculturists who have to work day in and day out. It is high time that the Central Government raises the support prices of all agricultural produce by about 25 per cent and save the agriculturists from economic disaster.

15.53 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM  
in the Chair]

(ii) Demand for developing Northern part of Kerala to attract tourist traffic.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore) : Sir, the State of Kerala has high tourist potential which has not been tapped at all. This is most obvious in the northern half of Kerala which is absolutely cut off from the tourist map of India.

Kerala, with its long coastal line, numerous rivers and back waters, famous tropical forests such as the Silent Valley, the green hills of Wynad with its rich forest wealth and rare species of animals, the temples and places of historical importance has much to offer to a tourist. However, the birth place of Pazhassi Raja and Kunhali Marakkar who fought against alien powers, the place where the Portuguese sailer Vasco-de-Gama first landed in India, the several forts etc. have all been ignored by the Tourist Departments both at the State level and at the Centre.

It is to be noted that the temple arts of Malabar such as *Theyyam* and *Thira* and

[Shri Mullappally Ramachandran]

martial arts like *Kalaripayattu* will definitely be fascinating to the tourists.

The best Ayurvedic treatment in the country is available in north Kerala and the prominence that this method of treatment has in today's world should, no doubt, offer an attraction to tourists from outside.

Despite the above, it is sad to note that tourism has not even taken shape in this area. It is high time that the Ministry come forward to develop tourism in this part of Kerala.

**(iii) Need to set up industrial units in Madhubani district of Bihar to provide gainful employment to the local people.**

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : District Madhubani, a part of Mathila region of north Bihar, is very backward industrially. Although raw material such as mango, vegetables, sugar cane, jute, rice paddy straw, paddy husk and other agricultural produce is available there in abundance, yet in this area no industry has been set up so far.

Formerly a couple of sugar factories were set up there but the same have remained closed for a number of years. As a result, a large number of local labour go elsewhere in search of jobs.

Delicious mangoes are available here at a throw-away price. As such, a mango based industry can be set up by the Food and Civil Supplies Ministry which can give employment to a large number of people.

Other industries can also be set up based on the raw materials mentioned above.

I would, therefore, request the Government of India to set up industrial units in Madhubani district as soon as possible so that the local people could be provided with gainful employment.

**(iv) Need for arranging adequate supplies of coal to industries and small scale units in Orissa.**

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI (Bhadrak) : There is an acute shortage of Gr. A and B coal needed for industrial consumption in the State of Orissa. The total daily requirement of Grade A and B coal is of the order of 82 wagons, which works out to about 2500 wagons per month. This requirement is supposed to be met by the Talcher Collieries of the Coal India Ltd. whose daily production of Grade A and B coal is about 45 wagons or about 1500-1600 wagons per month at the most. As a result, most of the industries in the State have been forced to drastically cut down production resulting in idle capacity. Some have faced closure and more particularly two major units such as the Orissa Textile Mills at Titagarh, Paper Mill at Choudwar are worst affected. Industrial production has also greatly suffered in the process. It is high time that arrangements to mitigate the position are made.

New SSI units set up in Orissa are also facing the problem of getting their requirement of hard coke from the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. which is also a subsidiary of the Coal India Ltd. The Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. has not been able to make arrangements for supply of hard coke on regular basis to the new unit, but prefers working out arrangements on month to month basis, which makes for an element of uncertainty and also may leave voids in the arrangements of month to month basis to the handicap and periodical deprivation of the new SSI units. It is necessary that supply of hard coke to new SSI units on a regular basis should be made. Therefore, I request the Government of India to take immediate and effective steps to save the Small Scale Industrial Units from crisis.

**(v) Demand for diverting a few ships from Cochin, Mangalore and Tuticorin Ports to Calicut/Beypore Port to provide employment to idle workers at the latter port.**

DR. K.G. ADIYODI (Calicut) : The Calicut/Beypore port is one of the oldest ports in the country. Recently, some steps

were taken to improve this port especially clearing of the silt, etc.

The port is now ready to handle some ships whereas it is learnt that the ships are in queue to find a berth in Cochin, Mangalore and Tuticorin Ports. To provide employment to idle workers, it is requested to divert a few ships to the Calicut/Bey pore Port without delay.

[Translation]

(vi) Demand for financial assistance of Rs. 500 crores to Rajasthan Government to enable it to meet the acute drought there.

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer)** : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this year the whole of Rajasthan is facing terrible famine situation due to inadequate and uncertain rains. Such famine did not take place in the last seven decades. This famine is the fourth during the last five years.

In all the districts of Rajasthan, out of 33,000 villages about 28,000 villages, having a population of 2 crores to 3 crores, and also the cattle have been affected by the acute famine.

The state Government had requested for Rs. 580 crores from the Central Government to meet the situation created by famine. The break-up of this sum was—Rs. 350 crores for relief works, Rs. 50 crores for protection of cattle wealth, Rs. 20 crores nutrition programme and Rs. 10 crores for tools, drinking water, rigs and tankers. But only Rs. 71 crores have so far been sanctioned mostly as Plan advance which is quite inadequate.

Since the relief work has been inadequate due to limited resources of the state, there has been a state of starvation at many places. There is acute shortage of drinking water in the desert areas of Rajasthan and this critical period extends from March to the 15th of July. If more people are not given employment, they may fall victim to a number of diseases and die as a result thereof. Thousands of cattle

heads will perish if adequate fodder is not arranged for them.

The Seventh and the Eighth Finance Commission had recommended that the Central Government should provide cent per cent grant to the States in such unusual circumstances. I, therefore, strongly appeal to the Central Government to exercise special powers and provide Rs. 500 crores as special assistance to the state Government to enable them to tackle the famine situation effectively.

(vii) Need to take urgent steps for timely completion of big projects in order to obviate escalation in cost.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali)** : Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to the delay in the completion of 23 major Projects pertaining to power, coal, steel, cement, Railway, atomic energy, the costs thereof have increased two times and one and a half times. A major portion of public money is invested in the power projects and a power project is completed in 10 to 11 years and an irrigation project take as many as 20 years for completion. Some of the important projects whose costs have doubled are two super thermal power stations at Ramagundum, Furvande Project, Bokaro thermal station, salal project, Dulhasti and Vishakhapatnam refinery expansion projects, Mundhi, Bina and Rajmolu coal projects and Namvelli second power project. The main cause of this delay is centralisation of important decisions. The managers are given powers but this situation is not likely to improve without making them answerable. But the bureaucracy does not want to share its powers and the political leadership also sides with them. It is the Government employees who are responsible for escalation in the original costs of 23 public projects. For example, the Nathpa Zhakhari Project is pending for the last 12 years. Its estimated cost has increased manifold. When the project was drawn in 1974, the estimated cost thereof was Rs. 254 crores and in 1986 its cost was estimated at Rs. 1400 crores. But so far the project is only on the drawing board or in the files.

The Government have created a Ministry of Programme Implementation,

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

16.00 hrs.

But its work has not started yet. Efficiency and promptness in the administration are simply a slogan. So I would like to draw the attention of the Minister for Implementation to this important subject.

(ix) Need for remedial measures in order to meet the severe drought situation in Gujarat.

[English]

(viii) Need to instruct the United Bank of India to liberalise its policy in respect of tea financing.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, due to sudden squeeze by the United Bank of India for Tea Financing for the Season 1986 the fund position of a large number of tea gardens in Upper Assam, Cachar, Dooars, Terai and Darjeeling is reported to have been adversely affected and as a consequence of which the workers of some of the tea gardens especially in Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri Districts are not getting their wages, salaries and ration for weeks together. The vital cultivation works of tea plantation have badly suffered and the supply of essential inputs have also been stopped. This situation has caused alarm among the tea garden workers, employers and others concerned. According to the changes made in the norms for advancing loan, the United Bank of India has stipulated 25% margin money investment by tea gardens seeking loan as against 15% fixed by other banks and refusing to accept the evaluation of tea stocks made by registered and recognised brokers. The Bank has even refused to allow the gardens of Darjeeling to draw funds for the implementation of long term developmental schemes sanctioned by the Government of India for revamping the sick tea gardens stalling all development works.

In view of the above, I urge upon the Government to ask the Bank concerned to liberalise its policy and ensure flow of fund for the smooth running of tea gardens.

I also urge upon the Government to make a statement in the House in this regard.

SHRI AHMED M. PATEL (Broach): A grave situation has arisen in Gujarat due to drought conditions in a number of districts, especially Saurashtra and North Gujarat. It has affected almost half the population of the State. Rivers and tanks have dried up. Big storage tanks, dams and reservoirs are fast running out of water. The uncertainty of rains makes matters worse. The farmers in villages are worst affected. There is no crop and fodder. Cattle are facing extinction. There is fear of large scale migration.

The State Government are doing their best for the supply of water and fodder. They are mobilising tanks and transport vehicles. They have requested the Railway Ministry to run special tanker trains. They have approached the Central Government for maximum financial aid and supply of fodder, etc.

I urge the Government to immediately consider the following requirements which would go a long way in easing the drought situation:

1. Railway Ministry make available as many tankers as possible to supply water to drought affected areas as was done in the case of Madras in the recent past.
2. Tankers from the Defence disposal quota be provided to facilitate distribution of water.
3. Enough number of rigs be supplied to tap underground water.
4. Huge stocks of category food which are rotting with the Food Corporation of India be made available to the State Government at concessional rates to meet the scarcity of fodder.
5. A team of scientists be deputed to look into the problems and suggest remedial measures.

6. The State Government have requested the Central Government for assistance of Rs. 342 crores. 100% assistance may be provided to the State Government by treating the current drought as a natural calamity of rare severity.

16.05 hrs.

MOTION OF THANKS ON THE  
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now Shri Eduardo Faleiro to move the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mor-mugao) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms :

'That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 20th February, 1986.' "

In his Address, the President has made a very comprehensive assessment of the different spheres of national activity. He has really conducted a sort of overview of the State of the Nation. And he has particularly dealt with the economic, political and foreign policy aspects. May I, therefore, begin with that portion of his Address where he has taken most of the time, viz. the economic scene ?

This is also in continuation, as it were, of the last discussion we had in this House ; and that has also been on one aspect of economic problems facing this country. The policies of this Government over the last one year which the President has, in fact, commended in his Address are the reiteration of the traditional policies

of the Indian National Congress, asserted in several resolutions of the All India Congress Committee, and implemented by the different Congress Governments since 1947. Those are indeed the policies which have brought this country from those days in 1947 when we had people in this country dying for lack of food, to the present position, when we are proud to say that it is a credit to this Government, it is a credit to this nation that we have reached a stage where from a condition of poverty, of utter hunger, from a condition even in the '60s when we were living as the saying goes, in a condition of ship-to-mouth, to the present position in which we have a substantial surplus of foodgrains. We are now in a position to export these very commodities for which are people yearned thirty years ago.

The policies of the Indian National Congress have been reiterated by this Government. They are the same policies which this Government is carrying on, if I may say so, with greater enthusiasm, with greater sense of commitment, with a greater zeal and dedication for its implementation.

It was the Indian National Congress again, which saw to it that our industrial situation, which at the time of independence was such that we had to import even pins and needles from England and other foreign countries, has reached a stage today when we are the tenth largest industrial nation in the world, when we are making aircrafts, when we make the most sophisticated machinery. Therefore, we have a situation which is unique, in fact, for any developing country. This has been achieved by the Indian National Congress and the Congress Governments which have been in power for the last more than 30 years, except for the interregnum of three years, to which I shall come later. This is what the Congress party has achieved by going ahead on the path of prosperity and welfare for all sections of the people, particularly for the most deprived sections, and by going ahead on this difficult and narrow path of self-reliance in a parliamentary democracy.

These are not mean achievements. These achievements have not been

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obtained just by the circumstances of the monsoons and of the weather. It is not as if the Green Revolution has been achieved just because the gods have favoured us during some years or some seasons, or the other. The Green Revolution which has put this country in the world map of agriculture, the Green Revolution which is studied in every single Agricultural University of the world, is a miracle in agriculture; and it is studied particularly in the developing countries as a strategy to be followed by all of them to attain self-sufficiency in agriculture. The Green Revolution has been the result of concerted, intensive and systematic effort at building our infrastructure and bringing in technology to the rural areas.

This has been the result, the achievements on the question of foodgrains which I may say graphically have increased from the First Plan in 1950-51 from 15.8 million tonnes to the present position of 146.2 million tonnes; that is 1984-85 figure. This tremendous success has been achieved by the infrastructure which the consecutive Congress Governments have built in this country.

Take irrigation. In 1950-51, in the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, it was of the order of merely 22.6 million hectares which had arisen fantastically three times to 60.5 million hectares in 1984-85. The fertilizer consumption has a history of its own; a history which is extraordinary and unmatched anywhere. We have gone from a paltry 7 million tonnes in 1950-51 to the present position of 8.2 million tonnes, which is more than ten times figure in just 20 years. Similar is the position, as far as industrial production is concerned. Forget about 1950; forget about 1947. We were not manufacturing, as I have said, needles and pins. Just to go to 1960-61 which was the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan. Taking the base year as 1970, the value of our industrial production at constant prices in 1960-61 was just 60; the index was 60, 20 years ago: within 20 years, it has risen to 183.4 which is more than three times; and this has been achieved in spite of world-wide recession; this has been

achieved in spite of successive oil crisis which has damaged the entire world's economy, but, has particularly damaged the economy of the developing countries. This has been achieved in spite of quota restrictions imposed on our export and for that matter on the developing countries by the richer countries of the world. These things have not been achieved just by chance; these things have not been achieved by leaving things to take their own way. How successful has been the policy of the Indian National Congress which this government reiterates with great enthusiasm. How dangerous it is to deviate from this path can be seen from what happens from the tragic, disastrous experience of 1977 to 1980. In these years, as never before what was the rate of agricultural growth? In 1979-80, the opposition parties combined and their rule led destruction to our economy. What economy they left us on the agricultural growth? It collapsed and went down to (minus) 4 per cent; the industrial growth collapsed and went down to (minus) 2 per cent. The aggregate growth of economy collapsed and went down to (minus) 5.3 per cent.

We had been fortunately, rapidly, reiterating again the policy of the Congress Party under the stable, dynamic and great leadership of Smt. Indira Gandhi; under her leadership, we were able to recover it and now we have a growth rate which is of the order of 6.3 per cent; and on this trend, on this line, with the enthusiasm of this youthful government, which has the dynamism of the youths and yet the wisdom of the older generation, we have no doubt that the target laid down by the Seventh Five Year Plan of about 8 per cent of the growth of the economy, will definitely be achieved.

What has been specifically achieved over the last one year? I will not take much time, but I may just point out the substantial achievement over the last one year of this government on the economic front by pointing out at the figures of some of the core sectors.

As far as electricity generation is concerned, it has risen from 156.6 billion units in 1984-85 to 170 billion units.

Gas production in millions of cubic metres—by the users—has risen from 3,401 in 1984-85 to 3,662 in 1985-86. Coal production in the same period rose from 147.44 million tonnes to 154.50 million tonnes. These are some of the indicators. What is even more spectacular and even more important for this Government are the measures taken for the down-trodden, for the poorest, the anti-poverty measures. It was a tragedy, and an indication of how much damage a deviation from the Congress policies can do to the economy and to the people of this country when we say that in 1977-78 when the Congress Party was voted out of power, the people below poverty line were 48 per cent of our population, below poverty line being taken as those households with an annual income of Rs. 6,400 in the rural areas and Rs. 67,300/- in the urban areas at varying prices, by—just now it was said—by the present prices and figures. Forty-eight per cent people were below the poverty line when we were voted out of power. Within two to three years—the gentleman to my right cries hoarse about the poor—they managed to do this for the poor, they managed to increase substantially the number of the poor in this country and just within three years, when they left 1977 to 1979 or rather from 1977-78 to 1979-80 this figure of the poor people, of people below the poverty line rose spectacularly from 48 per cent to 52 per cent. It goes to the credit of our Government, it goes to the credit of the anti-poverty measures adopted in the Sixth Five Year Plan, that within about four or five years the figure of people below the poverty line has now dropped dramatically to 37 per cent. These are 1984-85 figures.

How has all this been achieved? It has been achieved through the growth of our economy in general, that it has also specifically been achieved by the anti-poverty programmes, the IRDP programme, the NREP programme and the programmes which were instilled and introduced in the Sixth Five Year Plan to combat the poverty in this country. It has not merely been the programme. It has been the implementation of the programme and we must congratulate the Prime Minister, the very top

leader of this country, that he does go to the most remote parts of this country, he goes through mud and slush to see how these programmes are being implemented. If this type of inspiring, dedicated and full of zeal approach of our leadership continues we have indeed very bright days ahead we have a sense that the prosperity of these programmes will definitely succeed to the utmost.

Just to show the manner and the efficacious manner in which the anti-poverty programmes have been conducted, I would like to mention the figures which were given by the Planning Commission and by the Central Statistical Organisation of the Government of India.

Sir, to take alone the IRDP performance in the Sixth Plan the total allocation in crores, the targets for 1984-85 was for Rs. 1,500 crores and the goals have exceeded the target by 1766.81 crores, more, therefore, than Rs. 300 crores. The result has been in the increased number of people who come above the poverty line. One hundred and fifty lakh households was the target. That is in the Five Year Plan, out of which, not only 150 lakhs were actually benefited, 15 or more than 15 lakh were benefited over and above the target. The actuals were in fact, for 805 more or 165.62 lakhs. These are spectacular performances. No doubt, that if this line is taken the objectives contemplated in the Seventh Five Year Plan will be achieved, that is beyond doubt as per the performance of the Government at this moment.

The President, for the first time, as I can recollect, in many years has mentioned, at the very outset of his speech, the question of Punjab. I shall like to say here and I have indeed no doubt that all sections of the House will join me in applauding the Government of this country for having entered into the Punjab and Assam accords. These were acts of major statesmanship. The Prime Minister, rising above a personal tragedy of immeasurable dimensions and committing more than anything else to the unity and integrity of this country, had entered into this historic accord of Punjab at the time when the prophets of doom were saying that it

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would not succeed, that normalcy would not come back to Punjab. We have seen that a democratic option has prevailed. We have seen that against the prophets of doom elections in Punjab and Assam have been carried out peacefully.

It is true that the duly elected Government of Punjab, the Akali Government, has been saying again and again that it stands committed to the unity and integrity of this country. It is undoubtedly true that they did express their total opposition to the traitors that go by the name of pro-Khalistani extremists. It is also true that their performance, the performance of the Government in Punjab, has fallen far short of their promises and statements. Time is indeed running out of Mr. Barnala and Akali Government. Time is also running out for all the political forces who believe that for every situation there is a democratic alternative.

Time is indeed running out for all of us who believe that there is always a way in which the ballot can prevail over the bullet.

Peace has been said as indivisible. What happens in other parts of the world does affect us, does affect every country. Today we are living on the brink of a nuclear holocaust. What does one gain if he tremendous economic progress and political progress if the world is to be blown up. Nuclear winter is a possibility. In fact, what scientists say, it will happen if a nuclear war takes place however far from our country. Therefore, it is a matter to be commended. Therefore, it is a duty of all of us to welcome the peace proposals put forth by General Secretary Gorbachov of USSR and we do expect and hope that there will be a constructive and positive response from the United States administration to these proposals.

The Geneva Conference was a major step in de-escalation of world tension. Much substantial progress might not have achieved, but a dialogue which had been interrupted for a long period of time, has been re-started and that itself is a major achievement. This achievement is due not

merely to two parties who were present there, but because there was a third party there apart from the United States leadership and the Soviet Union leadership. That third party was invisible. Though invisible it played a major role. Without this third party the Geneva talks would not have taken place. And the third party was indeed the world public opinion—the world public opinion that wants peace, that world public opinion that wants de-escalation of tension, that world public opinion that wants a future safe for self and for future generation. In building this world public opinion, the Prime Minister of this country along with five other leaders of regional powers all around the world—some of them involved in military blocs—took this initiative of coming with concrete proposals of de-escalation of tensions and for peace. The role played by the Prime Minister and the Government of India on the question of South Africa particularly at the Nasau Conference is very noteworthy, because many countries are taking a very hard line on this issue—countries which are not prepared to come out against the odious rascist regime in South Africa, and against odious rascist system of apartheid. It was due to the good offices of our Prime Minister in particular that a compromise, a negotiated type of understanding was worked at. And then we have the group of eminent people who will try to find a peaceful solution to the question of South Africa where we have a great honour for us, and Indian, Sardar Swaran Singh as one of the distinguished members. However, I should think and I believe that the contribution of this Government over the last one year has been spectacular and unique in the field of foreign policy, in the field of our relations with our neighbours. Never before since independence has the sub-continent been free of tension, has this atmosphere of friendship or attempt at friendship prevailed, as at present. Of course, we are having problems with Pakistan, and situation with Pakistan and the manner of reaching an agreement with Pakistan is difficult. And it is difficult because Pakistan, the Pakistani ruling oligarchy perceives India as a threat which is in existence, a threat not because of its size, a threat not because of the military strength of India—because Pakistan now



is well armed—India is a threat to Pakistan because here there is a secular country, because here there is a democratic country, and this secular democratic country stares on the face to the Pakistani oligarchy which has been preaching and trying to convince its people that the countries in the sub-continent have got to have a communal element, have got to be theocratic in nature, have got to be authoritarian and dictatorial in character. The Pakistani leadership is having on its border a country which is secular, the Pakistani leadership is having on its border a large country which is democratic and committed to parliamentary democracy, a large country which is respected all over the world. I will mention here that just in January last, a survey was conducted at the United Nations to find out which are the countries that can influence world opinion more, and the results were United States, Soviet Union and, immediately in the third place, India as the country that is most respected in the world, a country that is most respected amongst the international community. This is definitely a threat the Pakistani oligarchy. How can they convince their own people that a theocratic regime must exist when just across the border they have a secular region? How can they convince their people that a dictatorship and a military dictatorship is a must when just across the border, for more than 30 years, in the face of enormous problems, we have fared a parliamentary democracy? This is the threat that they perceive. This is the only threat that they perceive from this side of the world. Our responses and our initiatives in the Indo-Pakistani dialogue must be corresponding, must hold the same dimensions of their reactions, of the statements, of the deeds of Pakistani leadership. And while we have a measured response in these initiatives, we must build bridges with the people of Pakistan because there is a very large constituency in this country and an equally large constituency in Pakistan, a constituency for peace, a constituency for cooperation, a constituency for friendship between our two countries. We have so many things in common. We have a common history, a common cultural heritage and we must be friends, we must live together for the prosperity of both the people who, in fact,

are in many respects one. Over the last one year this dynamic Government has gone ahead with the task of nation-building. The challenges have been many, the challenges have been many always in the history of this country, the challenges will continue to be there for five years, for ten years, for a century to come, but what is important is that the people of this country should be one. It is really immaterial whether one belongs to a group which constitutes 80 per cent of the population or whether it belongs to a group that constitutes ten per cent or two per cent of population. The question is not of statistical break up, the question is of political, social and national unity and integrity. Whether we belong to this group or that group, whether we profess this religion or that religion or no religion, we are all equally patriotic, we are all equally children of Mother India, we are all equally loved by Mother India. Nobody should have any doubt about this point that there are forces at work whose aim is only to disturb our unity. Religious fundamentalism is on the rise. Religious fundamentalism, one has to be clear, is nothing more than a later-day version, a crude and more obscurantist version, of Fascism. Fundamentalists are Fascists. Fundamentalists are Anti-social elements and they must be dealt with as such. What is essential to meet the tasks ahead is that the people of this country, irrespective of religion or language or race or region of this country, must work together. Let us crystallise unified national energy. Let us not get involved in unnecessary confrontations that dissipate national energy. If we are together we shall undoubtedly win, we shall undoubtedly build a future full of prosperity, peace and harmony for ourselves and for generations to come. We shall undoubtedly overcome all our difficulties. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That an Address be presented to the President in the following terms :

‘That the Members of Lok Sabha assembled in this Session are deeply grateful to the President for the Address which he has been pleased to deliver to

[Mr. Chairman]

both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 20th February, 1986.' "

—Now, Mr. Zainul Basher to second the motion.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) :  
Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the Motion moved by Shri Faleiro.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the President has reviewed the work done by Government during the last one year and outlined the programmes and policies to be followed by Government in the following year. The President has mentioned some challenges facing the country. He referred to those anti national elements who have reorganised themselves to engage in subversive activities against the country. We know fully well that the anti-national elements have always been active in the country. Such elements, whether in the guise of politicians or in any other guise have always jeopardised the interests of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we remember very well the period between 1971 and 1977 when attempts were made to overthrow the Government through agitations. Although this attempt did not take the form of violence yet they took to streets to overthrow the legally elected Government and to demand the resignation of the Members of Legislative Assemblies and of the Parliament who were elected according to the law and the Constitution and this attempt continued unabated. Between 1980-85 these attempts took a violent turn. At the time of elections in 1980, Assam was passing through a great upheaval. It became difficult to hold elections there. When attempts were made somehow to restore peace in Assam, the situation in Punjab took a serious turn. In Punjab, some elements organised themselves on communal lines and started mayhem in an unashamed manner. The aim behind such bloodshed was to alienate Punjab from the rest of the country.

A sacred place like Golden Temple was converted into a fort and all activities

spreading disturbances and violence emanated from that place. The life of the law abiding citizen did not remain secure in Punjab. The economy of the Punjab had been fully derailed and it appeared that the fire which had engulfed Punjab would prove disastrous but our Government dealt with the Punjab situation with iron hand. The Government reluctantly took some strong steps to control the Punjab situation and we had to pay a heavy price for it. Our popular Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi who was not only leader of our Party and country, but was also a great leader of the world, had to sacrifice her life to sustain the unity and integrity of the country and to restore peace in Punjab. Shri became a martyr.

In that atmosphere, the responsibility was entrusted to a young man. In December, 1984 when elections to the Lok Sabha were being held, elections were not being held in two states, Punjab and Assam. All these problems posed grave challenges for those who lived and believed in democracy because the two states situated in the far East and the far West of the country were not participating in the elections and that their representatives would not be coming to Lok Sabha. Elections to Lok Sabha were held in December, 1984, at a time when the country faced this challenge, the atmosphere in Punjab and Assam was tense and there was danger to the national integrity and unity of the country. But the people of the country standing like a rock gave massive mandate to our young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the Congress Party.

This massive mandate was in support of the integrity and the unity of the country, to strengthen the economy of the country and to take the country forward.

After becoming the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi said first of all he wanted to solve the problems of Assam and Punjab in the interest of the nation. The Prime Minister was the son of that mother whose body had been riddled with bullets by the extremists. Bitterness in his heart was natural. Anybody whose mother has been assassinated by some persons

will feel bitter but the Prime Minister when he took the reins of the nation in his hands, had no such feelings. He was determined to maintain national unity and peace in the country so that the people could lead a respectable life.

After he became the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi had two options before him. One was to let the tense atmosphere in Punjab and Assam continue indefinitely or alternatively, this atmosphere should be removed and the people of Punjab and Assam should also be associated with the democratic system and they too should be given a chance to lead a respectable life as respected Indian citizens. This is the background of Punjab and Assam movements.

The Prime Minister, when he concluded the Punjab Accord, had this thing in mind that the situation in Punjab should not remain tense indefinitely. In this connection we appreciate the Akali Party leader, Sant Longowal who had a similar attitude to this problem. When he met the Prime Minister, a respectable agreement of the Punjab problem was concluded and peace was restored in Punjab. But the forces who wanted to alienate Punjab from the country were also not sitting idle. They assassinated Sant Longowal also, like Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Two sacrifices were made in this country for Punjab. For maintaining the unity and the integrity of the country two persons, Shrimati Gandhi and Shri Longowal were assassinated. Elections in Punjab were held subsequently and democratic system was restored there. In this connection a large section of the people of Punjab should be acclaimed for honouring the Punjab Accord. Why should not have they done so? This accord had given honour and respect to the majority of the people of Punjab.

In this country there was a feeling of hatred against a section of the people who had links with extremists and who had killed the Prime Minister. I have no inhibition in saying that our sikh brothers who live not only in Punjab but in other parts of the country also have made a name for themselves and earned honour

in the society with their hard work—be it in the field of trade, industry, agriculture or armed forces. To some of our Sikh brothers who were feeling a little depressed, Punjab accord gave them respect and honour.

It was hoped that the Punjab Accord would solve the problem of Punjab. Of course, there were minor difficulties as to which part should go to Punjab and which to Haryana but all these difficulties could have been solved on the negotiating table under the terms of the Punjab Accord but we are sorry that the Punjab Accord was concluded with good intention and was acclaimed and accepted by majority of the people in Punjab but today again the clouds of uncertainty and disturbances are hovering on the horizon of Punjab. Today extremists are again raising their heads and Punjab is facing the same situation it faced before the Accord and the elections. Even today, innocent people are being murdered there. The Golden Temple is under the control of the extremists. They have taken possession of many other gurudwaras as well. It appears that Akali Dal is facing a big dilemma and is not able to decide what to do and what not to do. But the President in his Address has rightly pointed out that it is the responsibility of the people who are running the Government in Punjab. It is their responsibility to isolate the extremists. Disruptive activities in Punjab will not be tolerated. The Accord which the Prime Minister signed was in the interest of the country and its democratic set up. But no Prime Minister, be it Indira Gandhi or Rajiv Gandhi, would ever tolerate alienation of Punjab from the rest of the country of formation of Khalistan. No person who loves this country and loves its democratic set up would ever tolerate it.

Our Prime Minister and our central government carry a big responsibility to keep the country united. The Prime Minister's action in signing the Punjab Accord in national interest should not be taken as his weakness. If the Prime Minister can sign the Accord, he also has the capability of maintaining the unity of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today communal forces are raising their head in different

[Shri Zainul Basher]

parts of the country. These forces are not confined to a particular community, they are present in all the communities and are adopting different modus operandi. But their aim is one and that aim is to endanger the unity and integrity of the country. These forces are present in different forms among our Hindu brethren, Muslim brethren, Sikh brethren and Christian brethren and all these forces work in different ways. Their main objective is to jeopardize the integrity of the country. The communal tension prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir today, which at times takes the form of communal riots, should be condemned. Similarly, the communal riots taking place, or being engineered in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and other places should also be condemned without going into the matter as to who is at fault.

The common man and the rural masses want to live in peace. 75 to 85 per cent population in the rural areas belongs to the majority community but no riots take place there. The riots are confined to the cities and some anti-national forces are always behind these riots. Some forces from within the country are working to endanger the unity and the integrity of the country and there are some external forces are also at work. At the instance of these external forces, the forces within the country are regrouping themselves to gain strength in order to jeopardize the unity and the integrity of the country through anti national activities. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the President has rightly exhorted the countrymen that those who love democracy, national unity and those who stand for national integrity should join hands to counter these forces. But I am sad to say that I do not know how much attention our political opponents will pay to this appeal. I can say that their record so far has been that they have encouraged such forces.

In our country, we have political parties which encouraged communal parties and communal forces. We have political parties and leaders in this country who talk of and try to change the democratically, constitutionally and legally elected governments through agitations. A Janata

Party leader—I do not want to name him, he is also not a Member of this House, Prof. Dandavate may have objection to it but I would not name him—has threatened.....

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You may name me if you so desire.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: I have a great regard for you, but I cannot say so about the gentleman of whom I am talking. He has threatened to overthrow the present Government through agitations.

AN HON. MEMBER: He also derails the train.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Now, he will overthrow the Government. Such talks and threats give encouragement to the forces engaged in anti-national activities and are harming the unity and integrity of the country. These people were engaged in such activities between 1971 and 1977. During this period, they used to talk of overthrowing the Government during their speeches at Gandhi Maidan in Patna. They did not talk of overthrowing the Government through ballot box but through agitation, satyagraha, demonstration, sit-in and gherao. Can the Governments be changed through such means in a democracy, Mr. Dandavate? The Government is changed through the ballot box.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is saving grace that Gandhiji is not alive, otherwise, they would have criticised him also.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: Gandhiji never advocated overthrowing of constitutionally elected Government of your own. On the contrary, Gandhiji adopted satyagraha.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIKAVI (Mandsaur): You might have seen in the newspapers that that leader has talked about toppling Prof. Madhu Dandavate also. Perhaps, you are not aware.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER: At least, I shall be very distressed at Prof. Madhu Dandavate's toppling.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** If you continue like this, I shall be automatically toppled.

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, such talk is going on that they will topple the democratically elected government through agitations and satyagrahas. The elections are now over. Our party and our Prime Minister were given a massive mandate. Elections are due to be held in four years' time. You defeat us in that election and come to power if you have power to do so, if the people support you, although we know that the way they are carrying on their activities, they would not be able to come to this side for a long time to come. The people do not support them but still they poke their nose in all matters. They are also meddling in the Punjab affairs saying that they were not consulted. After all, what is their standing in Punjab? It is only the congress and the Akali Dal there. On the question of Assam, they say that they were not consulted. We do consult them and should consult them but what is their standing in Assam? In Assam, it is either the congress or the A.G.P. or a third regional party. This rise of regional parties points to the weakness of the national parties.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY** (Midnapore) : This is your weakness as well.

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :** This is your weakness. How can we strengthen you? Should we give you an injection?

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** You were in power in Assam, how did they come into power?.....(Interruptions)

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :** Truly speaking, the rise of regional parties is an indication of the bankruptcy of national parties.

[English]

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Including the Congress Party.

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :** No. The Congress Party is a Rashtriya Party.

[Translation]

We would have been happy had a national party won elections in Assam. The Janata Party won elections in Karnataka, we did not feel unhappy.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :** But your Prime Minister has said that they are happy that a regional party has won.

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :** The Prime Minister might have said that we welcome the choice of the people, but what I want to say is that a regional party came into power because you were not able to provide an alternative to the Congress Party.

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI** (Adilabad) : Are you unhappy that a regional party has won?

**SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :** Yes, I am. I would have been happy, had Prof. Madhu Dandavate's party won in Andhra Pradesh because a regional party encourages the forces engaged in anti-national activities by fanning communalism, linguistic feelings and regionalism. Such forces get their strength from regional parties. I do not say that regional parties are anti-national parties, I dare not say such a thing because they are running the Governments but this much I must say that their activities encourage the anti-national parties and anti-national forces. Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are facing these challenges towards which the hon. President has indicated. We shall have to combat these challenges. We love the unity and integrity of the country utmost and disintegration of the country cannot be thought of. To sustain our country's unity and integrity, even if all the people of India have to sacrifice themselves, they will not hesitate. I want to appeal to my friends sitting on the other side that, as the hon. President had said, all those people who have faith in the democratic system should join hands and meet the challenge of anti-national elements collectively.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Eduardo Faleiro has already spoken in detail about the achievements of the Government mentioned in the Presidential Address. I do not want to go in those details but I

[Shri Zainul Basher]

welcome one thing most, mentioned in the President's Address. In the Address the detailed Agriculture Policy has been announced. I welcome and appreciate it.

Sir, It is a country of farmers. In this country 75 per cent people are farmers. They are engaged in farming. There are no two opinions that in the matter of agriculture our farmers have made considerable advancement. In the entire world, India is commended for the miracle achieved by the Indian farmers. There was a time when in this country the foodgrains were not produced even to meet the requirement of our own people and the English used to go to the American market with a begging bowl to arrange foodgrains for the people of India. Now the foodgrains produced in the same country are sufficient not only to meet the requirements within the country, but they are exported also.

Sir, I remember the position prevailing in 1958, 59 and 60. At that time I was a student of Allahabad University. I used to go to my village in Ghazipur district. On my way there was one Saidpur bazar. In that bazar, drums of molasses used to be kept and 75 per cent of people working in our fields satisfied their hunger by consuming it. I recollect it very well. Now a days the molasses is not used for this purpose. People now get proper food.

How is it that foodgrains are being produced in our country in such abundance? The farms are the same, rather the burden of population on it has increased. There has been further fragmentation of land holdings, but the same field gives now more yield. The farmer has done a miracle in this country. Who was behind this miracle achieved by the farmer? It was the Government of India. *(Interruptions)* The Congress Government. The Government of India provided irrigation facilities, fertilisers, power to the farmers and informed them about the modern techniques of farming, new varieties of seeds were developed and were supplied to the farmers. This is the reason that the foodgrain produced in the country is sufficient not only to meet our own requirement, but we are trying to export it also.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, our economy is dependent on agriculture. Our Government can help the farmers of our country by formulating a long term agricultural policy. At present, only 20 per cent of our land comes under irrigation. If we are able to irrigate cent per cent or 75 per cent land and provide power and fertilisers to the farmers, then they will produce more than the farmers of the world. But at the same time, it is also necessary that they are provided remunerative prices for their produce.

Prices are increasing. At the moment I would not like to dwell on this subject because Railway Budget is due and General Budget is also due. Till the two Budgets are presented, I would not like to touch the subject. But this much I know that increase in the prices has been effected with a purpose and according to the policy of the Government. For this the Finance Minister has given some arguments also.

17.00 hrs.

Today we have to pay attention to the villages also where 75 per cent of the population of the country lives. In the villages, 50 per cent of the primary schools are without buildings. The children study under the trees. We are also to keep in mind that people have to cover a distance of 25 Kms. to reach a hospital and where hospitals are available, there are no approach roads. The patients die on the way to the hospital. We have to think about them also. We must consider the fact that we have to take agricultural produce to the markets for which roads are not available, transport is not available and other facilities are not available. We have to provide for these facilities. Mr. Chairman, Sir, if we look at the conditions prevailing in the villages we shall find that though we talk of entering the 21st century, our villages have not reached even the 20th century. We have to accelerate their progress and make available to them means of development. We have to step up the pace of construction of schools and roads. We have to think of taking them forward speedily. We have developed much and we have covered a long distance of development but we have yet to go, miles. A Hindi poet has said :

*Is path ka Uddeshya nahin hai shranti  
Bhavan mein tik jaana,*

*Kintu pahunchana us seema par, jiske  
aage raah nahin.*

Development has no limit, we have still to go miles. For this money and resources are required. In this perspective we have to think of all the things with a cool mind. The hon Finance Minister has said that he has an open mind and his options are open. Some of our friends in the Congress Executive have opposed the price hike and prices have been brought down to some extent. I am hopeful that a clear picture will emerge after the Budget is presented.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the details of the happenings during the year mentioned in the President's Address show that this has been a unique year in the matter of good and welfare activities. Anti defection Bill was introduced to clean the public life and to effect improvement in it. One year has passed and no defection has taken place. Otherwise upto now many Governments would have been toppled and many Members would have defected from this side to the other side and from that side to this side.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : They come from that side to this side. People do not go from this side.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : May be, anything can happen. (Interruptions) Mr. Reddy, your Party has not been elected, I do not know how you have managed to come here. It seems you have come with the support of Telugu Desam, otherwise you too would not have come.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : You should thank the regional parties that they are the cause of election of such people.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : You have not brought any one, you have not brought even Shri Subramaniam Swami.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : It is good that Shri Reddy

has come, Hum do hamare do.....  
(Interruptions)

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : The anti-defection Bill has cleansed the public life. In the legal field, 'Lok Adalats' have been constituted to provide speedy justice, for Government employees Tribunals have been constituted. A new textile policy has been formulated so that the handloom sector gets fillip. A new education policy is on the anvil. Last year many good activities were initiated like converting the barren land into cultivable land, cleansing the river Ganges, making progress in alleviating poverty and industrial growth. Shri Faleiro has given details of all these activities. In this way this year has been a year of achievements and I am fully confident that the coming year will prove to be a better year and Government would show better performance. We shall march towards development with greater speed provided anti-national elements are curbed, law and order is restored and the parties backing these anti-national elements behave properly and fulfil their duties properly.

If law and order is restored in the entire country, we shall make much progress. With this hope and confidence, I once again support the Motion presented by Shri Faleiro on the President's Address.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members present in the House whose amendments to the Motion of Thanks have been circulated, may, if they desire to move their amendments, send slips to the Table within fifteen minutes indicating the Sl. Numbers of the amendments that they would like to move. Only those amendments will be treated as moved and a list showing the serial numbers of those amendments treated as moved will be put up on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member points out any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the Table without delay.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : The Members who are present here may say that they are moving the amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When there is a large number, you have to give it in writing to the Chairman.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Instead of our writing again and tabling it, I may say that I am moving my amendments which are standing in my name. Please note down.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may please send a slip.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Actually we had tabled them already. When we stand up and say, it is for them to mark.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): The Office should have prepared a list of those who are moving the amendments.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Sir, I beg to move amendments 66 to 83 for which I have given notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please send a slip. Just write it on a slip and send.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): I am moving my amendments 1 to 11.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please send a slip.

Shri Mewa Singh Gill.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: I beg to move:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government has failed to carry out the electoral reforms in the year 1985 as was promised in the last Presidential Address." (1)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to mention any concern about the

wrong telecast and broadcast by TV and Radio particularly in the case of Delhi Bandh news on 10 February, 1986 at 21.30 hrs. on T.V. that the call by opposition parties for Delhi Bandh failed to evoke any response."

(2)

"

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to mention that in recent years newspapers, which in the present media world, are the only free instruments of communication, are becoming increasingly costlier because of levies imposed on and hikes in prices of newsprint."

(3)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address nowhere expresses deep concern about the people losing faith in the judicial system because of serious delay in deciding cases and high expenses involved therein." (4)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address fails to mention deep concern about Government's policy of investing huge sums of public money in public enterprises and taxing the common man more and more by raising the prices of their products again and again without being able to run them efficiently." (5)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:

"but regret that the Address makes no mention of the Government's reluctant attitude and half-hearted measures to check the infiltration of Bangladeshis into India which is a positive risk to the internal and external security of the country." (6)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:



“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government's failure in honouring its 1983 Agreement with the Delhi University Teacher's Association regarding introducing Professors grade in Delhi Colleges.” (7)

That the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government's failure in stamping out the menace of terrorists in Punjab and other parts of the country which is being actively abetted by the training of terrorists in Pakistan.” (8)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not mention about Government's failure in learning and adopting suitable fire preventing measures after the Gopal Tower fire in Delhi which has ultimately resulted in severe loss of life and property in the fire in Delhi's 5-Star Siddharth Continental Hotel on 24 January, 1986.” (9)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not take notice of the deep resentment prevailing among Government employees about Government's not taking any positive step to remove their fear of dismissal from service without being assigned any reason therefor.” (10)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address nowhere mentions the acute sufferings and deep agony being experienced by people due to severe drought conditions prevailing in certain areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka.” (11)

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the reduction in the prices of essential commodities like petroleum products, rice, sugar, fertilizers, coal etc. which were enhanced recently.” (66)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not mention anything about the implementation of the Mahajan Commission Award with regard to Maharashtra-Karnataka border dispute.” (67)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not mention about taking up of the long pending Vijaynagar steel plant in Karnataka.” (68)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not spell out any concrete steps for solving the unemployment problem in the country.” (69)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the wide spread discontent among Government servants, consequent upon the Supreme Court judgement in the matter of dismissal of Government servants.” (70)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the concrete steps Government proposes to take to curb terrorist activities in the country.” (71)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

{Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer}

“but regret that the Address does not mention about solving Shri Lankan problem.” (72)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not mention about solving the flood and famine conditions in several states on a permanent basis.” (73)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the necessity of increasing the share of the States with regard to various duties and taxes.” (74)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not mention about making the National Development Council a statutory body.” (75)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not specify the time when the Fourth Pay Commission would submit its report to Government.” (76)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not mention about making AIR and Doordarshan as autonomous bodies.” (77)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not reflect the power-crisis in the country and the steps taken to solve the same.” (78)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to unearth black money.” (79)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the danger of nuclear war threatening humanity and the efforts made by the Government of India to prevent nuclear war.” (80)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the interference of the World Bank and the I.M.F. in India's economy which has become more pronounced and that the World Bank has been demanding abolition of food subsidies and pressing for reduction of consumption standards of the people.” (81)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the establishment of Mangalore Oil Refinery and the Electronic Digital Trunk Exchange Factory in Karnataka, which are long over due.” (82)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need for implementing the recommendations regarding reservations in Government service of Mandal Commission.” (83)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any plan to

improve the fate of the people residing in chronically drought affected areas in the country especially in Rayalseema districts in Andhra Pradesh." (84)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the total apathy and disregard shown in the allotment of funds for meeting out the appalling drought situation prevailing in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh." (85)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about electoral reforms as promised in the Presidential Address in 1985." (86)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps taken to eradicate poverty and to bridge the gap between the rural poor and the urban rich." (87)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the negligent attitude of the Government to bring about socialistic pattern of society in the Country." (88)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about imposing of any ceiling on urban property." (89)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about reducing

the inequalities of income and expenditure among the people in the country." (90)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps to remove the sickness in industrial sector and unrest among industrial labourers." (91)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the travails and tribulations of the handloom workers due to the short-sighted and suicidal textile policy of the Union Government." (92)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the thorough failure of the programmes of NREP, IRDP, DPAP, RIEGP and TRYSEM intended for alleviation of poverty among the rural people." (93)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps for removal of unemployment and underemployment among the rural people and the educated unemployed." (94)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the delay and discrimination by the Union Government in giving Central Water Commissions's clearance for the irrigation projects in some States ruled by Non-Congress Government." (95)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

“but regret that there is no mention, in the Address of effective steps to solve the problem of drinking water in the country.” (96)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure of the Government in solving a dispute between the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra over Telegu Ganga Issue.” (97)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the inordinate delay in solving the Sri Lankan problem resulting in the massacre of Tamilians in Sri Lanka.” (98)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps for reforms in administrative system so as to make it more dedicated to meet the growing needs of the country and the people.” (99)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps to make justice speedy and cheaper for the common man.” (100)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the allotment of sufficient funds for afforestation in the country, especially in areas of very low rainfall.” (101)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no

mention in the Address about making ‘right to work as a fundamental right and providing unemployment allowance for the unemployed and underemployed in the rural areas.’” (102)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any concrete steps for eradicating unemployment amongst the educated youth.” (103)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps for giving remunerative prices to the farmers for their produce to improve their lot.” (104)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the development of rural people and agriculturists by providing them good accommodation, medical facilities, better quality seeds and scientific expertise.” (105)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the misuse of AIR and Doordarshan and the need for giving them autonomy.” (106)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the improvement and development of people below the poverty line whose number has increased considerably.” (107)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the effective steps for preventing denuding of forests." (108)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the formulation of a long term plan and allotment of sufficient funds by the Union Government to combat the recurring famine in Rayalseema districts in Andhra Pradesh." (109)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the allotment of funds for taking up in-well bore project for drilling in-well bores at Government's cost in all the irrigation wells in Anantapur and Chittoor districts of Andhra Pradesh which are chronically drought-affected areas." (110)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps for rapid industrialisation in chronically drought affected districts of Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh." (111)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about steps to be taken to start T.V. Relay Stations at places of historical importance like Kadiri and Penugonda in Anantapur districts of Andhra Pradesh and in places of high altitude like Horsely Hills in Chittoor district and Palakon-dalu near Pulivendula in Cuddapah district in Andhra Pradesh." (112)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no

mention in the Address about providing school-buildings and other infrastructure for elementary education in thousands of villages clamouring for school-building for elementary education and at the same time spending crores of ruppes on Model schools and residential schools." (113)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Union Government's deliberate delay in implementation of Punjab Accord." (114)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps taken to implement the Assam Accord." (134)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government in solving the Sri Lankan problem and to save the massacre perpetrated on the Tamilians" (135)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the deliberate hike in prices of all essential commodities by the Government a few weeks before the Budget Session." (136)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the address about the inflationary trends in all commodities as a result of the faulty policies of the Government." (137)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the reduction in the subsidy on fertilizers thereby increasing the burden on farmers who are already over-burdened." (138)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the steps to curtail the enormous wasteful expenditure in Administration, the plan and non-plan sector." (139)

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indians) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Union Government will, when necessary, intervene to protect the linguistic and/or religious minorities, as guaranteed under Article 30 of the Constitution, from educational or linguistic or religious oppression by State Government." (115)

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY (Visakhapatnam) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government are considering proposals for reduction of the size of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and also reducing the job opportunities considerably." (125)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government have failed to implement its earlier decision to provide job to at least one person of every displaced family in the Steel plant area of Visakhapatnam." (126)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government have not so far decided to pay market rate of compensation for the lands acquired from the displaced persons in Visakhapatnam Steel Plant area." (127)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the fire accidents in Steel Plants at Rourkela, Visakhapatnam, Visakhapatnam Port Trust and Siddharth Continental in Delhi which have caused huge loss of life and property." (128)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the progress in construction of Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam is not satisfactory because of uncertainty of grant of funds by the Centre." (129)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that several public sector undertakings are incurring heavy and recurring losses inspite of huge investments and programmes undertaken for their expansion and modernisation." (130)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Centre has not so far cleared several major and multipurpose projects in various States." (131)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the Government have failed to clear Telugu Ganga and Polavaram Projects in Andhra Pradesh and also to arrange a meeting of Chief Ministers concerned in respect of Vamsadhara and Icchampalli Projects." (132)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the recent policy of indiscriminately allowing the multinationals to edge out even the public sector projects like BHEL, ECIL, HMT etc. which have proved technical competency and expertise to undertake certain works now being entrusted to the multinationals." (133)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY  
(Kurnool) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the expeditious clearance of very important national projects, like Telugu-Ganga Project, Polavaram Project and Champalli Project, which have been pending clearance with the Union Government for a very long time, inspite of Government of Andhra Pradesh's best efforts to take up these projects for immediate execution, so that the wastage of precious water of rivers Krishna and Godavari could be avoided." (145)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the reasons for the steep hike in the prices of essential commodities, wheat and rice, fertilizer, coal and petroleum products." (146)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the fact that the entire economic structure has been violently upset by the steep fall in the value of the rupee on account of the soaring of prices of all commodities." (147)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that no expeditious steps were taken to avoid the failure of the Mathew Commission for implementing the Punjab Accord." (148)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the implementation of the Anti-Poverty Programme has not shown any tangible results and that there has been no firm commitment in tackling rural poverty and in bringing agrarian economic growth and progress." (149)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that no attempt has been made to avoid bureaucratic delay, corruption and inefficiency." (150)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address that the public sector undertakings have not shown any improvement whatsoever and that the losses in the public sector undertakings are steadily mounting up to a staggering figure of Rs. 2,000 crores per annum." (151)

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

[Shri Ananda Pathak]

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to check the erosion of top soil in different hilly areas of the country including Darjeeling hill.” (172)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to include Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.” (173)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to grant regional autonomy for the people in the three hill sub-divisions of the district of Darjeeling and contiguous areas in the neighbouring district where the Nepali speaking people are in majority within the State of West Bengal.” (174)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of or providing more Central assistance for overall development of hill areas in the district of Darjeeling.” (175)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to develop tourism in the district of Darjeeling which is one of the most beautiful tourist areas in the world.” (176)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to take over the closed and sick tea plantations in all the tea growing States.” (177)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to expedite the implementation of Rs. 43 crore Revamping Project for the tea gardens in the hill areas of the district of Darjeeling in West Bengal.” (178)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to relax the restrictions on foreign tourists in the district of Darjeeling.” (179)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to set up a Sainik School in Darjeeling.” (180)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to enforce labour legislation awards of the tripartite agreements, etc. in the interest of the working class.” (181)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to ensure strict enforcement of provisions of the Provident Fund Act and Scheme framed thereunder in the interest of the workers.” (182)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to solve the problem of reservation of seats in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly.” (183)



That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to set up a television centre at Siliguri.”

(184)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to expand the All India Radio Station with the facility of Studios at Kurseong.” (185)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to introduce a direct train from New Jalpaiguri to New Delhi.” (186)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to introduce a super fast train from New Jalpaiguri to Calcutta.” (187)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to seal the border with Bangladesh and save the people of border areas like Islampur, Chopra and other parts of West Dinajpur district in West Bengal from the atrocities and plundering by the anti-social elements coming from across the border.” (188)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government in taking effective steps to minimise accidents in coal mines.” (229)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to consult all Central Trade Unions and standing Labour Committees before bringing any labour legislation for enactment.”

(230)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government in formulating uniform policy for giving loans to the people of rural areas by nationalised banks.” (231)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to reduce the interest rates on loans given to marginal farmers and share-croppers.” (232)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to bring down the prices of steel and cement.” (233)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to protect the handloom weavers of the country.”

(234)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely ;

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the equitable distribution of river waters for irrigation [purposes among various States.” (235)

[Shri Ananda Pathak]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding the threat to the integrity of the country from increasing communal and caste feelings and the steps taken to tackle the menace.” (236)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure to implement the land ceiling laws.” (237)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure to end the vast disparity in the prices of agricultural commodities and industrial products.” (238)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to enact a central legislation for agricultural workers.” (239)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to provide house sites to the landless poor and necessary financial assistance to construct houses.” (240)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the clear and firm policy of the Government regarding nationalisation of industries.” (241)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address regarding the punitive steps to be taken for deliberate violation of reservation order for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.” (242)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to grant regional autonomy to the Nepali speaking people in three hill sub-divisions of the district of Darjeeling within the State of West Bengal.” (243)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for providing more central assistance for the development of hill areas in the district of Darjeeling.” (244)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to develop tourism in the district of Darjeeling which is one of the most beautiful tourist areas in the world.” (245)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to undertake concrete measures to revamp and rejuvenate the tea industry in the tea district of Darjeeling.” (246)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to provide pension to agricultural labourers, widows and disabled persons.” (247)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for exempting the poor and marginal farmers, bargadars and agricultural workers from the payment of agricultural and other Government loans and interest on co-operative loans throughout the country.” (248)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure to put curbs on consumption by the rich.”  
(249)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the curtailment of powers of the State Governments.”  
(250)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the miseries and difficulties faced by thousands of Tribal people displaced in the course of implementation of different projects in the country.” (251)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that the fruits of development are beyond the reach of a large section of population.” (252)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to evolve a policy to eradicate mass illiteracy from the country.” (253)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to fight against all obscurantist, communal and undemocratic ideas in the field of education.” (254)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for inclusion of Nepali, Maithili, Manipuri and Dogri languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.”  
(255)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government in checking the recurrence of flood havoc in the country.” (256)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret in the Address there is no mention that planning would be decentralised right upto the village level.” (288)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address fails to mention that the objectives as adumbrated in the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 would be redefined, and the responsibility for overall planning and licensing of industries would be transferred to the States.” (289)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for setting up of a nuclear plant in West Bengal.” (290)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

[Shri Ananda Pathak]

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for setting up of a HMT unit in West Bengal.” (291)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the per capita availability of many essential articles which are far short of the goals set in the early years of planning.” (292)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the large number of Bills passed by the West Bengal Assembly which are pending President's assent since long.” (293)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the accidents in mines resulting in the death of several hundred mine workers.” (294)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the danger of the elitist education sought to be introduced by the proposed new education policy.” (295)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to acquire surplus land in the country and distribute the land to the landless labourers.” (296)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the minimum wages for working people.” (297)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to implement the directive principles embodied in articles 38 to 50 of the constitution.” (298)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to guarantee the trade unions their rights of collective bargaining and other trade union rights without any discrimination.” (299)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to set up a Committee consisting of sitting judges of High Courts to rectify the existing erroneous working class consumer price index.” (300)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the mismanagement and maladministration of industrial units taken over by the Government.” (301)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the U.S. and Pakistan which are trying to destabilise India through their nefarious activities of aiding and encouraging secessionist forces in the country.” (302)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of U.S. imperialism which is trying to encircle India by

establishing military bases around our country and by supplying sophisticated arms to regimes hostile to democracy.” (303)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the root-causes which harm the unity and integrity of the country and the failure to define ways to weed them out.” (304)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need to immediately implement compulsory and universal school education in the country.” (305)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the sinister role played by the multinationals in the third world by passing on their discarded technologies.” (306)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for abandoning the Government's present policy of wooing the multinationals.” (307)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to take long term measures with a view to alleviating the obnoxious effects of Bhopal tragedy.” (308)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the problem of rehabilitation of refugees from Bangladesh in the country.” (309)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the inability of the Government to amend the Constitution to make ‘right to work’ a fundamental right.” (310)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increasing atrocities on women in the country.” (311)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increasing menace of dowry and dowry deaths in the country.” (312)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address has failed to mention about the historical importance of Supreme Court judgement on the Shah Bano Case.” (313)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address has failed to mention about the need for setting up of a ship repairing yard in West Bengal.” (314)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for setting up of a ship building complex at Haldia in West Bengal.” (315)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

[Shri Ananda Pathak]

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for setting up of an electronic unit in West Bengal.” (316)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for expansion and modernisation of the Durgapur Steel Plant, Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur and IISCO, Burnpur and Kulti Work.” (317)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the delay on the part of the Central Government to clear the West Bengal Government's proposal to set up new Power Units in the State.” (318)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the institutional arrangements made for setting up of a IDPL's unit in West Bengal.” (319)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for reopening of closed industrial units in West Bengal by nationalising these units.” (320)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention that unemployment allowance would be given to the unemployed persons till they get job.” (321)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the post of Governor will be abolished and alternative institutional arrangements made for maintaining channels of communication between the Union and the States.” (322)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the subject of education would be reverted into the State List.” (323)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address fails to mention that there is need for special grants for universities which the States cannot meet.” (324)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for deletion of—

- (a) Concurrent List and the transfer each of the items covered by it to the State List ;
- (b) article 248 and introduction of an explicit provision so that the residuary powers vest with the States and not with the Union ;
- (c) Need for deletion of, or amendments to, articles 249, 252 and 254 so that no State could be deprived of any legislative powers which belong to it without its prior concurrence ;
- (d) articles 200 and 201 in their present form and making it obligatory on the part of the Governor to give Assent to all Bills passed by the State Legislature on items belong to the State List.” (325)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address fails to mention that the articles 247 and 254 would be so amended that the Union Government’s powers to legislate on items belonging to the State List do not exceed beyond a period of six months.” (326)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention that the State Governments would be allowed parallel jurisdiction over radio and television.” (327)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention of the need for adequate financial help to the States which are affected by the drought, flood and other natural calamities.” (328)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address fails to mention the increasing insecurity in the rail travel.” (329)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address fails to mention the increasing rail accidents and derailments.” (330)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that the countryside is still outside the purview of the public distribution system.” (331)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the prevailing bonded labour system in the country.” (332)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the child labour system prevailing in the country.” (333)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to give land/property rights to refugees from erstwhile East Pakistan now settled in various parts of the country.” (334)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to locate one unit of Bharat Electronics Limited in West Bengal.” (335)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the failure of the Government to have a policy of national minimum wage.” (336)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the threat being posed to the peace and security of the world by U.S.A. due to its policy of heavy militarisation.” (337)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

‘but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the growing pressure from the multinationals for a free run of the underdeveloped countries so that neocolonialism gets back what old colonialism lost.’ (338)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

[Shri Ananda Pathak]

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the U.S. naval base in Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean which is a constant threat to the security of the littoral States.” (339)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the rapidly deteriorating international situation and the danger of war due to imperialists pursuing their policy of arms build-up, stationing new and powerful nuclear missiles in Europe, policing of Gulf area and the India Ocean with the expansion of existing bases like the nuclearised Diego Garcia and setting up of new bases.” (340)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the arming of Pakistan with lethal weapons by the United States of America and the resultant threat to the country's security.” (341)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to nationalise all the foreign assets in the country.” (342)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to nationalise the monopoly holdings of our country.” (343)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the increasing impoverisation of the rural masses.” (344)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need-based wage policy in India.” (345)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for radical land reforms in the interest of the peasants and agricultural labourers.” (346)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure of the Government to curb the monopolists and foreign multinationals in the country.” (347)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the fact that the Government is giving further concession to monopolists and multinationals.” (348)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the deteriorating economic situation in the country where the rate of inflation is increasing day by day resulting in steep rise in the prices of essential commodities.” (349)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the all-round attack on the living standards of the people through increased taxation and attacks on the wages of the workers and employees.” (350)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :



“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the need for the abolition of contract labour system in the country.” (351)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the Government's failure to ensure equal pay and facilities for working women.” (352)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the failure to reach the goals of per capita minimum income and per capita minimum availability of many essential commodities to majority of population in the country.” (353)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the conspicuous consumption by the affluent and miserable living conditions of the vast majority of the common people.” (354)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that in the Address there is no mention about the mounting unemployment in the country.” (355)

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :**  
I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the stagnation in the production of oilseeds, pulses, cotton and jute in the country.” (201)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the abnormal rise in the prices of foodgrains despite its

record production during the last year.” (202)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the disproportionate rise in the Consumer Price Index compared to the change in the wholesale price index of the essential commodities.” (203)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the ever increasing number of big and small industries falling sick.” (204)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not express Government's concern of the repeated postponement of the proposed international conference on converting the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.” (205)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not mention the need to give unemployment allowance to the unemployed persons.” (206)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not mention the importance of public sector in the economy and measures proposed to be taken to strengthen and make viable public sector units such as timely completion of projects, utilising their full capacity, etc.” (207)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not mention the need for implementation of a composite price policy ensuring

[Sbri Indrajit Gupta]

remunerative prices to peasant producers, parity between the prices of agricultural produce and industrial products and inputs, limiting and difference in the prices paid to the primary producers and charged from the actual consumers to twenty per cent and guaranteed supply of all essential commodities at controlled prices through a net work of public distribution system by nationalising wholesale traders." (208)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address does not take serious view of the failure of the Government to revamp and extend public distribution system which is essential for checking price rise and ensuring supply of the daily necessities to the people." (209)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address does not contain any measures to nationalise jute, cotton textiles, sugar, vanaspati, medicinal drugs and other essential food producing industries." (210)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address does not take note of the fact that funds allocated for agriculture, irrigation and rural development mainly go to the benefit of the rich while the poor sections are denied these benefits." (211)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address does not take a serious view of the fact that in most of the States the implementation of the land reforms including the land ceilings and distribution of surplus land to the tiller has come to a dead halt." (212)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address does not mention that the existing laws relating to the minimum agricultural wages are not being faithfully implemented in a number of States as a result of the influence of the landlord elements on the Government and the administration." (213)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address does not express serious concern of the fact that even after 37 years of independence nearly one third of the Indian villages are not provided even with drinking water." (214)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address does not mention the urgent need to enact a comprehensive Central Legislation for Agricultural workers." (215)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address does not take serious note of the fact that FERA measures are not being faithfully enforced and that they are being defied by the multinationals." (216)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address does not propose to put any effective curbs on the drain in our national resources as a result of remittances of profits, interest, royalties and dividends by the multinationals from this country." (217)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that the Address does not mention about the growing regional imbalances and steps to correct them." (218)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the mounting unemployment and under employment in the country.” (219)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the failure of the Government to unearth black money effectively.” (220)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the recognition of trade unions through secret ballot.” (221)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not take note of the continuous liberalisation of Industrial policy in favour of monopolists and multi-nationals.”  
(222)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address fails to mention anything about the increasing menace of dowry and dowry deaths in the country.” (223)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any proposal to reserve 25 per cent of jobs for women in Government and semi-government offices in order to find a solution to the problem of women's unemployment.” (224)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not show any concern over the continued

exploitation of Adivasis by the mine owners engaged in illegal mining operations in tribal areas of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.” (225)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address makes no reference to the proportional representation as a measure of electoral reforms.” (226)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not show due concern at the growing economic disparities resulting in more and more people going below the poverty line.” (227)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that the Address does not mention about the need of incorporating the right to exercise franchise on attaining 18 years of age as a fundamental right in the Constitution.”  
(228)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Government failure to curb the growth of monopoly industrial houses in the country.” (257)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about Adult Education Programme and steps proposed to be taken for its reactivation.” (258)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the progress made in the implementation of the National Health Policy.” (259)

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the huge arrears to be paid to the sugarcane growers by the sugar mills in the country.” (260)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the US imperialism as the main factor for not allowing to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace.” (261)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the USA as the main factor endangering the world peace and particularly the peace in Europe.” (262)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the growing expansion of the US military base in Diego Garcia and arms build up including nuclear arms there.” (263)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the steps for the inclusion of Nepali, Manipuri, Maithili, Santhali and Bhojpuri languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.” (264)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the increasing tentacles of multinationals in Indian economy.” (265)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any steps for the abolition and rehabilitation of bonded labourers in the country.” (266)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of any scheme to effectively check the terrific floods and drought which occur every year in different parts of the country.” (267)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the measures to solve the problem of mounting illiteracy in the country.” (268)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to grant pension to aged agricultural workers.” (269)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the continued brutal atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis in different parts of the country particularly in Bihar and U.P.” (270)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the malpractice in the implementation of various programmes such as IRDP, NREP and RLEGP.” (271)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely .

“but regret that the Address does

not take note of the anti-working class policy of the Government marked by attacks on the trade union rights and otherwise also by repressive measures and there is no mention of Government's intention of repealing such acts like ESMA." (272)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of ever increasing foreign repayment liability." (273)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the Indian women who victims of obscurantism, semi-feudal outlook and despite equality of sex as proclaimed, in the Constitution, are denied equal treatment including equal wages." (274)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the frequent eruption of communal violence in various parts of the country disrupting the communal harmony." (275)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the growing insecurity among the government employees consequent on the recent Supreme Court Judgement on Art. 311 (2) of the Constitution." (276)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the failure to give compulsory education to the children in the age group of 6 to 14 years as provided in the Constitution." (277)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address to take effective and immediate steps to fill the unfilled posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes." (278)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about granting sufficient funds to ameliorate the condition of the drought-affected people in various States." (279)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about introducing workers participation in management." (280)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about slums in all the big cities and the measures to ameliorate the condition of slum dwellers." (281)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

"but regret that in the Address does not take serious note of the power crisis in the country affecting the utilisation of existing capacity in the industrial sector and steps to be taken to solve the problem." (282)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added :

"but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the interference of the World Bank and the IMF in India's economy which has become more pronounced and that the World Bank has been demanding abolition of food and fertiliser subsidies and pressing for reduction of consumption standards of the people." (283)

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

That at the end of the motion, the following be added :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need for implementing of Mandal Commission regarding reservations in government service.” (284)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the crippling effects of the liberalised import policy on the indigenous capital goods industry.” (285)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the necessity of taxing the agricultural income to raise internal resources.” (286)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the necessity of re-examining the automobile policy and the need to give more stress on efficient and reliable public transport.” (287)

SHRI D.N. REDDY (Cuddapah) : I beg to move :

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the importance to improve and upgrade the lowly bullock-cart, on which depends a great deal of our farm output including transport, and there is also no reference to improve the plough and the hurdles our farmers are facing.” (356)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of the need to develop alternative sources of energy, specially Ethyl and Methyl alcohol on the example of Brazil.” (357)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that stress on population control is missing in the Address.” (358)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address of National drug policy and need to bring all drugs and pharmaceuticals under one umbrella of Health Ministry.” (359)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about enlarging and improving the public distribution system and the need to establish pricing and marketing authorities for different consumer goods to protect producers and consumers.” (360)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to improve productivity in protective foods for the common man, specially vegetable, fruits and milk.” (361)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about a pragmatic approach to low cost housing for the poor.” (362)

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely :

“but regret that there is no mention in the Address about the need to enlarge dyland farming and to increase production of pulses, oil seeds and sugar by

revamping the transfer of technology programmes." (363)

SHRI M.S. GILL (Ludhiana) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I have stood on my feet with your permission and with the blessings of the opposition party, especially the leaders of the Telugu Desam who had given their time to me to participate on behalf of the Shiromani Akali Dal in the discussion on the Presidential Address which was read out before the Joint sitting of both the House a few days ago.

To many of us here in the House and to a greater number outside the House, Shiromani Akali Dal is a party with only regional stature. But history is a witness that this party has risen to the stature of a national party as and when the exigencies of the time so demanded, as and when the lash of events so desired, as and when the national emergency so challenged. Therefore, I am speaking on behalf of this party which has taken a great heroic part in the freedom struggle and the war of independence with all other parties, shoulder to shoulder with patriotic people, shoulder to shoulder with patriotic parties including the Indian National Congress. They have laid down their lives, they have suffered innumerable sacrifices at the altar of the freedom.

I may quote, if you permit me, that during the struggle for independence there were only 120 freedom fighters who were sent to the gallows by the British Imperialism. Out of this 121 people who kissed the gallows 93 persons belonged to the Sikh community—the community which believes in the preachings and teachings of Guru Gobind Singh and Guru Nanak. The harshest punishment which was awarded by the British imperialism on the freedom fighters was that of transportation for life, may be in Burma, Malaysia, Andaman and cellular jails. This punishment was awarded to 2646 freedom fighters of India and out of this 2147 persons belonged to my community. They were Sikhs and they fought in the forefront for the liberation of their mother country. Again 1300 persons were sent down the drain by the bullets of Gen. Dyer and out

of that 679 persons belonged to this community. Twenty-two persons were hit by the bullets of the British imperialism at Budge Budge Ghat far way from the frontiers of Punjab and all those 22 persons were Sikhs and belonged to my community. It is, therefore, when I say that I speak on behalf of the Shrimoni Akali Dal I mean to say I speak on behalf of the ...

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Instead of the word 'my' you should say 'our' community.

SHRI M.S. GILL : Again at the time of emergency this is the party which has risen to the occasion and fought for the liberation of the people of India who were tied down hand and foot under the law of emergency. I am speaking on behalf of that party. Particularly I want to bring to the notice of this House and through this House to the notice of millions of people who are living on the shores of India—fishermen, workers, labourers and also millions of people who are living in the valleys near the lofty Himalayas and the people working in the fields and the mines. I want to bring to their notice that there is a party which has fought for the freedom of India. But on the other hand a particular action was taken on behalf of the ruling party to paint us dark, traitors or extremists.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Not at all. Sir, this is totally wrong. We have always high regard for the Sikhs.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to point out this much that Shri Meva Singh Gill has stated very good things but he may also add to what he has already stated that the person who has delivered this Address also belongs to their community, he is also a sikh.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-  
TARY AFFAIRS AND TOURISM (SHRI

H.K.L. BHAGAT) : May I add one word for the information of the hon. Member ? Sikhs are one of the most patriotic people in this country. None of us in the ruling party has ever called them traitors. We have always said they have been patriotic. Individuals may have been killers ; individuals may have been terrorists and individuals may have been murderers but never the Sikh community. They are one of the most patriotic people.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : We are proud of Sikh community.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : We have always said so. Please correct yourself and do not repeat it again.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : They have fought, died and suffered with the Congress. The Akali Party has also made great sacrifices for the country.

SHRI M.S. GILL : This is what I am saying. Akali Party has made so many sacrifices for the people of the country.

17.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Mewa Singh ji, you are giving a very good speech. I would request you not to say that the ruling party has tried to defame the entire Sikh community. This is not true. This goes on record. No Member belonging to ruling party has ever said so.

[*English*]

SHRI M.S. GILL : The party never passed such resolution. But some persons who get the opportunity say so.

AN HON. MEMBER : Nobody.  
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.S. GILL : Now, I would like to discuss on the President's Address. At

the very outset, I would say that this Address is the statement of studied silence, statement of omissions. This is a statement of promises forgotten, this is a statement of promises unfulfilled and the assurances and commitments betrayed. In this Address, I would say that particularly law and order situation in the country has not been mentioned deliberately. Particularly, the growing gap between the rich and the poor has not been mentioned. Particularly in this Address, the misery of the people has been omitted to be mentioned. A deliberate attempt has been made to cover up all these things by certain phraseology, I should say, bombastic phraseology, and the truth has not been brought before the people of the nation. Today, we get up early in the morning to read that several persons have been killed, mutilated and roasted alive in the flames of communalism. Today, we woke up in the morning to know that there are groans, moans of the ladies and young brides who had been roasted alive for the sake of insatiable lust for dowry. Every knock at the doors of the people, today is a note of death-knell. We have seen that the calmness of the dusk and dawn is the calmness of the death and despair. Today the story of law and order inside the four walls of the house is the story of in-laws and their hang orders and outside the four walls the story of law and order is the story of outlaws and their loot orders. Today, we see that the story of the day is the story of curfews. It is the story of imposition of section 144 Cr. P.C. It is the story of valley of bullets. This is the story of today's time. Today the story of the night fall is the story of those who fall down in the deep dungeons of yesterday because we find these people shelterless, who are empty stomach, who are bare-footed and who have nothing to eat. This is the story of the night-fall and you will find them on the pavements of the cities, cosmopolitan cities and now they are increasing day by day. This is the story which we are facing and the President's Address has deliberately omitted this aspect of the life of the people. I would say that it was not long ago, here in this capital, in the cities of the Northern India—it was in Bokaro, it was in Kanpur—we have seen a tragic drama unparalleled in the history of civilisation, unsurpassed in the history of



hatred and we have seen that it was here quite close to the Ministry of Home Affairs, under their very nose, under their very eyes, a drama was enacted on the banks of Jamuna. It was here that infants and toddlers were snatched away from the arms of their mothers and torn as under in the name of unity of India. It was here that in the name of Akhand Bharat Mata that mothers and sisters were subjected to gang rape before the eyes of their sons and brothers. It was here that persons were caught hold of and they were made to dance the dance of death by putting burning rubber tyres round their necks. It was here that several persons were caught hold of, they were beaten, they were decimated and cut into pieces in the name of integrity. It was here that houses were burnt, jhugis and jhonparis were burnt ; it was here that such a great yagna was performed. All these things happened before the very eyes of the Home Ministry. All these facts have not been mentioned in the President's Address.

Punjab looked towards this august House, to the echelons of high power, but not a finger was lifted, and not a voice was raised against this holocaust. These aspects have not been mentioned in the President's Address.

A question is writ large on the face of millions of people : who reigns India ? Whether it is Lord Rajiva of Congress (I) or Lord Shiva, the Lord of death, despair and destruction. That is the question. This question should have been gone into in the President's Address, but it has been deliberately left out.

On the one hand, we see that the gap between the rich and the poor is increasing day by day. We find that the high-rise buildings are coming up every day, and simultaneously, we find that the slum areas are also getting doubled and tripled in the depressed areas. That is the situation. On the one hand, some people are becoming rich, on the other hand, the people are becoming increasingly poor and poor day in and day out, and the teeming millions of India cannot make their both ends meet. The number of people below the poverty line is increasing. I dare say

that the number of such people has not been reduced in previous years, but it has gone up. Black money to the tune of Rs. 36000 crores is in circulation in this country and it is creating hell in our country. That is the reason the prices are rising and people are becoming poorer. On the other hand, we are talking of our achievements. Our achievements are not the achievements of this Government.

The green revolution in our country is not because of the Government ; it is because of the hard labour of the Punjab farmers and others. This is due to the hard labour put in the fields by those people who are not paid well. This is not due to the efforts of Government alone and there is no mention of this in the President's Address.

AN HON. MEMBER : Labour comes from Bihar, Orissa and other places.

SHRI M.S. GILL : We are thankful for that. But, here the question is efforts of the Government in this regard. The point is the major effort is on the part of the farmer and the farm labour. That is why this green revolution has come. It is not that we have brought about these things only with the efforts of the Government.

With these words, I oppose the motion of thanks on President's Address.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Motion of thanks on the President's Address I would like to say a few words.

Political will is needed to run the country and only the congress Party has this will. This party has been active since 1947 when the country was partitioned. We owe the progress of the country to the congress.

The country has made considerable progress in the field of education and health. The progress has been possible because the Congress Party remained in

[Shri Anadi Charan Das]

power continuously. The congress party has been in power except for two and a half year period. I do not agree with the contention of the Opposition that there has been no appreciable progress in the country. There has been consistent and significant improvement. Now the food-grains are available to all. Previously, famine was a recurring feature in Orissa but now the situation has improved a lot. The credit for it goes to the Congress Party.

Our Prime Minister has fulfilled the promises he had made. Zamindari system has been abolished. We have brought about land reforms and enforced land ceiling in the country and as a result thereof we are in a position the export foodgrains to other countries. All these works have taken place on large scale.

It was the dream of Gandhiji, Nehruji and Indiraji to bring socialism in the country and that dream has been realised. Our Prime Minister is committed to the establishment of sovereign democratic republic in the country which he is trying to fulfil.

The President has in his Address dwelt on the performance of the Government last year and outlined the programmes and policies to be followed next year. I whole-heartedly welcome it. It is only due to the policies of Government that nationalisation of banks took place, moneylending system was abolished and black money was unearthed. The people who were victims of exploitation to-date have been freed from it.

The Opposition have been saying that the country has deviated from the path of socialism. I think they do not know the meaning of socialism. The definition of socialism in our country is different from other countries. All the programmes, whether IRDP, RLEGP, NREP or Programmes for Harijans and Adivasis or programmes for backward areas or the hill areas, have been formulated for the eradication of poverty. What more can be done ?

Unless a ceiling on property is imposed in the same way as ceiling has been imposed on land holdings, we shall not be able to secure the benefits for the poor people which we intend to provide them. If a single family has multiple sources of income, we shall not be able to create sources for others. It has been envisaged under RLEGP to provide employment for at least 100 days in a year but this is not being implemented properly at the implementation stage. It was at the instance of our former Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi that the Planning Commission formulated programmes to provide benefit to each and every person but RLEGP has not been successful in this respect because of the failure to identify the persons to be covered under this programme. This is not the case of a particular State. Be it Andhra Pradesh or any other State, everywhere the beneficiary does not get the benefit. They do not get work for 100 days. Therefore, the implementation of such programmes needs to be improved so that people can get the benefit.

The President has in his Address said that the 20 Point Programme will be improved further. We hope that it will be done. The Government must ensure that no single family possesses more than one house. A one-family one-house norm should be adopted. Unless this is done, we shall not be able to curb exploitation which is going on in the country and neither shall we be able to benefit the poor because only a handful of persons will corner all the benefits. The President in his Address has said that next year the 20 Point Programme will be revised so as to benefit the poorest of the poor in the country. In the case of Harijans and Adivasis the main drawback is illiteracy. Therefore, education should be given top priority so that these people may make progress and take advantage of the benefit properly.

The Prime Minister has laid stress on the importance of cleanliness. Everyone should cooperate with him in this respect so that cleanliness is brought about in every sphere of society. In the end, the President has laid stress on the unity of

the country. After the accords were signed in respect of Assam and Punjab, elections were held and democratic Governments were formed in those states. But some anti-national elements are not cooperating with the Government. I would like to point out that there is unabated increase in the population of the country. Previously the population stood at 45 crores but it has doubled now. The Government should take steps to curb the growth of the population.

With these words I again support the President's Address and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir : I rise to support the Motion moved by the hon. Member Shri Eduardo Faleiro, and seconded by the hon. Member Shri Zainul Basher, thanking the President for his Address to our two Houses. The Address given by the President on the first day of the Session naturally contains the achievements of this Government made during last one full year. It also mentions fully the major trends in our economy, and ends with an outline of some priority areas for the next year.

Sir : As far as the achievements of last year are concerned, the major achievements of this Government, I should say, were Punjab and Assam Accords. They have been achieved by our Prime Minister. In those two States, for a long time there was no democratically-elected Government. And in a democracy, it was not proper to have two States, especially in a federal set up, without democratically-elected Governments. Similarly, they were also not represented in this House. And it was but proper that the two States should be represented in this House as early as possible. From this parliamentary point of view, the Accords in both the States had a great significance. I should, therefore, say that it was a feather in the cap of the Prime Minister to have achieved these two Accords.

When the Punjab Accord was signed,

many of the Opposition leaders also prophesied that there would not be peaceful elections in Punjab. But the word of the Prime Minister proved true, and the elections in both the States, particularly in Punjab, were very peacefully carried on ; and as I had stated earlier, a democratically-elected Government came in power. The greatest danger or the greatest enemies in this region are the terrorists and extremists who want to de-stabilize the elected Government, and to continue the continuous confrontation as far as this Government is concerned. Therefore, the major work or task of the Government in Punjab would be to put an end to this extremism, and to enter the main-stream of India and to show that like rest of India, there is peaceful government, and steps have been taken towards prosperity of that State. Some difficulties have arisen out of that Accord also. Mathew Commission could not give a solution to the transfer of the Capital, namely, Chandigarh and also the transfer of certain Hindi speaking areas in Punjab to Haryana. Therefore, the implementation of that Accord is also passing through some rough-weather. But I am sure that under the leadership of our Prime Minister, soon, solution would be found out, as far as implementation of that Accord is concerned. I will appeal to the Akali Government in Punjab to deal with extremists and terrorists firmly and also rise above party politics and sectarianism and cooperate with the Centre in arriving at a happy solution, as far as implementation of Punjab Accord is concerned.

The Assam Accord has also resulted, as I stated, in the institution of a democratically elected government in that State, and soon that State also will take strides in prosperity and continuous progress.

Now, after dealing with this main achievement of the Government, I may also refer, in short, to the major trends in the economy which are also taking us to prosperity and giving good trend to the economy of this country. I may not go into details regarding achievement in this field. Several figures have been given by the first speaker on this Motion. Other details are also given in the President's Address. I will deal critically with one or two aspects in this regard.

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

As far as the textile policy is concerned, my constituency, namely, Bombay is intimately connected with the implementation of the new textile policy. We are, of course, awaiting, the full implications and the results of this textile policy throughout the country, but in particular certain problems have arisen, as far as Bombay is concerned. In the year 1983-84, in Bombay 13 textile mills were taken over pending nationalisation; and it is now reported or rather leaked out in the Press the other day that even though the Centre has taken over 13 textile mills, losses are being incurred in 10 mills out of 13 and therefore it may not be possible to nationalise them. My submission and appeal to the government would be that when these textile mills were taken over, new textile policy was not announced at all: mills were taken over according to the old policy. Therefore, the same test of viability may not be applied as far as these mills are concerned; and full trials will have to be given for the viability of these mills; and only because at present 10 mills are making a little losses we cannot say that we shall refuse to nationalise them. Full opportunity will have to be given because it is a question of thousands of textile workers in Bombay who have been unemployed. Even in these mills which are being taken over, full employment has not been there; only some workers are employed, and others are facing still unemployment. If we ultimately decide not even to nationalise these mills and merge them with other units, then the problem of unemployment will arise as far as Bombay is concerned.

There is a suggestion reported in the press that some of the land of these mills can be sold in order to raise funds for making viable these textile mills. It will also be a disastrous step as far as these mills are concerned, because in Bombay land is now like gold pieces. Especially the lobby of builders is after these mills and after those who are in charge of these mills to persuade them to take decisions so that the land will be sold which they will take charge and earn crores of rupees as profit. Therefore, I would caution the Government not to fall in trap in

selling of lands of these mills which have been taken over by the Government. These should be immediately nationalised and a strenuous effort should be made to run them and to employ all the workers who are there.

I would also refer to a very urgent problem regarding the policy of the Government to curb the growth of consumption of petroleum products. Unfortunately, the opposition parties raised this issue under the device of an adjournment motion and, therefore, there could not be free discussion in this House. One party was driven to the lobby of 'Noes', the other party was driven to the lobby of 'Ayes'. My submission is that there should be re-thinking and close thinking on this issue.

As far as the Government's options are concerned, I know they have been stating that there are hard options, and that Government had to increase the administered prices in order to curb further consumption of petroleum products in this country. There are many authorities which have been contesting this position. I would refer to the opinion expressed or observations made by one of the Members of the Planning Commission itself. Mr. Abid Hussain, while inaugurating the ninth meeting of sub-committee for review of chemical industry on 18 February, 1986, observed that he had told the Prime Minister that the public sector units should not be allowed the easy option of showing profit by jacking up the administered prices. The public sector must be made to toil hard for improving its returns and earning profits. They should not be given money easily by allowing such prices increase." Now, this is the opinion expressed by one of the Members of the Planning Commission, who is still a Member of the Planning Commission. If this is so, then we cannot say that the only option before the Government is to raise the prices and bridge the gap by raising prices of these petroleum products. I feel that there are other methods also available to the Government which may kindly be considered and closely examined by the Government even at this stage. For example, the rapid growth in the consumption of energy has been put before us, but as the figures

show, India's per capita consumption of oil is woefully low at 0.4 barrel per annum as against 21 barrel in USA, 13 in Japan and five even in a developing country like Argentina. So, compared to these countries, we cannot say that our consumption has gone up so much and we must take immediate steps to stop it. Further, I may also point out that in the Mid-term Appraisal of the Sixth Five Year Plan, it was estimated that the consumption of petroleum products would be still higher than at present. I have got certain figures to show that. The demand for petroleum products in 1984-85 was originally estimated at 45.55 million tonnes at the time of the Sixth Five-Year Plan formulation. This I am quoting from the Midterm Appraisal of Sixth Plan, August 1983, pages 70-73. So, at that time also it was estimated that the demand for petroleum products will be 45.55 million tonnes. As against that, in 1984-85 our demand has been only 38.5 million tonnes. So, even our own estimates were that the demand would be more than what it is at present. Therefore, my submission is that this point may be closely considered and examined. It is not that the demand for petroleum products has gone very high, beyond the estimates, and, therefore, it must be curbed immediately by hiking the price. It does not also stand to experience that by raising the prices, consumption will go down. All these years, whenever the prices were raised, as far as the petroleum products are concerned, there never has been decrease in the consumption of petroleum products. The shock of this remains only for a few weeks and within a short time the consumption is restored back to the original position. Therefore, this remedy which the Government has resorted to namely, increasing the prices of petroleum products in order to curb the consumption, does not stand to reason according to the past experience.

My further submission is that several other measures could be taken to curb the consumption of petroleum products. In deed, since long these measures have been suggested but we have not implemented them. For example, the Kapoor Committee Report is gathering dust. Various other Reports suggesting measures to be taken for curbing the consumption are on

record and they are not being implemented as far as this aspect is concerned. Therefore, my submission is that those measures may be taken. I do not suggest that rationing may be introduced. It may perhaps create practical problems, but as far as the industries are concerned, as far as the private and public undertakings are concerned, we can put a curb on them that they should reduce their consumption, say, by 5 per cent or 10 per cent. That will have immediate curb on the consumption of petroleum products as far as the industries are concerned. So, whatever steps had been taken to conserve petroleum in the mid-seventies in the wake of the international oil crisis have already been reversed. At the time of the international oil crisis we had suggested and we had taken several steps to curb this. But now they have been reversed. Now we are trying to curb the consumption only by hikes in the administered prices. Therefore my submission is, this will have to be looked into again. If any remedy can be found out then they may be thought over, as far as this aspect is concerned.

So far we have encouraged the automobile production for the last many months. Suddenly at the last moment now we are trying to review the whole policy on that count. My submission is that perhaps it is too late now to try to reverse the whole policy. We should have done it earlier. We should have thought about this earlier than today and that would have helped us from this point of view.

Therefore my submission is, as I stated, even though at that time it was merely in the form of an Adjournment Motion, a real full-scale discussion should have taken place. A national debate has to take place because it is a fundamental economic policy. None should stand on prestige. As far as this issue is concerned, the real truth must be arrived at by examining all the aspects of our policy. From these points of view, my submission is, the economic priorities which we are going to decide and which we are going to examine, must be looked at from the national point of view, not from any party point of view or from any sectarian point of view. The real interest of the nation must be taken

[Shri Sharad Dighe]

into account and then the policy should be framed accordingly.

This Address by the President contains several good achievements. Several good trends are also shown. But there should have been no misunderstanding. I say this because one of our colleagues was referring to the Delhi atrocities not having been mentioned here. In this respect he was making a mistake. The first President's Address took place on January 17, 1985. Those incidents are prior to that. This Address will not contain any reference to incidents which had taken place prior to the last Presidential Address. So, from that point of view, that criticism appears to be based on some sort of misunderstanding as far as the Presidential Address is concerned.

The last point that I want to touch only cursorily is this. As a student of the Constitution, as a student of Parliamentary Practice and Procedure, I would like to point out to the Government very humbly that the purpose of the President's Address is not merely to say about the achievements of the Government. This is 'the cause of the summons which is given to us'. The President has summoned us to meet in Parliament. President's speech

is the 'cause of the summons'. Why are we called? Future plans at length should have been mentioned. Hereafter at least I hope that the constitutional experts of the Government will apply their minds to this aspect. The purpose of the President's Address to Parliament is only to give the cause of summons. Why are you summoned? What are you going to do? So, from that point of view, mere vague references to policies alone are not sufficient. What are the concrete steps which you are going to take? What are the concrete subjects which you are going to discuss? What is the concrete legislative business which you are going to undertake not only in this session but throughout the year. That should be indicated at least hereafter in the President's Address.

With these words I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House now adjourns to meet again at Eleven of the clock to-morrow.

18.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till  
Eleven of the clock on Wednesday,  
February 26, 1986/Phalgun 7,  
1907 (Saka).*