

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Eighth Session**

**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

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 Shivendra Bahadur Singh, Shri  
 (Rajnandgaon)  
 Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan (Mahasamund)  
 Siddiq, Shri Hafiz Mohd. (Moradabad)  
 Sidnal, Shri S B. (Belgaum)  
 Singaravadivel, Shri S. (Thanjavur)  
 Singh, Shri Bhanu Pratap (Pilibhit)  
 Singh, Shri Chandra Pratap Narain  
 (Padrauna)  
 Singh, Shri D.G. (Shahabad)  
 Singh, Shri K.N. (Hapur)  
 Singh, Shri Kamla Prasad (Jaunpur)  
 Singh, Shri Krishna Pratap (Maharajganj)  
 Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap (Sarguja)  
 Singh, Shri N. Tombi (Inner Manipur)  
 Singh, Shri S.D. (Dhanbad)  
 Singh, Shri Santosh Kumar (Azamgarh)  
 Singh Deo, Shri K.P. (Dhenkanal)  
 Sinha, Shri Atish Chandra (Berhampore)  
 Sinha, Shrimati Kishori (Vaishali)  
 Sinha, Shrimati Ram Dulari (Sheohar)  
 Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan  
 (Aurangabad)  
 Sodi, Shri Mankuram (Bastar)  
 Solanki, Shri Kalyan Singh (Aonla)  
 Solanki, Shri Natavarsinh (Kapadvanj)  
 Somu, Shri N.V.N. (Madras North)  
 Soren, Shri Harihar (Keonjhar)  
 Soundararajan, Shri N. (Sivakasi)  
 Soz, Prof. Saifuddin (Baramulla)  
 Sparrow, Shri R.S. (Jullundur)  
 Sreenivasa Prasad, Shri V.  
 (Chamarajanagar)  
 Subburaman, Shri A.G. (Madurai)  
 Sukh Ram, Shri (Mandi)  
 Sukhadia, Shrimati Indubala (Udaipur)



**Sukhbuns Kaur, Shrimati (Gurdaspur)**  
**Sultanpuri, Shri K.D. (Simla)**  
**Suman, Shri R.P. (Akbarpur)**  
**Sundararaj, Shri N. (Pudukkottai)**  
**Sunder Singh, Ch. (Phillaur)**  
**Sunil Dutt, Shri (Bombay North West)**  
**Surendra Pal Singh, Shri (Bulandshahr)**  
**Suryawanshi, Shri Narsing (Bidar)**  
**Swami Prasad Singh, Shri (Hamirpur)**  
**Swamy, Shri D. Narayana (Anantapur)**  
**Swamy, Shri Katuri Narayana**  
**(Narasaraopet)**  
**Swell, Shri G.G. (Shillong)**

T

**Tanti, Shri Bhadreswar (Kaliabor)**  
**Tapeshwar Singh, Shri (Bikramganj)**  
**Tariq Anwar, Shri (Katihar)**  
**Tewary, Prof. K.K. (Buxar)**  
**Thakkar, Shrimati Usha (Kutch)**  
**Thakur, Shri C.P. (Patna)**  
**Thambi Durai, Shri M. (Dharmapuri)**  
**Thangaraju, Shri S. (Perambalur)**  
**Thara Devi, Kumari D.K. (Chikmagalur)**  
**Thomas, Prof. K.V. (Ernakulam)**  
**Thomas, Shri Thampan (Mavelikara)**  
**Thorat, Shri Bhausahab (Pandharpur)**  
**Thota, Shri Gopal Krishna (Kakinada)**  
**Thungon, Shri P.K. (Arunachal West)**  
**Tigga, Shri Simon (Khunti)**  
**Tilakdhari Singh, Shri (Kodarma)**  
**Tiraky, Shri Piyus (Alipurduars)**  
**Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani (Aligarh)**  
**Tripathi, Shrimati Chandra (Chandauli)**  
**Tripathi, Dr. Chandra Shekhar**  
**(Khalilabad)**  
**Tulsiram, Shri V. (Nagarkurnool)**  
**Tur, S. Tarlochan Singh (Tarn Taran)**  
**Tyagi, Shri Dharamvir Singh**  
**(Muzaffarnagar)**  
**Tytler, Shri Jagdish (Delhi Sadar)**

U

**Unnikrishnan, Shri K.P. (Badagara)**

V

**Vairale, Shri Madhusudan (Akola)**  
**Van, Shri Deep Narain (Balrampur)**  
**Vanakar, Shri Puran Chand Mithabhai**  
**(Patan)**  
**Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S. (Cuddalore)**  
**Venkatesh, Dr. V. (Kolar)**  
**Verma, Dr. C.S. (Khagaria)**  
**Verma, Shrimati Usha (Kheri)**  
**Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S. (Palghat)**  
**Vir Sen, Shri (Khurja)**  
**Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal (Bhilwara)**

W

**Wadiyar, Shri Srikanta Datta**  
**Narasimbaraja (Mysore)**  
**Walia, Shri Charanjit Singh (Patiala)**  
**Wasnik, Shri Mukul (Buldhana)**

Y

**Yadav, Shri Kailash (Jalesar)**  
**Yadav, Shri Mahabir Prasad (Madhepura)**  
**Yadav, Shri R.N. (Parbhani)**  
**Yadav, Shri Ram Singh (Alwar)**  
**Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal (Varanasi)**  
**Yadav, Shri Subhash (Khargone)**  
**Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar (Nalanda)**  
**Yadava, Shri Bal Ram Singh (Mainpuri)**  
**Yadava, Shri D.P. (Monghyr)**  
**Yashpal Singh, Shri (Saharanpur)**  
**Yazdani, Dr. Golam (Raiganj)**  
**Yogesh. Shri Yogeshwar Prasad (Chatra)**

Z

**Zainal Abedin, Shri (Jangipur)**  
**Zainul Basher, Shri (Ghazipur)**

**LOK SABHA**

*The Speaker*

**Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar**

*The Deputy-Speaker*

**Shri N. Thambi Durai**

*Panel of Chairmen*

**Shrimati Basavarajeswari**

**Shri Zainul Basher**

**Shri Sharad Dighe**

**Shri Vakkom Purushothaman**

**Shri Somnath Rath**

**Shri Nissankara Rao Venkataratnam**

*Secretary-General*

**Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap**

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

### MINISTERS OF THE CABINET

- |   |                                     |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Prime Minister and also incharge of the Ministries/Departments of Finance, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; Planning; Science & Technology; Atomic Energy; Electronics; Ocean Development; Space and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State (Independent Charge). | Shri Rajiv Gandhi                   |
| 2. Minister of Human Resource Development and Minister of Health & Family Welfare.  | Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao             |
| 3. Minister of Defence  | Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh        |
| 4. Minister of Home Affairs   | Shri Buta Singh                     |
| 5. Minister of Commerce   | Shri P. Shiv Shanker                |
| 6. Minister of External Affairs   | Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari            |
| 7. Minister of Agriculture  | Shri G.S. Dhillon                   |
| 8. Minister of Industry   | Shri J. Vengal Rao                  |
| 9. Minister of Energy   | Shri Vasant Sathe                   |
| 10. Minister of Programme Implementation  | Shri A.B.A. Ghani Khan<br>Choudhury |
| 11. Minister of Communications  | Shri Arjun Singh                    |
| 12. Minister of Law & Justice   | Shri Asoke Kumar Sen                |
| 13. Minister of Environment and Forests   | Shri Bhajan Lal                     |
| 14. Minister of Water Resources   | Shri B. Shankaranand                |
| 15. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Minister of Food and Civil Supplies   | Shri H.K.L. Bhagat                  |
| 16. Minister of Steel and Mines   | Shri K.C. Pant                      |
| 17. Minister of Urban Development   | Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai             |
| 18. Minister of Tourism   | Mufti Mohd. Syed                    |

### MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting | Shri Ajit Panja |
|---|-----------------|

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| 2. Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance | Shri Brahma Dutt           |
| 3. Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Civil Aviation   | Shri Jagdish Tytler        |
| 4. Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Railways   | Shri Madhavrao Scindia     |
| 5. Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Labour   | Shri P.A. Sangma           |
| 6. Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Welfare  | Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai |
| 7. Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Surface Transport  | Shri Rajesh Pilot          |
| 8. Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Textiles   | Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha      |

#### MINISTERS OF STATE

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Minister of State in the Department of Defence Research and Development in the Ministry of Defence. | Shri Arun Singh           |
| 2. Minister of State in the Department of Expenditure in the Ministry of Finance                       | Shri B.K. Gadhvi          |
| 3. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs   | Shri Chintamani Panigrahi |
| 4. Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Development  | Shri Dalbir Singh         |
| 5. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs   | Shri Eduardo Faleiro      |
| 6. Minister of State in the Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies  | Shri Ghulam Nabl Azad     |
| 7. Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice  | Shri H.R. Bhardwaj        |
| 8. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance  | Shri Janardhana Poojary   |
| 9. Minister of State in the Department of Public Enterprises in the Ministry of Industry               | Prof. K.K. Tewary         |
| 10. Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs  | Shri K. Natwar Singh      |

- |  |                            |
|--|----------------------------|
| 11. Minister of State in the Departments of Education and Culture in the Ministry of Human Resource Development  | Shrimati Krishna Sahi      |
| 12. Minister of State in the Ministry of Science & Technology and Minister of State in the Department of Ocean Development, Atomic Energy, Electronics and Space | Shri K.R. Narayanan        |
| 13. Minister of State in the Departments of Youth Affairs & Sports and Women & Child Development in the Ministry of Human Resource Development                   | Shrimati Margaret Alva     |
| 14. Minister of State in the Department of Industrial Development in the Ministry of Industry  | Shri M. Arunachalam        |
| 15. Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs   | Shri M.M. Jacob            |
| 16. Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions & Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs                           | Shri P. Chidambaram        |
| 17. Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce  | Shri P.R. Das Muni         |
| 18. Minister of State in the Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture  | Shri Ramanand Yadav        |
| 19. Minister of State in the Department of Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals in the Ministry of Industry   | Shri R K. Jaichandra Singh |
| 20. Minister of State in the Department of Mines in the Ministry of Steel and Mines  | Shrimati Ram Dulari Sinha  |
| 21. Minister of State in the Department of Fertilizers in the Ministry of Agriculture  | Shri R. Prabhu             |
| 22. Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications  | Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev     |
| 23. Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare   | Kumari Saroj Khaparde      |
| 24. Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs   | Shrimati Sheila Dikshit    |
| 25. Minister of State in the Department of Defence Production & Supplies in the Ministry of Defence  | Shri Shivraj Patil         |
| 26. Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning  | Shri Sukh Ram              |
| 27. Minister of State in the Department of Power in the Ministry of Energy   | Shrimati Sushila Rohtagi   |

28. Minister of State in the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation in the Ministry of Agriculture Shri Yogendra Makwana
29. Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests Shri Z.R. Ansari

**DEPUTY MINISTERS**

1. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions Shri Biren Singh Engti
2. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Welfare Shri Giridhar Gomango
3. Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Textiles Shri S, Krishna Kumar

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

Vol. XXIV

First day of the Eighth Session of the Eighth Lok Sabha

No. 1

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2

## LOK SABHA

Monday, February 23, 1987/Phalgun 4,  
1908 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at fifteen minutes  
past thirteen of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 23rd February, 1987.

#### Address

\*Honourable Members, it gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this first session of Parliament in 1987. I extend to you my best wishes for the successful completion of the budgetary and legislative business ahead.

2. In 1986 many of the gains made from the thorough and comprehensive policy changes initiated in several key areas were consolidated. At the same time it was a year in which the country was called upon to grapple with challenges, external as well as internal, to its unity and integrity. Our secular, democratic structure is boldly facing the forces of communalism and separatism. Nothing will ever shake the people of India from

their adherence to the basic principles of democracy, secularism and socialism which inform our Republic.

3. In Punjab the forces of democracy, unity, progress and secularism continue to be engaged in the struggle to isolate and wipe out the anti-national elements which are guided and controlled by foreign sources. Under the leadership of the Chief Minister, Shri S.S. Barnala, the State Government and the people of Punjab, have shown exemplary courage in upholding the values of secular democracy. The people of Punjab have always been in the forefront to defend the unity and integrity of India. They played a historic role in the freedom struggle which has left the imperishable imprint of secularism and democracy on their mind and spirit. It is, therefore, not surprising that they have stood up to the blatantly unconstitutional effort to subvert the democratic process through a sinister exploitation of religious sentiments. In flagrant violation of the sacred tenets and traditions of the great religion founded by Guru Nanak, a small section has turned religious functionaries and holy shrines into instruments of terror and subversion. Today this is the central issue in Punjab. Government will not allow the enemies of India's unity and integrity to abuse and misuse religion for their nefarious ends of creating communal disharmony and of unleashing violence and hatred in Punjab. All patriotic, secular, democratic and progressive forces have to unite to build the strength of the people to overcome the reactionary, fascist and anti-national elements who are misguiding and confusing the masses in the name of religion. The challenge faces us all. No one can remain on the sidelines

\*The President delivered his Address in Hindi.

4. As the nation approaches the 40th anniversary of our freedom, it is fully conscious of the dangers posed by religious obscurantism and communalism. It was in April, 1948 that the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) passed a resolution calling upon Government to take steps to eliminate communalism from India's political life. The Father of the Nation had been assassinated barely two months earlier. Memories of the ghastly killings were still fresh in the minds of our Constitution makers. The threat to the unity of India from communalism loomed large before them. As we went ahead on our path of planned development, we began to assume that social and economic progress would automatically weaken the communal outlook. Experience has, however, shown that the communal and fundamentalist forces, aided and abetted by external elements, are challenging our basic values of nationalism, secularism, democracy and socialism. Indiraji's martyrdom was to defend the same sacred cause of the unity and integrity of India against the evil designs of communalists and reactionaries. These nefarious forces constitute a deeper malady which has persisted inspite of demonstrable progress in socio-economic sphere. The situation clearly calls for a reappraisal and Government propose a national dialogue for this purpose. Our precious heritage of unity in diversity can be preserved only by fighting all divisive forces.

5. There can be no better way of celebrating the 40th anniversary of freedom and the birth centenary of the architect of modern India, Jawaharlal Nehru, than concerted and resolute action to remove the cancerous cells of communalism from our body politic. The National Committee for these celebrations, headed by the Vice-President of India, will devise a comprehensive programme to inculcate secular values and scientific temper.

6. While the Government were engaged in controlling extremist activities in Punjab, a new danger appeared on our borders. In January, 1987, Pakistan deployed strike formations in a menacing posture threatening Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir. As Members are aware, our borders are largely manned by para-

military forces. Faced with this situation, the Government had to deploy our armed forces for safeguarding the borders. Serious tension was generated by the forward movement of Pakistani forces. The Prime Minister took the initiative for immediate talks between the two Governments. An agreement on measures to deescalate the situation was reached during negotiations between the two Governments held in Delhi recently and Pakistan agreed to withdraw their Army Reserve North from the Ravi-Chenab corridor. Further talks will be held in Islamabad. India's policy is based on peace and cooperation with all nations. Government have taken various measures to strengthen cooperation with our neighbours. While determined to preserve our sovereignty and integrity, India is prepared to remove all causes of tension and distrust between the two countries in the spirit of bilateral cooperation embodied in the Shimla Agreement.

7. The Mizoram Accord, signed in 1986, brought to an end decades of insurgency and strife in that beautiful part of our country. Pursuant to this Accord, Statehood has been conferred on Mizoram and elections have been held. A new Government has taken office.

8. The aspirations of the people of Arunachal Pradesh for a full-fledged State have been fulfilled by the enactment of Parliamentary legislation to confer the Statehood on Arunachal Pradesh. The new State came into existence on February 20, 1987. A new chapter in the history of the people of Arunachal Pradesh has begun.

9. Government are committed to safeguarding the rights and interests of minorities. The solemn assurances contained in our Constitution regarding religious, cultural and linguistic matters have been and are being implemented in letter and spirit. Government have continued to carefully monitor the implementation of the 15 point programme formulated by Shrimati Indira Gandhi to ameliorate the condition of minorities,

10. In my Address on February 20, 1986 I had outlined the priority areas for



1986-87 and beyond. The main policy thrusts were :

- (i) Formulation of the revised 20-point programme ;
- (ii) Formulation of the new education policy ;
- (iii) Formulation of technology missions to improve the condition of the rural and urban poor ;
- (iv) A new orientation to our agricultural policy and taking the green revolution to the eastern region ;
- (v) A more effective strategy for family planning ;
- (vi) Intensification of industrial growth ;
- (vii) Promotion of exports and tourism ;
- (viii) Reforms in the administrative system ; and
- (ix) Changes in electoral laws.

11. My Government have taken action in all these areas and positive results are beginning to flow.

12. The 20-point programme of 1986 has sharpened the focus on measures to eradicate poverty. The main features of the restructured programme are :

- (i) Poverty alleviation programmes which aim at expansion of rural employment and improvement of productivity and production ;
- (ii) Programmes for ensuring justice to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes ;
- (iii) Reduction of income inequalities and removal of social and economic disparities ;

- (iv) Strengthening of the movement to ensure equal status for women ;
- (v) Creation of new opportunities for youth ;
- (vi) Provision of safe drinking water for all villages ;
- (vii) Protection of environment ;
- (viii) Supply of energy for the villages; and
- (ix) Evolving a more responsive administration.

13. The new education policy has been formulated. It is an effective instrument in our fight against poverty. Its major aim is to reach out to the poor and the deprived and to place in their hands the means to gain control over their own destiny. Programmes such as the Operation Blackboard, non-formal education, adult education, vocational education and Navodaya Vidyals will bring about qualitative changes in education. They will directly help socially and economically backward sections of the community. The new policy will also strengthen national integration. We have emphasized the importance of spreading an awareness and involvement of all our people in the heritage of India. The newly established zonal cultural centres have begun undertaking this task with enthusiasm and have organised innovative Festivals of our culture in Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram and *Apna Utsav* in the capital.

14. Five technology missions have been set up in the following areas :

- (i) Drinking water for all villages;
- (ii) Eradication of illiteracy;
- (iii) Universal immunisation of children;

(iv) Production of oilseeds and manufacture of edible oils;

(v) Improved communications.

Government are considering issues relating to an effective management and monitoring system for the missions. The key idea here is to involve the people in activities relating to the missions so that they realise the potential for individual and social development.

15. The reorientation of agricultural policy has proceeded satisfactorily. Growth of productivity in the eastern region has vindicated Government strategy. To increase and stabilise production and productivity in the major part of our land resources, a national programme of rainfed agriculture through watershed development has been launched during the current year in 16 major rainfed/dryland farming States. A National Pulses Development Project, with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores, has been started in 1986-87 to increase production of this essential protein crop.

16. We have formulated a new family planning strategy with major emphasis on voluntary acceptance of the two child norm. The programme will be integrated with health care, nutrition and education programmes. Government have decided that the leading role in promotion of the family welfare programme should be played by voluntary agencies.

17. In the sphere of industry, the dynamic thrust for efficiency and modernisation has begun to show results. Industrial production has picked up significantly.

18. Intensive efforts have been made on the basis of a coordinated approach to promote exports of both primary commodities and manufactured products. In our strategy manufacturing has been assigned the role of growth sector. A concessional rate of duty has been allowed on imports of modern capital goods for export production. Contemporary technology is being permitted for the thrust sectors. Significant fiscal and financial measures such as the new cash compensatory scheme, the duty drawback system,

availability of MODVAT in respect of 38 specified chapters, deduction in respect of profits for exports, sharp reduction in the rates of interest on pre-shipment and post-shipment credit for exports and the new computer software policy are intended to boost exports.

19. The process of reform in our administrative system has gathered momentum. There has been a positive response of the civil servants to the new imperatives of accountability, social responsibility and a new work ethic. Government are determined to carry forward the task of bringing about qualitative improvements in Government management with the cooperation of all sections of the work force.

20. The basic structure of our electoral system has stood the test of time. It has ensured free and fair elections to Parliament and State Legislatures and has been recognised and acclaimed as such by the whole world. Based on the report of the Chief Election Commissioner of 1986, Government have formulated certain suggestions, which are to be discussed with the various political parties and also thrown open to public debate. Necessary legislation will be initiated, as in the past, on the basis of consensus evolving from such discussions.

21. 1986 will be remembered for significant legislation affecting important areas of national life. Stringent and comprehensive environment protection legislation has been enacted. It was brought into force on November 19, 1986 as a fitting tribute to the memory of Shrimati Indira Gandhi who did more than anyone else to raise environmental consciousness.

—The rights of the consumers are now part of the statute book.

—Radical laws have been passed to improve the status of women.

—The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 was amended to protect all persons sexually exploited for commercial purposes. Stricter punishment has been prescribed for living on the earnings of prostitution of children and minors.

—The Dowry Prohibition Act was amended, shifting the burden of proving that there was no demand for dowry on the person who takes or abets the taking of dowry. Offences under the Act have been made non-bailable.

—Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act has been passed under which depiction of figure of a woman, her form or body, which has the effect of being indecent, derogatory or which denigrates woman has been made punishable.

A significant feature of these laws is that legal remedy can be invoked by citizens. In implementing these far-reaching laws, the cooperation of public spirited and socially conscious citizens is of vital importance.

22. Let me now turn to the major trends in the economy.

23. Notwithstanding an indifferent monsoon the growth in gross national product in 1986-87 will be around 5%. Thus the targeted growth rate of the Seventh Plan will be achieved for the second year in succession.

24. The foodgrain output will be somewhat higher than last year inspite of inadequate rains for the third year in succession. Government are concerned over the fact that even though agricultural production has reached higher levels, it is showing signs of levelling off. It is partly the result of three consecutive years of poor precipitation. The basic strategy for increasing agricultural production is sound. Vigorous implementation of projects and programmes for increasing irrigation potential and popularising the use of high-yielding varieties of seeds is expected to achieve the targeted growth rates of the Seventh Plan. Government have taken major policy initiatives to increase the domestic production of oilseeds.

25. The industrial infrastructure has performed remarkably well both in 1985-86 and 1986-87. The average annual growth rates for the last two years are likely to be 9.5% in power, 6% in coal, 7.7% in saleable steel, 6.8% in hot metal, 8% in

railway freight and 16.5% in fertilizers. The significant aspect of the infrastructural scene is that annual performance has continuously improved, extending over every quarter. In many cases, the lowest production in a quarter has been higher than the highest production recorded in any quarter of the preceding year. The infrastructure has begun to use investments in an efficient manner.

26. The revised index of industrial production (base 1980-81=100), with a wider and more representative coverage than the old index, provides evidence of satisfactory industrial growth. In 1985-86 industrial production grew at the rate of 8.7%. In 1986-87 growth rate is expected to be 7.8%. There has been impressive growth in electronics during the previous two years at the rate of around 40% per annum. The public sector has continued to play the key role in our economic development. At the end of 1985-86, the total investment in Central public enterprises stood at Rs. 50,341 crores, registering an increase of Rs. 14,947 crores compared with 1984-85. The financial performance of Central public enterprises has shown an encouraging trend. Measures have been taken to strengthen the autonomy of public enterprises and to make them accountable for results.

27. Public stocks of foodgrains have continued at high levels and stood at 23 million tonnes in December, 1986. This has enabled Government to make additional allocations of rice and wheat to States for public distribution, to provide rice and wheat at concessional rates to integrated tribal development projects and nutrition programmes and to make higher allocations for the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme. Comfortable stocks of foodgrains also enabled Government to give adequate quantities to drought-stricken States for the food-for-work programme.

28. There has been a major reorientation of policy to stimulate sugarcane and sugar production. The new two-year sugar policy aims at providing sugarcane farmers with more remunerative prices. It has also created a stable environment

by announcement of the statutory minimum price a year in advance. As a result of this policy, sugar production increased by almost one million tonnes in 1985-86, and is expected to increase further in 1986-87. This has enabled Government to reduce sugar imports.

29. The technology mission for boosting oilseeds production has started functioning. A programme with an outlay of Rs. 170 crores during 1986-90 has been launched to increase production of oilseeds to 18 million tonnes in 1989-90. In Kharif 1986, productivity of oilseeds is estimated to have gone up by 10% and production by 7% over Kharif 1985, despite adverse weather conditions which reduced acreage by 3%. Edible oil imports were reduced to provide an incentive to domestic production. In 1985-86 imports were reduced by 55% in value terms and over 15% in quantity terms. Fiscal incentives have been provided to ensure processing of greater quantities of minor oilseeds and rice bran into edible oils.

30. In 1986-87, anti-poverty programmes received stronger emphasis. The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and the Employment Programmes are the kingpin of the anti-poverty strategy. In 1986-87 an outlay of Rs. 543.83 crores was provided for the Integrated Rural Development Programme. This may be compared with Rs. 207.7 crores provided in 1984-85 and Rs. 205.9 crores in 1985-86. Upto the end of December 1986, 2.07 million families have been assisted. New features have been introduced in the implementation of the programme. They are higher level of investment per family, provision for forward and backward linkages, emphasis on training of beneficiaries, involvement of voluntary organisations, introduction of concurrent evaluation and increasing the assistance to women. Under all these programmes the basic thrust is to provide maximum assistance to the poorest of the poor and to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

31. The National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme were strengthened in 1986-87. Employment

aggregating to 550 million mandays is expected to be created. There has been a noteworthy step up in outlays on NREP. In 1986-87 a total outlay of Rs. 479.75 crores was provided by the Centre compared with Rs. 230 crores for 1984-85 and Rs. 337.21 crores for 1985-86. Under RLEGP, which is wholly funded by the Centre, an outlay of Rs. 731.10 crores was provided for 1986-87 which may be compared with Rs. 400 crores for 1984-85 and Rs. 606.33 crores for 1985-86.

32. The 20-point programme of 1986 emphasises the provision of safe drinking water for all villages. In 1986-87, a total amount of Rs. 794.05 crores was allocated for the drinking water programme in Central and State plans taken together. 40,000 villages are expected to be covered exceeding the target of 35,930 villages. Special attention is being paid to provision of water supply for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

33. In 1986-87, the outlay for the annual plan was stepped up substantially. For the first time in our planning history, 40% of the Five Year Plan was financed in real terms in the first two years of the plan period. In allocation of resources high priority was accorded to anti-poverty programmes and to strengthening the core sectors of the economy. A massive increase of 65% was made in the outlay for major anti-poverty programmes. The outlays for agriculture, rural development and irrigation were stepped up by nearly 30%. The plan provision for education was increased by 60%. The Central plan for 1986-87 envisaged an outlay of Rs. 22,300 crores, representing an increase of 20.5% over the last year's outlay. The actual outlay of the plan is likely to be higher at around Rs. 23,000 crores. Nothing could illustrate better the strong commitment of Government to the pivotal role of planning in India's development.

34. Government have taken steps to implement the basic proposals outlined in the long term fiscal policy. The tax structure is being reformed and simplified, strong emphasis has been laid on mobilising resources for development by better administration and enforcement to improve compliance; a stable fiscal environment is

[*English*]

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Sir, in March 1986, an Inter-Ministerial Committee was set up to examine a special tele-communication system for business and industrial network. They have submitted their Report in October 1986 and this is under the active consideration of the Government. If it is implemented, there will be a new type of tele-communication system for the industrial and business houses.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM :** Has expert opinion from other countries been taken to relieve congestion in the lines ?

[*English*]

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Sir, there are enough experts within the country to look after the maintenance of the tele-communication system and a continuous process is going on to improve the service. There is no need to get any foreign experts for this purpose.

**SHRI ASUTOSH LAW :** Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister, in view of the Government's decision not to give to the private sector the tele-communication system, whether the Government is now considering to set up a Nigam in Calcutta considering the fact that the Calcutta Telephones has at present got no administration, it is not working at all. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government has got any positive proposal to set, up a Nigam in Calcutta, instead of Calcutta Telephones.

**SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Sir, the Calcutta Telephone system is working, but it certainly needs improvement.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI ASUTOSH LAW :** It is not working at all. On 19<sup>th</sup>, 197 and 188 there is no response. Nobody can get any response for the trunk calls, STD, Assistance—nothing at all. There is no tele phone system working there.

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Sir, as I said, the telephone system is working there. There are certain improvements necessary and the Government is not considering creation of any Nigam at the moment.

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** In this context, I would like to know how many applications are pending throughout the country—it is just to show the gravity—and how you are going to cater to their needs. Still are you viewing it as a luxury or utility and what is your plan to cope up with the situation ? Is there any programme for the Government in that manner ?

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :** Sir, at present there are about 10 lakhs in the waiting list in the country. In the Seventh Five Year Plan our target is to commission 16 lakhs, thereby not only the existing waiting list, but future prospective consumers will also be looked after.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Question No. 4—  
Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI JAGANNATH CHOUDHARY :** Mr. speaker, Sir, I want to put a question regarding telephones.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I have already called the next name you can put it later on.

[*English*]

#### Setting up of Ess III and Ess IV units of Indian Telephone Industries

\*4. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up electronic switching system III and electronic switching system IV units of Indian Telephone Industries;

(b) if so, the places where these are proposed to be set up;

(c) whether all the existing employees of Indian Telephone Industries will be absorbed in the proposed units;

(d) whether fresh recruitments are to be made; and

(e) when will the proposed units be set up ?

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

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that there is no proposal to start third and fourth systems. May I know at least what is the fate of the second electronic switching system to be installed at Bangalore and when will it actually commence the work ? Also what is the capacity of that factory ? Will all the employees of the cross bar exchanges be absorbed in that factory and how much investment is necessary ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, as far as ESS II is concerned, the location is finalised as Bangalore. The technology has not yet been decided. Once the technology is decided, then only we will be able to say how big will be the factory, but generally like Mankapur which is equipped to produce 5 lakh lines, the second ESS—ESS II—is also to be considered to have infrastructure to have 5 lakh lines.

As regards the employees, we shall take all necessary steps so that they get alternative employment or they are absorbed. At this stage we are not in a position to say anything.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : For the past two years I have been getting the same answer. Sir, when are they going to decide upon the technology ? For two years they have been saying that they are yet to decide about the technology. I would like to know what is the require-

ment of the country so far as the electronic equipments are concerned and whether Mankapur is able to cope up with the situation. Is it not necessary that we should start the second unit immediately ?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Sir, the question itself is quite contradictory because we have to see the position about the cross bar and strowger factories which are not only in Bangalore, but also in Rae Bareilly vis-a-vis the new line which is to be adopted. As a Minister I would like to get more electronic exchanges like Mankapur, but at the same time we have to think about Rai Bareilly as well as Bangalore cross bar and strowger exchanges. A Committee has been formed, they are looking into the pros and cons of this. Mr. Krishnamurthy, Chairman SAIL, is the Chairman of that Committee. After we get their report, we shall be able to take the firm decision of the Government on it.

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : Sir, every time we have been getting the reply from the Minister of Telecommunications that our technology is good. How is it that no improvement has taken place at all ? I would like to say that whenever our politicians fall ill they would like treatment to be done in a foreign country. What is wrong, if we bring technology experts from outside country to set our telephone system all right ? That is my question.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI ARJUN SINGH) : The hon. Member is within his rights to say as to who wants to get medical treatment from which place he desires. That is an individual matter. But this is a national matter and...

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : That is why, I am saying.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH : That is why, I am answering.

I would like to make it very clear that in the choice between the indigenous

President of Seychelles, the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, the President of the African National Congress, the President of SWAPO, the President of Bangladesh, the Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, the President of Nicaragua, the Prime Minister of Zambia, the King of Jordan, the Prime Minister of Denmark, the President of Peru, the Prime Minister of Malaysia and the President of Finland. The then Prime Minister and the current President of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Prime Minister of Italy made transit visits to India. President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan paid an unofficial visit.

51. These bilateral visits have strengthened our friendly relations with these countries. A large number of agreements have been signed to further bilateral cooperation in economic, commercial, scientific and cultural fields.

52. In the context of the close and friendly relations that have characterised the four decade history of Indo Soviet cooperation, the visit of Mr. Gorbachev, the General Secretary of CPSU was a landmark. The Delhi Declaration signed by Mr. Gorbachev and our Prime Minister has provided a qualitatively new framework for international relations based on non-violence, justice and equality. It will have worldwide significance in establishing new attitudes and values relevant to the crucial problems of humanity.

53. The thrust of Government policy is to improve the welfare of economically and socially weaker sections of the community. The primary focus of policies and programmes initiated during the last two year has been to assist the landless agricultural labour, the small and marginal farmers, artisans and craftsmen, handloom weavers, women, children, the urban poor, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes. Our strategy of development will continue to strongly emphasize social justice as its foremost objective.

54. In spite of the many difficult problems we are facing, the people have high confidence in their capacity to build a strong and prosperous India. This confi-

dence comes from our impressive achievements. India stands as a symbol of stability and progress. Our commitment to basic values and our determination to preserve our cultural heritage have enabled us to march forward with our head held high. We still have much to do. With the cooperation and unbounded enthusiasm of our people, my Government will take the country forward on its chosen path.

55. Our tasks are anchored to basic national priorities. National cohesion will be strengthened. Communalism will be fought tooth and nail. The anti-poverty programme will be implemented with vigour. The core sectors of our economy will be strengthened and expanded to ensure self-reliant growth. The energy and vitality of our youth will be harnessed to nation building. The spirit of sacrifice which permeated the struggle for freedom must be recaptured to face the challenges that confront us. A passion for nation building must fill our hearts. For the accomplishment of these momentous tasks, I give you my good wishes.

Jai Hind.

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13.16 hrs.

#### OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : As we meet today after an interval of about two and a half months, it is my sad duty to inform the House of the passing away of Shri Sunder Lal, a sitting member and seven of our former colleagues namely, Sarvashri Tukaram Shankar Patil, Raj Narain, Harekrushna Mahtab, Jai Ram Varma, Sardar Singh, Syed Ahmed and Mahamaya Prasad Sinha.

Shri Sunder Lal was a sitting member of Lok Sabha representing Hardwar constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier, he had been a member of the Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament, First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabha during 1946-50, 1950-52, 1952-57, 1957-62, 1962-67, 1967-70, and 1971-77 respectively.

A veteran freedom fighter, he actively participated in the Quit India Movement and suffered imprisonment. An able parliamentarian, he showed keen interest in the proceedings of the House and focussed the attention of the House to various problems faced by the downtrodden and weaker sections of the society.

Shri Sunder Lal passed away at New Delhi on 3 January, 1987, at the age of 66 years.

Shri Tukaram Shankar Patil was a member of the Second Lok Sabha during 1960-62 representing Akola constituency of Maharashtra.

A well known social worker, he worked for the upliftment of weaker sections of society.

Shri Patil passed away at Malkapur on 12 December, 1986.

Shri Raj Narain was a member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing Rae Bareilly constituency of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier he had been a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly in 1952 and 1957. He was also a member of the Rajya Sabha during 1966-72 and 1974-76. He served as Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare in 1977.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Raj Narain was associated with the freedom movement since his early age. He actively participated in the Quit India movement in 1942 and suffered long imprisonment. An able parliamentarian, he made his presence felt in the House.

A well-known political and social worker, Shri Raj Narain worked and fought for the upliftment of the downtrodden. A Law graduate from Banaras Hindu University, he was closely associated with veteran socialists like Acharya Narendra Dev and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. A widely travelled person, he took keen interest in yoga, Indian culture and philosophy.

Shri Raj Narain passed away at New Delhi on 31 December, 1986, at the age of 70 years.

Shri Harekrushna Mahtab was a member of the Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament, First and Third Lok Sabha during 1946-50, 1950-52, 1952-55 and 1962-67 respectively representing Angul Constituency of Orissa. He had also been a member of the Orissa State Legislative Assembly during 1956-61.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Mahtab gave up his studies to participate in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment for long period. He was Chief Minister of Orissa during 1946-50 and again during 1956-60. He was instrumental in achieving the merger of the former Princely States with Orissa. It was during his tenure as Chief Minister of Orissa that sanction was given for the construction of Hirakud Dam and construction of a new capital for the States of Bhubaneswar was begun. Shri Mahtab served as Minister of Industries and Commerce in the Union Cabinet during 1950-52 and as Governor of the then Bombay presidency during 1955-56.

A noted literateur and journalist, Shri Mehtab was author of several books and novels in English and Oriya. He served as President, Orissa Sahitya Akademy, Orissa Sangeet Natak Akademy and Orissa Lalit Kala Akademy. A well known historian, he was conferred with honorary degrees of Doctors of Letters, Doctor of Literature and Doctor of Laws by Andhra, Utkal and Saugar Universities respectively. He was awarded Sahitya Akademy Award for his writings in a daily paper.

Shri Mahtab passed away at Bhubaneswar on 2 January, 1987 at the age of 88 years.

Shri Jai Ram Varma was a member of the Seventh Lok Sabha during 1980-84 representing Faizabad constituency of Uttar Pradesh. He had been a member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1946-68 and 1970-74. He served as a Cabinet Minister in the State for several years.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Varma gave up service to take part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment. A dedicated political and social worker,



he worked for the upliftment of weaker sections of society. He served as Chairman of the Uttar Pradesh Backward Classes Association and as Vice-President of the All India Backward Classes Association. He was founder of several educational institutions and associated with their management in various capacities. An agriculturist by profession, he took keen interest in the extension of agriculture and served as Chairman of the National Seeds Corporation and the State Farmers' Corporation of India in 1977.

Shri Verma passed away at Lucknow on 13 January, 1987 at the age of 83 years.

Shri Sardar Singh was a member of the Constituent Assembly and provisional Parliament during 1947-52 from the then State of Jaipur. He was a member of the Jaipur Legislative Council in 1945.

A veteran diplomat, Shri Sardar Singh served as India's Ambassador to Laos during 1958-61. A philanthropist and educationist, he formed the Khatri Trust to which his entire property has been bequeathed for the promotion of education science, literature and arts,

Shri Sardar Singh passed away at Bombay on 28 January, 1987, at the age of 67 years.

Shri Syed Ahmed was a member of the First Lok Sabha during 1952-55 representing Hoshangabad constituency of Madhya Pradesh. He was a member of Rajya Sabha during 1962-74

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Syed Ahmed took active part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment for a long period. An advocate by profession, he took keen interest in Parliamentary activities.

Shri Syed Ahmed passed away at Hoshangabad on 2 February, 1987 at the age of 91 years.

Shri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha was a member of the Sixth Lok Sabha during 1977-79 representing Patna constituency of Bihar. Earlier, he had been a member

of Provisional Parliament during 1950-52 and the Bihar Legislative Assembly and Council during 1946-50 and 1952-74 respectively.

A veteran freedom fighter, Shri Sinha took active part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment. An able administrator, he served with distinction the State of Bihar as its Chief Minister.

A prominent political and social worker, he worked for prohibition, for the removal of untouchability and for Hindu-Muslim unity.

Shri Mahamaya Prasad Sinha passed away at Patna on 12 February, 1987, at the age of 78 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

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

13.22 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]*

**Report of Justice Ranganath Misra Commission of Inquiry re. incidents of violence following assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Memorandum of Action taken thereon.**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry act, 1952 :

- (1) Report of Justice Ranganath Misra Commission of Inquiry appointed to inquire into the allegations in regard to the incidents of organised violence which took place in Delhi and the

disturbances which took place in the Bakaro Tehsil, in Chas Tehsil and at Kanpur following the assassination of the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi (volumes I & II.)

- (2) Memorandum of action Taken on the above report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3666/87]

**State of Mizoram (Amendment) Ordinance and Delhi-Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987.**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) : I beg to lay on the table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under article 123(2) (a) of the Constitution :

- (1) The State of Mizoram (Amendment) Ordinance, 1986 (No. 8 of 1986) promulgated by the President on the 30th December, 1986.
- (2) The Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1987 (No. 1 of 1987) promulgated by the President on 5th February, 1987.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3658/87]

**Notifications under Central Excise and Salt Act, Income-tax Act and Customs Act.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Central Excise (Eighteenth Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1340(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1986 under sub-section (2) of

section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3659/87]

- (2) A copy of the Income-tax (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi in English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 912(E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1986 under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3660/87]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :

- (i) S.O. 963(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1986, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1236(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to dead burnt magnesite having certain specifications from basic customs duty in excess of 55 per cent ad valorem.

- (iii) G.S.R. 1242(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 158-Custom dated the 2nd August, 1976 so as to extend the benefit of duty exemption on raw naphtha which is used during processing of row naphtha or returned to any other re-

- finery for further processing of petroleum products.
- (iv) G.S.R. 1262(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency or vice-versa.
- (v) G.S.R. 1263(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of Danish Kroners, Deutsche Marks, Dutch Guilders, French Francs and Italian Lira into Indian currency or vice-versa.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1283(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1986 containing Corrigendum to Notification No. 6/86-Customs dated the 2nd January, 1986.
- (vii) G.S.R. 1285(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th December, 1986 regarding exemption to dead burnt magnesite having certain specifications from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (viii) G.S.R. 1291(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to jute machinery such as jute spreader, ring and wrap spinning/twisting frame etc. from the whole of the basic and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (ix) G.S.R. 1292(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to specified jute machinery covered by Notification No. 489/86-Customs dated the 18th December, 1986 from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (x) G.S.R. 1293(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 21/84-Customs dated the 15th February, 1984 upto 31st December, 1987.
- (xi) G.S.R. 1299(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to make changes in duty structure of the various downstream products of copper in order to maintain by and large the customs duty differential between the various products of copper on one hand and unwrought copper on the other.
- (xii) G.S.R. 1300(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to increase the basic customs duty on dross of zinc, aluminium, lead and copper so as to equate the duty rate with the basic customs duty applicable to waste and scrap of these items.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 1304 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 356/85-Customs dated the 9th December, 1985 upto 31st December, 1987.

- (xiv) G.S.R. 1305 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1986, together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 24/86-Customs dated the 23rd January, 1986 upto 30th June, 1987.
- (xv) G.S.R. 1307 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe basic customs duty on caustic soda in solid form at a specific rate of Rupees 3500 per tonne.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 1308 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt caustic soda in solid form from the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 1309 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to maintain basic customs duty at the rate of 100 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of all goods including narrow fabrics other than narrow elastic tubes.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 1310 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe auxiliary duty of customs on narrow elastic tapes at the rate of 25 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (xix) G.S.R. 1311 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt narrow plastic tapes from the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (xx) G.S.R. 1321 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to computer equipments when imported into India from the basic customs duty in excess of 60 per cent *ad valorem* and the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 1322 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to computer equipments when imported into India from the basic customs duty in excess of 30 per cent *ad valorem* and the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 1323 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to computer equipments when imported into India from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (xxiii) G.S.R. 1324 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notifications No. 280/84-Customs dated the 19th November, 1984 so as to delete the condition regarding production of essentiality certificate from the Department of Electronics.

- (xxiv) G.S.R. 1327 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification Nos. 268/84-Customs dated the 30th October, 1984 and 75/85-Customs and 74/85-Customs dated the 17th March, 1985.
- (xxv) G.S.R. 1335 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 123/85-Customs dated the 11th April, 1985 so as to enhance the effective rate of basic customs duty from nil to 25 per cent *ad valorem* and to extend its validity upto 31st December, 1987.
- (xxvi) G.S.R. 1351 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 10/85-Customs dated the 16th January, 1985 so as to extend the validity of the concessional rate for imports of components for commercial vehicles for a period of one more year, *i.e.* upto 31st December, 1987.
- (xxvii) G.S.R. 1352 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to fix a concessional rate of basic customs duty of 60 per cent *ad valorem* in respect of propylene co-polymers.
- (xxviii) G.S.R. 1353 (E) and 1354 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to imported steel sheets and blanks when

used for the manufacture of body panels of fuel-efficient motor car or fuel-efficient van of engine capacity not exceeding 1000 cubic centimetres from the basic customs duty in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem*, the whole of the additional duty of customs and from the auxiliary duty of customs in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3661/87]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :
- (i) G.S.R. 1233 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 71/86-CE dated the 10th February, 1986 so as to completely exempt from excise duty parts and components of artificial limbs and rehabilitation aids for the handicapped when captively consumed in the factory of production.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1249 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 197/62-CE dated the 17th November, 1962 so as to modify the scheme for payment of rebate of excise duty on exports of tea, announced on 9th September, 1986.
- (iii) G.S.R. 1264 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 5th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification

No. 198/96-CE dated the 14th March, 1986 so as to insert the words 'and drop wires' after the words 'Winding wires' in the Table annexed to the said notification.

- (iv) G.S.R. 1266 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 64/83-CE dated the 1st March, 1983.
- (v) G.S.R. 1267 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to lime used within the factory of production in the manufacture of calcium carbonate from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (vi) G.S.R. 1312 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe excise duty on polypropylene fibre waste at the rate of 50 per cent or Rupees 5 per kilogram whichever is less.
- (vii) G.S.R. 1328(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 463/86-CE dated the 9th December, 1986 upto 31st March, 1987.
- (viii) G.S.R. 1349(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 185/83-CE dated the 2nd

July, 1983 upto 30th June, 1987.

- (ix) G.S.R. 4(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to fix a concessional rate of excise duty of Rupees 525 per Kilolitre for raw naphtha to be used as fuel in power generation in two specified fertilizer units and Khetri Copper Complex.
- (x) G.S.R. 5(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st January, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt craft paper or craft paper board to be used in the manufacture of cartons for packing apples from payment of excise duty so as to encourage the use of paper cartons in place of wooden cases.
- (xi) G.S.R. 19(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 223/86-CE dated the 3rd April, 1986 so as to clarify that the excise duty exemption on HDPE/PP woven sacks will not be available if such sacks are manufactured on circular looms.
- (xii) G.S.R. 27 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th January, 1987 making certain amendments to Notification No. 40/85-CE dated the 17th March, 1985 so as to fully exempt from excise duty, Paratoluic Ester and Methyl Acrylate used capatively for manufacture of Dimethyle Terephthalate and Acrylic Fibre respectively.

(xiii) G.S.R. 36(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th January, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to rubberised textile fabrics from the whole of the basic excise duty and additional excise duty.

(xiv) G.S.R. 51(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1987 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 450/86-CE dated the 17th November, 1986 so as to omit paragraph 2 of the said notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3662/87]

**Notifications under Essential Commodities Act and Coconut Development Board Act and Annual Report etc. of and Review on National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board for 1985-86.**

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** On behalf of my colleague, Shri Yogendra Makwana, I beg also to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1269(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th December, 1986 containing Order indicating the supplies of fertilisers to be made by domestic manufactures of fertilisers to various States/ Union Territories/Commodity Boards during the period from 1st October, 1986 to 31st March, 1987 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-3663/87].

- (2) A copy of the Coconut Development Board Recruitment (Amendment) Regulations, 1986 (Hindi and English Versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2019 in Gazette of India dated 22nd November, 1986 under section 21 of the Coconut Development Board Act, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3664/87]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts, under sub-section (4) of section 14 and sub-section (4) of Section 16 of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board Act, 1983.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board for the year 1985-86.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-3665/87]

13.24 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, February 24, 1987/ Phalguna 5, 1908 (Saka)*