generalise the implementation of this phased manufacturing programme because the implementation differs from case to case. It may be different for two-wheelers, it may be different for three-wheelers, cars and commercial vehicles. It depends upon the status of the manufacturing programme, the collaborator, the specific conditions related to a particular project.

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: In reply to Part (c) of my question, it has been stated that Government have encouraged component manufactures to upgrade technology. May I know whether the Government is insisting on greater allocation of more than Rs. 2 crores for research and development because some foreign collaborators very frequently change the design with the result that we are depending on them continuously?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: As I have mentioned, the designs have been changed by Hindustan Motors and Premier Automobiles only regarding their engines. Hindustan Motors has the Isuzu Engine and the Premier Automobile has the Nissan Engine. These are fuelefficient engines and these are also being indigenised. A lot of fuel will be saved if we have these engines.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to how much foreign exchange has been spent to put these automobile components during the last three years. I would also like to know whether the companies mentioned in the reply have achieved the phased indigenisation programme of these components. If not, what action the Ministry of Industries is going to take against these industries who have violated the commitment?

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI: As far as statistics go, we are devising a machinery by which the permission given by DGTD, the actual import licence given by the Dte. Gen. of Imports and Exports and also the actual quantity imported at the port by the Customs—all these statistics are properly evaluated and processed. Therefore, we do not have a specific data base to keep update our figures. We have discussed this matter. We are trying to have an appropriate data base.

Divisional Telephone Committees in Maharashtra

*373. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Divisional Telephone Committees in Maharashtra and their composition;

(b) the term of the Committees and when they will be reconstituted; and

(c) the criteria to get a telephone out of turn ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) There are no Divisional Telephone Advisory Committees.

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

(c) The information is given in the Statement below.

Statement

Permanent telephone connections can be sanctioned on out of turn priority basis to provide traffic relief to heavy callers, or due to an area change in multi-exchange telephone system when the 'main telephone' or its 'external extension' is involved in the area transfer. Heads of Telecommunications Circles and Telephone Districts can also sanction telephones in deserving cases on merits at their discretion from the 'OYT-Special' and 'Non-OYT-SS' priority categories. Members of Telecom/Telephone Advisory Committee also recommend sanction of telephone on out of turn basis from 'OYT' and 'Non-OYT-Special' categories at time of bulk release. Other deserving cases can be sanctioned from the Headquarters office on out of turn priority basis.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: It is replied that there are no telephone divisional committees in Maharashtra. But actually as per my information there is one committee in Pune and another in Bombay. Pune and Bombay are a part of Maharashtra. So, why this answer is given?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: We have them in Nagpur, Pune and Bombay.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: What are the special categories? I would like to know whether the persons elected to the Municipal Corporations or Municipal Committees entitled for the special category telephone?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There is a list of subscribers who are eligible for special categories like non-OYT S category; non-OYT special category and OYT special category. It is a long list. I will send it to the hon. Member.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: What is the criteria for providing temporary telephones on medical grounds? Is it a fact that STD is compulsory even if temporary telephone connection is given on medical grounds?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: On medical grounds, subject to availability of space in a particular exchange, temporary telephone connections are released. There is no question of making STD compulsory. But normally people who take this temporary connection also want the same facilities. In case they want it to be excluded the same can be taken into account.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : In his reply the Minister has stated that deserving cases are given priority by the Heads of the Tele-communication Circle and also by the headquarters of the office. I would like to know whether there are any guidelines to decide the deserving cases ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: There is such a large number of waiting list and a large number of exchanges which cannot provide any fresh subscribers. There is no hard and fast guidelines. According to the exigencies of circumstances, namely, medical grounds, recommended by an hon. Member or there is some conference it is not possible to lay down all the guidelines but the whole circumstances attending a certain case are taken into account and special out of turn allotments are given.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: To create that kind of public participation has a policy decision been taken to set-up district advisory committees ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, as I said earlier in our nomenclature we call them as district committees. We do not want to go to the divisional level. As such, the sixty such committees for various districts and other areas, I think, are adequate enough to involve popular participation and representation of special interests.

Bogus Voters in Ladakh Region

*374. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether bogus voters were reported to have been listed on a large scale in the Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir before 1980 general election and were said to be still continuing unchecked;

(b) whether it is a fact that many complaints were lodged before the concerned authorities for correction, rectification of the electoral rolls but no action has been taken so far;

(c) if so, whether door to door verification is to be made and photo-identity card issued to each voter so that bogus voters are eliminated; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?