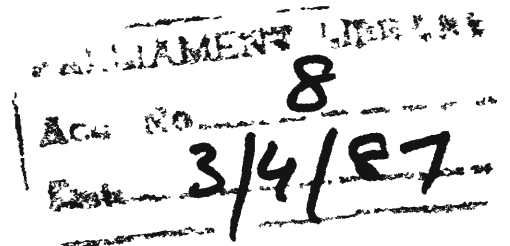


# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Fifth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XVII contains Nos. 41 to 48)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

*Price : Rs. 4.00*

**[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.]**

## CONTENTS

*No. 46, Tuesday, May 6, 1986/Vaisakha 16, 1908 (Saka)*

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos.                    928 to 934 and 936 to 938	1—30
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos.    935 and 939 to 948	31—38
Unstarred Questions Nos.    8903 to 9037 and 9039 to 9138	38—257
Papers Laid on the Table	258—262
Committee on Absence of Members	263
<i>Minutes—laid</i>	
Railway Convention Committee	263—264
<i>Fourth and Fifth Reports—presented</i>	
Bills Introduced—	
(1) Research and Development Cess Bill	264—265
(2) Income-Tax (Amendment) Bill	265
Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Bill	265—272
Consideration of Rajya Sabha Amendments	
Matters Under Rule 377	273—279
(i) Need to provide facilities in all T.V. Centres in Kerala for relaying programmes in Malayalam from T.V.  Stations in Trivandrum	
Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan	273
(ii) Conversion of National Highway between Bangalore and Nelamangala into a double road	
Shri G.S. Basavaraju	273—274

---

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

(ii)

COLUMNS

(iii) Extension of Tirori Tumsar Road Passenger train upto Bhandara town.

Shri Keshao Rao Pardhi

274—275

(iv) Need to set up the proposed steel Plant at Daitari in Orissa

Shri Anadi Charan Das

275

(v) Development of hilly regions.

Shri Brahma Dutt

275—276

(vi) Need to limit the LPG cylinder quota to one thousand cylinders per dealer for ensuring speedy delivery to the consumers

Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia

276—277

(vii) Need to provide stoppage of Chetak Express Train at Harsauli railway station in Rajasthan

Shri Ram Singh Yadav

277—278

(viii) Need to increase the number of direct trains from metropolitan cities to Kerala.

Shri K. Mohandas

278—279

Statutory Resolution *Re*: Disapproval of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance

279—329

and

Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill

Motion to consider

Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty

280—283

Shri Khurshid Alam Khan

283—285

Shri Basudeb Acharia

286—288

Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma

289—291

Shri Thampan Thomas

291—294

(iii)

	COLUMNS
Shri R. Annanambi	294—295
Shri Banwari Lal Purohit	295—298
Shri Narayan Chaubey	298—299
Shri Harish Rawat	299—301
Shri C. Janga Reddy	301—304
Shri Kali Prasad Pandey	304—305
Shri Dileep Singh Bhuria	305—306
Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas	306—308
Shri Bhadreswar Tanti	308—309
Shri D.B. Patil	309—310
Dr. Datta Samant	310—313
Shri Prakash V. Patil	313—314
 <b>Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Bill</b>	
<b>Clauses 2 to 33 and 1</b>	
<b>Motion to Pass</b>	
Shri Khurshid Alam Khan	314—328
Shri Murli Deora	329
<b>Resolution Re : National Policy on Education</b>	<b>330—388</b>
Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	330
Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty	330—338
Shri D.P. Yadava	342—349
Prof. Narayan Chand Parashar	349—355
Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha	355—360
Dr. Sudhir Roy	360—365
Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil	365—370
Shri S.B. Sidnal	370—373
Shri K.V. Shankaragowda	374—377
Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi	377—380
Shrimati Basavarajeswari	380—388

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

## LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 6, 1986/Vaisakha 16, 1908  
(SAKA)

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Have you woken up, Sir ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : Who has slept, Sir ?

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is asking whether the previous night was 'Shivaratri' or 'Shahbanoratri'.

MR. SPEAKER : Both the names start with S and have the same sign of zodiacs whatever be the name.

SHRI A.K. SEN : He is telling that his wife had asked him where he was during the previous night.

MR. SPEAKER : Why did he not get a certificate from me ? I would have certified his presence here.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

**Public Call Offices at Wynad, Idukki and Allappadi in Kerala**

\*928. DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister OF COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

2

(a) the number of public call offices functioning in Kerala circle as at the end of 1985-86 and the proposal to open public call offices during the current year; and

(b) the steps taken to provide public call offices in the tribal areas of Wynad, Idukki and Allappadi to overcome the shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

(a) There are a total of 2813 Public Call Offices in Kerala out of which Forty-six are Long Distance Public Telephones, as at the end of 1985-86. There is no proposal to open Long Distance Public Telephones during the year 1986-87. Local Public Call Offices are opened where justified and feasible.

(b) Out of a total of 546 hexagons in Kerala Circle, only 8 are yet to be provided with telecom facility. Out of these eight, one is the Wynad District, 5 in Idukki District and Nil in Attapady (Not Allappady as indicated in the question). These are proposed to be covered with telecom facility during the Seventh Plan.

DR. K.G. ADIYODI : Wynad is predominantly a tribal area. If there is a forest fire, they will be able to inform the concerned authority as early as possible. Out of these hexagons, even one hexagon telecom is not in the tribal area. Will the government consider opening public call offices in the tribal areas ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is true that these districts, as mentioned by the hon. member, are tribal districts and therefore somewhat backward districts. We would certainly like to put telecom facilities there, but in this year's plan

we will not be able to do much. We will, however, consider this when our next year's plan is drawn up.

**DR. K.G. ADIYODI :** It is mentioned in the reply that 8 are yet to be provided. Would you consider diverting these hexagons to these tribal areas ?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** As I said, Kerala is one of those fortunate States where the telecom services are very well spread out; and this would be obvious from the figures that I have given. Out of 546 hexagons, as much as 98.5 have been covered, compared to some other States. For example, in Rajasthan it is 22.6 per cent and in Bihar 24.3 per cent. We do not grudge it. They deserve it. It is a progressive State and it is making use of telecommunications. All I can assure the member is that next year, we will certainly try to accommodate their wishes.

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** Now Tulsiramji would put his supplementary.

**SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** Thank you, Sir. From the figures given by the hon. Minister it appears that they have installed adequate number of telephones in Kerala. Only the hon. Members from Kerala would be knowing as to how many they require and by how much they fall short of the requirement. From the figures it seems to be all right. But I am a bit selfish here. I belong to Andhra Pradesh and, therefore, with the permission of the Chair, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether such telephones have been installed in the tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh and if not, is there any scheme to do so in the are future ?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** Sir, apart from Kerala, Andhra Pradesh is also one of the fortunate States which has a good telecom facility. It is far above the national average. Out of 4991 hexagons, 90.4 per cent have been covered. However, efforts will be made to cover the rest as desired by the hon. Member.

**MR. SPEAKER :** What a fine performance indeed,

[*English*]

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** The number of STD calls, i. e. the international trunk calls going from Kerala abroad is on the highest side, because a number of people are working outside. They are feeling the difficulty of not having a connection directly anywhere in Kerala and especially in Thiruvalla, headquarters of my constituency. This is the place where we get foreign exchange earnings from outside. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether an international STD facility will be provided in the near future in Thiruvalla, considering the availability of foreign exchange and also considering the number of people employed outside.

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** Sir, we are expanding our international subscriber dialling service in a very big way. Till a few months back, only 4 metro cities were covered by international subscriber trunk dialling. Now in the last few months, we have added about 50 such stations in the whole country. As regards Kerala, the figures are not here because the question does not cover that. But we will certainly try to see that more and more places in Kerala are covered, because they definitely need it.

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER :** You may speak Ushaji, what have you to say about Gujarat ?

**SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently the Hon. Prime Minister had visited my constituency Kutch as also the tribal areas. On that occasion, an Adivasi Sarpanch had told the Prime Minister that because of his visit a telephone had been installed temporarily and requested him to it get installed there on permanent basis. The tribal area is very backward and it is a border area. Will the hon. Minister do something to provide them telephones?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** If the hon. lady Member could give me the information as to the place where she wants the telephone it will be my earnest endeavour to fulfill their demand.

MR. SPEAKER : My area Sikar is also very backward ; when are you going to link it with telephone ? *(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do not have more phones at your place. Otherwise people will be raising points of order on telephone.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : I shall get the telephones installed at such a distant place where I am required to go occasionally.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Affections and confidence stem from the heart.

MR. SPEAKER : What a wonderful statement.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN : Will the hon. Minister assure us that Jhunjhunu and Sikar areas of Rajasthan will be linked by S.T.D. and if so, by when ?

MR. SPEAKER : You assure us fully.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Jhunjhunu is the neighbouring district of Sikar. We shall certainly do something about that.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Gross injustice is being done to us.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Recently, I had been to Bhilwara to inaugurate a new Exchange.

MR. SPEAKER : He might have been absent, but not me.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Meetings of Telephone Advisory Committee of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

\*929. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings of the Telephone Advisory Committee of Andaman and Nicobar Islands held during the last three years ;

(b) if no such meetings were held, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Government propose to make it mandatory to hold at least one such meeting in a year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) One meeting in 1983 was held of the Telecom Advisory Committee whose term expired on 31.10.1984.

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

(c) The meetings of the Committees are to be held once in 3 months as far as possible.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : The hon. Minister is very kindhearted and he always looks after the interest of Andaman & Nicobar Islands. But I am sorry to say that from the reply given by the Ministry, one can judge how the Telephone Department is functioning. The tenure of the Committee had expired on 31.10.1984. Thereafter, what was the reason for which it was not re-constituted immediately ? In the last meeting which was held in the year 1983 what were the salient recommendations given and sent to the Government ? What action has Government taken on these ? Because two years have passed.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I have with me all the dates as to when the term of the Committee expired, when fresh nominations were invited, when we addressed the Lok Sabha Sectt. for communication of names and so on and so forth. It is true that a lot of time has been taken in this. Now the new committee has been formed. 16th of May has been fixed for its first meeting. I can assure the hon. Member through you that whatever recommendations are made by the Telephone Advisory Com-



mittee, within the constraints of resources that we are having; we will do whatever is possible for the promotion of telecommunication facilities in Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

I may mention certain facts. We are having a very major programme for satellite communication with Andamans, because it is not mainland and we thought that it is the most reliable system of connection Andaman with the rest of the country.

**SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Though the Minister has not clearly mentioned what are the recommendations given by that Committee, I am asking a specific question.

There was a proposal to have STD connection with Port Blair and the matter was time and again deferred. When is he going to provide STD connection? Moreover, will he like to issue instructions to the concerned authorities for holding regular meetings of the Advisory Committee so that views of the people about the functioning of telephones in that territory can be known and brought to the notice of the Government?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** We have already issued instructions that this Committee should meet as often as it could, at least once in three months or much more often than what the last Committee met. I am sure the hon. Member will present in the meetings to guide us as to what should be done. I do not have the minutes of the last meeting. So I cannot say what recommendations have been made. As regards STD facilities there are certain pre-requisites for starting STD. First is that it should be an automatic exchange and second is that there should be a reliable medium of transmission which, as I said, we are going to provide through satellite.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** The hon. Minister was telling that Andaman & Nicobar Islands would be connected with INSAT for telecommunication facilities. May I know whether it is a fact that our Government is facing difficulty in launching INSAT IC because of problem in US space programme? In that context, how is he going to connect Andaman & Nicobar

Islands and other places through INSAT when INSAT IC cannot function?

**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA :** I can say that the Challengers's accident has put out of gear our programme for INSAT IC. INSAT 1-C is a sort of stand-by satellite for INSAT 1-B and we are looking forward to its being put in the orbit so that our present services through INSAT 1-B could be stabilised and we could get a little more of connections through INSAT 1-C. The Department of Space is looking into the matter and they are exploring what alternative means are available for putting INSAT 1-C in the orbit.

#### Vegetable Substitute for Diesel Oil

\*930. **SHRI JAGANNATH PATTAI** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether vegetable oils have been found as a possible substitute or supplement to diesel oil ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the efforts made and the future plan of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) & (b). While experimental studies have reportedly been made in some countries, the technology for using vegetable oils as an admixture with diesel oil is not relevant to India where vegetable oils in short supply and their prices are high. Therefore, no experimentation in this regard is proposed.

**SHRI JAGANNATH PATTAI** : Sir, since the possibility is there that in future there may be rise in the price of diesel oil and in future we may improve our vegetable oil position also, and since there is every possibility of scarcity of energy, why not we go in for an experimentation in this regard and at present what is the difference in the price of both ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** We are already short of edible oils and you are talking of burning them as fuel.

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:** Sir, I have made it very clear that while it is technically feasible, but commercially it is not viable and in some countries where the price has been worked out, there it has come to Rs. seven per litre or so. This cannot be considered in India unless the supply position of edible oils changes dramatically. So, at the moment, there is no such proposal before us.

#### Oil Exploration in Rajasthan

\*931. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether trials for oil exploration have been conducted in Rajasthan at several places ; if so, since when and the places where these explorations have been conducted ;

(b) whether an amount of Rs. 11.05 crores has been spent so far on these trials and as a result of this expenditure only one well has been drilled ; if so, the location of that well and the oil reserves expected there;

(c) the reasons for the high expenditure with such low results ; and

(d) the details of the future plans of oil exploration in Rajasthan ?

**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) Yes, Sir. Exploratory surveys started in Rajasthan in 1954. Wells have been drilled at Kharotar, Bakhari Tibba, Vikhrannai, Sumarwalitalai, Manhera Tibba, Bakhari Tibba, Bhuvana, Sadewala and Ghotaru.

(b) No, Sir. Till 31st March, 1986 altogether nineteen wells have been drilled. The total expenditure on exploration including surveys was about Rs. 77 crores. About 1400 million cubic meters of gas reserves have been established.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) During 1986-87, seismic survey to the extent of about 2800 line kilometres and drilling of 4 wells is planned.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Union Ministry of Petroleum had submitted a demand for Rs. 34,000 crores to the Planning Commission for the Seventh Five Year Plan which was slashed down to Rs. 12800 crores and if so, what is the quantum of money that will be spent in Rajasthan during the Seventh Five Year Plan and whether Rajasthan will be adversely affected due to this cut or will the present tempo of work continue?

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would prefer to confine my reply to Rajasthan. After the cut, the outlay for Rajasthan during the Seventh Five Year Plan has been kept at Rs. 107.88 crores, but you cannot have exact estimate of the scale of work that would be taken up with this amount, because the same scale of work has been kept which was kept for the work of our Ministry with a higher outlay. Now, we are hopeful that perhaps additional allocation will be made later on, but recently Oil India and O. N. G. C. have formulated a giant programme to carry on this work further in Rajasthan. A heavy cut has been effected in the allocation of Oil India but still they are considering to hire rigs and their proposal is likely to come up before the Government. O. N. G. C. is going to hire the services of four Gravity Manetic Parties and 15 Seismic Parties to drill 24 wells of a total depth of 60200 metres during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Thus, the size of the Seventh Year Five Plan is quite large and we are considering to intensify the oil exploration work in Rajasthan.

**SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Sir, he has evaded the points raised by me. How much money has been earmarked for oil exploration in Rajasthan in the Seventh Five Year Plan, by how much the allocation would be cut, how many wells would be drilled and how much oil is likely to be struck?

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Nothing can be said definitely about the possibility of striking oil, but I have already given details in respect of gravities parties, the metrage as also the number of wells to be drilled. I have already stated that we have provided an outlay of Rs. 107.88 crores, but we are launching physical programmes on a comparatively higher scale in the hope that as the projects progress, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance might give us additional funds.

**MR. SPEAKER :** What more have you to ask Virdhi Chandji ?

**SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has referred to the Oil India Limited. Instead of using the machinery by importing it from the U. S. A., they propose to hire the rigs. Had the machinery been imported, we would have done more drilling work. But as things stand now, this work has received a set back, though the seismic survey was conducted very nicely. I want to know as to what steps the Government propose to take in this regard ?

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** As I have already stated, due to cut in the allocation, the Oil India has abandoned the idea of buying rigs. This is so not only in Rajasthan, in the country as a whole, wherever there is possibility of making a better use of available allocation through charter hire, this alternative will be made use of. We are hiring or chartering the rigs and shall take up this work in Jaisalmer and other areas. It has been delayed a bit, but there is no obstacle in further execution of this work.

#### **Extension of time limit for grant of Subsidy for Industries in Backward Areas**

\*932. **SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to extend the time limit for grant of investment and transport subsidy admissible to industries to be set up in backward areas ;

(b) if so, whether the investment and transport subsidy admissible to them at present in the inaccessible hill areas has also been increased ; and

(c) if not, Government's scheme to encourage entrepreneurs to set up industries in such areas ?

[*English*]

**THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :** (a) Yes, Sir. The existing Schemes of Central Investment Subsidy and Central Transport Subsidy have been extended upto 31.3.1987 and 31.3.1990 respectively.

(b) & (c). With a view to encouraging the establishment of electronics industries, the maximum ceiling of Central Investment Subsidy has been enhanced from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs with effect from 1.4.1985 in the case of electronics industries to be set up in Hill Districts of Category 'A'. Transport Subsidy has been enhanced from 50% to 75% with effect from 1.4.1983.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the extension of the period of Central Investment Subsidy and Central Transport Subsidy. As is clear from their very names, their objective is to develop the backward areas, but very often it has been seen that the benefits of these schemes are reaching more to those areas which are no doubt, industrially backward, but which already have a railway line, where infrastructure has already been developed to some extent. With a view to making it more rational, will the Government consider giving the amount of Central Investment Subsidy proportionately to the industries which are set up in the industrially backward hilly areas located at a height of more than 3,000 feet and arranging extension of railway line to such areas? Secondly, will the Government consider enhancing the Central Transport Subsidy from 75 per cent to 90 per cent in the areas within a distance of 0 kilometres so that there is uniform industrial development in those areas also?

[*English*]

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :** I congratulate the hon. Member for giving

valuable suggestions. We shall consider them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Thank you very much... (*Interruptions*) With regard to the hon. Minister's reply to part (b) of the question, I would like to know whether he would consider reserving such areas the climate of which suits the manufacturing of electronics and small spare parts, for setting up of electronic industries in future and if so, whether directions to the companies such as H.M.T. and B.H.E.L. working under the administrative control of the Ministry of Industry will be issued to the effect that such industries as are to be set up in future should be set up only in such industrially backward areas ?

[*English*]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Keeping in view the needs of the developing and backward areas and the role that can be played by MRTP and FERA companies, it has been decided to permit entry of the MRTP and FERA companies into non-Appendix industries which are not reserved for small-scale sector with an export obligation of 25% of setting up of industries in Category 'B' and 'C' and no export obligation in establishing industries in Category 'A' and no-industry districts.

As far as public sector undertakings are concerned, there are other considerations when we locate an industry or unit.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : For speedier disposal and setting up of industries in the backward areas, several States have requested for no-industry block concept, to replace the non-industry district programme and the Government has been telling that a Committee is going into this matter. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the Committee is likely to submit its report and the reaction of the Government thereto.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : The Inter-ministerial committee is going into the

aspects and we are expecting the report within six months have extended the scheme.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : For the last one year, they are telling the same thing.

SHRI BHAUSAHEB THORAT : What are the criteria fixed for declaration of backward areas and I would like to know whether the parliamentary constituency reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is included in it.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : In deciding backward areas, they have appointed a Committee. They have suggested some norms. With those norms, we are deciding.

As far as reserved constituencies are concerned, we cannot.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Sir, backwardness is not confined to the hilly areas alone, the desert areas are also very backward, especially two-thirds of Rajasthan is very backward, it is as a desert area. Has the hon. Minister fixed some special norms with a view to developing that area from industrial point of view ?

[*English*]

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Basically, industrial development of a State is a State subject. As far as the particular area is concerned, if the hon. Member is having any idea in her mind and if she writes, it will be passed on to the Committee and the Committee will decide.

World Bank Loan for Gas-Based Power Plants

\*933. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has granted a loan of 485 million dollars (approx. Rs. 600 crores) for three gas-based power plants ; and

(b) if so, the details of the power plants for which the loan has been granted by World Bank, their generating capacity and cost ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) and (b). The National Thermal Power Corporation is implementing in the Central Sector combined cycle gas turbine projects at Kawas, Auraiya and Anta. The installed capacity of the projects at Kawas and Auraiya is about 600 MW each, while the installed capacity of the Anta project is about 430 MW. The estimated costs of the projects are Rs. 463 crores, Rs. 524 crores and Rs. 355 crores respectively. The World Bank has agreed to a loan assistance of US dollars 485 million for this scheme.

**SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :** Because the HBJ pipeline is passing through Madhya Pradesh, I want to know whether the hon. Minister will consider setting up one of these projects at Shurja or Shamgarh because my State is very backward and Shurja and Shamgarh are both in a backward district.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** These projects were decided on the basis of the regional needs and not on the need or backwardness of the area through which the pipeline was passing because that way, 95% of the country is backward and we will have to have a power station at practically every village. So that was not the criterion and the criterion was the regional needs. So we have decided that two will be set up in the northern region considering the power shortage and one in the western region. This was the criterion.

**SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :** I want to know in which State these three places are. Then have you fixed any time frame for the completion of these projects and if so, what?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Kawas is in Gujarat, Auraiya is in UP and Anta is in Rajasthan. These projects are expected to be completed by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :** I want to know whether it is a fact that in the Krishna-Godavari basin gas is available and

if so, will the Government consider setting up a gas-based plant in the Krishna-Godavari basin ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** If it becomes commercially viable, we will definitely consider it.

**SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :** Till now the NTPC has been using steam generating turbines. Now the hon. Minister has mentioned that gas turbines will be used. I would like to know whether he has got any information regarding the supply position of gas turbines and which will be the source of supply of these gas turbines and also whether the BHEL has developed these gas turbines or we will have to take it from other countries ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** We will take it as far as possible indigenously. But we do not want to commit ourselves. We will try to take whatever is best and whatever is in the best interests of the country economically and in terms of its capacity to produce.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** With regard to the information given by the hon. Minister in respect of gas turbine projects, I would like to bring to his notice that Rajasthan is a very backward State so far as electricity is concerned. Therefore, when you are going to set up gas-based plants of 600 MW capacity, why injustice is being done to Rajasthan where only 430 MW plant is going to be set up? Will the hon. Minister clarify as to why such as discrimination is being made against Rajasthan and whether in view of this, the question of setting up of another 430 MW plant in Rajasthan will be considered ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Have they played a trick on you.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS :** Sir, I was referring to the 430 MW project.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Vasantji, kindly reply to his point, you cannot play tricks with them.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Who can play tricks with Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER : Please take care of *Production* them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Where people like Vyasji and Dagaji live ..

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : The hon. Speaker also belongs to that State.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The hon. Speaker has been imported.

Mr, Speaker, Sir, I had stated at the very outset that these projects were not State-wise, these were region-wise and northern region was being awarded two projects of 600 MW and 430 MW which bring the total to 1030 MW. Rajasthan too is going to be benefited from these projects. Therefore, such points that why their State was awarded 430 MW project and why not one with a higher capacity should not be raised. The western region has been awarded only one with a capacity of 600 MW, whereas they have been awarded a project with a capacity of 1000 M.W. They should remain content, all regions will be treated equally.

[English]

#### Production of Khadi and Village Industries

\*934. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the value of the output of Khadi and Village Industries during 1985-86 ;

(b) the production target set during the said period ;

(c) the number of persons provided employment under the Khadi and Village Industries scheme ; and

(d) the particulars of annual production and number of persons employed in the Khadi and Village Industries in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

#### STATEMENT

(a) to (c) The Targets and Achievement (provisional) of Production and number of persons employed under Khadi and Village Industries during 1985-86 are as follows :-

	Target (1985-86)	Achievement (Provisional)
(I) Khadi		
(a) Quantity (in Million Sq. Metres)	134.11	108.00
(b) Value (Rs. in crores)	217.12	182.00
(II) Village Industries		
Value (Rs. in crores)	925.00	910.00
Total	1142.12	1092.00

#### Employment

	Target (In Lakh Persons)	Achievement (Provisional) (In Lakh Persons)
(I) Khadi	16.00	14.00
(II) Village Industries	24.10	25.00
Total	14.10	39.00

(d) Details of Annual Production and Number of Persons employed in Khadi and Village Industries in Kerala during 1984-85

	Production (Rs. in Lakh)	Employment (Lakh Persons)
(i) Khadi	3.55	0.29
(ii) Village Industries	34.47	1.46
Total	38.02	1.75

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, may I know from the hon Minister as to what steps have been taken by the Government to see that the programmes of Khadi and Village Industries Commission are implemented in a most equitable manner in different States and Union Territories ? In this particular context, I

would like to know from the hon. Minister whether special consideration and allocation will be given to the State of Kerala to promote more Khadi and Village Industries since Kerala is one of the most industrial backward States in our country.

*(Interruptions)*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):** As far as KVI is concerned, we are distributing the funds equally to the States as per the needs of the States. The State Boards are implementing the programmes.

**SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Handloom, Cashew-nut and coir are three most important traditional industries as far as Kerala is concerned. But unfortunately they are in doldrums and thousands of poor workers are rendered jobless and they are living in abject poverty. In this connection, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have any specific programmes to promote more Khadi and Village Industries in the State of Kerala.

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM:** The hon. Member has mentioned some industries which are not within the purview of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. The Khadi and Village industry Commission is implementing 22 village Industries in Kerala.

**SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** May I know as to whether there is any programme to revive the traditional industries like coir, coshew-nut?

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM:** As far as coir is concerned, the coir Board is taking care of it.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the Khadi and Village Industries Emporium in Bombay have repeatedly written to the Minister for Industries complaining that there is a considerable backlog and arrears rebate amount to be paid by the Central Government and is it a fact that only partly and partially the problem has been settled and at the Same time the Government has made the demand that all the problems can be amicably settled

if only the Khadi and Village Industries Emporium accepts one representative of the Khadi Commission on that organisation. If it is so, is it not a fact that this particular condition is unjustified because in the past such condition was not ever imposed and will they withdraw the condition and unconditionally clear the arrears that are already there?

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM:** We have received complaints about arrears. We have settled almost all few amounts have to be paid to the Association. That will be settled. We have asked our officers to go into it and settle the issue.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** My specific question is have you insisted that there must be a representative of the Khadi Commission on their organisation? Will you withdraw this condition because such a humiliating condition was never made in the past. You can consult and reply.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA:** That is necessary.

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:** This particular matter has been brought to our notice, for the first time, by the hon. Member. We will certainly look into it immediately. If there is a pattern for such organisations throughout the country, Khadi Commission does have representative on the Board, then perhaps there should not be any objection.

If it is only particular to that organisation, then we can look into it.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI:** This particular programme of Khadi and Village Industries is to fulfil the objectives of Mahatma Gandhi. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in a number of states there are bogus units, benami units and one family under different names getting the certification of KVIC thereby getting subsidy amount? When the investigation started in many places it was found that the units were not existing. I referred at least eight cases to the Chairman; nothing has been done so far as West Bengal is concerned. Will the Minister go into the matter and make necessary investigation? One man is using five different names to get five units. It is a

racket which is going on continuously. Will you enquire into it and take appropriate steps so that such things do not happen? There are a number of cases in Murshidabad where you will find that out of 30-40 units, only one or two exist and in one family there are 10-20 names and they are getting huge subsidy? Will you stop it?

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: I am very much thankful to the Hon. Member for bringing the anomaly to our notice. We will certainly take action against the culprits.

**Proposal for two Growth Centres for each District**

\*36. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH†:  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide two growth centres for each district in the country for faster economic development;

(b) if so, whether the cost of these centres will be borne by the Union Government;

(c) the details of the infrastructure with which these centres would be equipped; and

(d) the functions of the growth centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). A Statement is given below.

**STATEMENT**

(a) to (d). The Central Government have announced a scheme for Development of Infrastructure facilities in one or two indentified Growth Centres in 'No-Industry Districts'. Under this scheme Central Assistance would be given to the State Governments to the extent of 1/3rd of Infrastructure Development Cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2 Crores per 'No-Industry' District.

The items of infrastructure which would qualify for Central assistance are approach roads, industrial water supply, other social

infrastructure like housing, schools, hospitals dispensaries etc., effluent discharge systems, common utilities and facilities like power sub-stations, drainage, culverts, industrial housing, technical training facilities and such other facilities that are normally provided in growth centres by the State Governments, taking into consideration the actual needs of the area.

The functions of the Growth Centres would be to act as Catalyst for promoting industrial development of the 'No-Industry Districts'.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, though the reply given by the hon. Minister is quite encouraging, yet these facilities have been confined to the 'no industry districts' only. Majority of the districts in the country are not 'no industry districts' and as such these growth centres will be confined to limited parts of the country and a number of districts in the country which are on the threshold of 21 st century will continue to wait for these growth centres. Therefore, I would like to know whether in the near future all districts would be declared as 'no industry districts'?

Also, may I know the time by which Purnea district of Bihar, which is my constituency, will be declared as 'no industry district' and 'growth centres' would be set up there; and what would be the quantum of Central assistance in it?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): I have great regard for the views expressed by the hon. lady Member in connection with removing backwardness of her area, but the difficulty in this regard is that it would be beyond the facts and reality to declare all the districts as 'no industry district's simultaneously, because it would be impossible to declare such districts which already have a net work of industries as 'no industry districts. Of course, the districts which do not have a major industry, can certainly be declared as 'no industry districts'.

With regard to the hon. Member's anxiety about Purnea district, I shall certainly hold consultations with the State Govern



ment as to what can be done for industrial development there.

**SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :** Sir, I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that these 'growth centres' should be set up in each district during the Seventh Plan so that all the backward areas could march towards planned industrial development.

[*English*]

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :** We have asked the State Government to identify the growth centres in no-industry districts.

**SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :** May I know from the Hon. Minister in how many districts growth centres are now functioning in the country and what amount has so far been spent by the Central Government and by the State Government on this ?

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM :** Sir, for creating growth centres in 'no industry district', the State Government is giving Rs. 2 crores. The Central Government has to substitute Rs. 2 crores and IDBI also Rs. 2 crores.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a very important point. Some years back, the Government had appointed Sivaraman Committee to remove industrial imbalance in the country. The committee had suggested that instead of the district, block should be treated as a unit. Earlier also, I had raised a question in this regard. In reply to that question, I was told that the matter would be got approved by the National Development Council soon and implemented. There are five types of areas in the country - hilly areas, tribal areas, drought prone areas, cyclone prone areas and desert areas. The blocks of these areas are very backward and these areas are required to be developed. Will the hon. Minister assure the House that steps would be taken to check the growing imbalance in the country by implementing that report early ?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** Sir, the information of the hon. Member about the recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee is, perhaps, far from truth.

Sivaraman Committee had never recommended that backwardness should be declared on the basis of district or development block. They, in fact, had envisaged the 'growth centres'. They fixed the distance that after a particular distance a development Centre or a growth centre should be set up. Had this recommendation been accepted, there would have been 'growth centres, for name's sake in a number of States and it was due to this that many States had opposed these recommendations. Therefore, the Government had, on an interim basis, approved another scheme under which the districts were classified in three categories—'no industry districts', Category A, Category B and Category C. Thus, there were three norms for backward districts. Following this categorisation, these districts started getting assistance. Earlier, only banks used to advance loans there and there was no subsidy from the Centre. A number of States were additionally benefited from this scheme. So far as the question of declaring the development blocks as backward is concerned, as stated by my colleague, it is under the consideration of Soma ya Committee, the report of which is expected within six months. It is hoped that the Committee would consider the norms for treating a development block as backward block.

[*English*]

**SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** I would like to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that there is lot of imbalance between one State and another at the time of declaring 'no industry district'. For example, Karnataka as against 19 districts has only one district which has been declared 'no industry district' whereas in States like U.P. and Madhya Pradesh there are a number of districts which have been declared as 'no industry districts'. If so, what action does the Government propose to take to consider the proposals received from the various State Government ?

**SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI :** May I in all humility but with firmness point out that there is no discrimination. Only those districts have been declared as 'no industry districts' which are really 'no industry districts'. The facts and statistics have been given by the State Governments

themselves. It has been on the basis of information given by the State Governments that 'no industry districts' have been declared.

#### Funds for Thermal Power Generation

\*937. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked in the Seventh plan towards executing various programmes in the thermal power generation ; and

(b) whether it falls short of requirement and if so, the details thereof and remedial measures taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The approved outlay for a capacity addition of 15999 MW from thermal schemes during the Seventh Plan period is about Rs. 9347 crores. In addition, a lumpsum provision of Rs. 4155 crores has been made for new starts, hydro, thermal and nuclear, for benefits beyond the Seventh Plan period. The allocation is commensurate with the targetted capacity addition at 1984-85 prices.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Sir, the hon. Minister has mentioned in his reply about the amount earmarked for the capacity addition and also for the new starts for benefits beyond the Seventh Five Year Plan period. But my question to the Hon. Minister is whether the amount earmarked for thermal projects of NTPC is sufficient for all the new and on-going projects and whether the new thermal project of NTPC in Orissa has been adequately funded so that the work can start in full swing quickly.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Yes, Sir.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Sir, the hon. Minister has replied to my supplementary in the affirmative. But may I know from the hon. Minister what is the funding position and whether it has been decided to take-up the thermal project at Talcher so that it may be tied up with the World Bank assistance ? If it is so, may I know when it will be tied up and what is the construction scheduled and what steps are taken for the same ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The details are being worked out and the project will be kept according to the schedule.

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Sir, it is a vague answer.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Are you interested in the projects or the details ?

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Damodar Pandey.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, even if the target fixed under the Seventh Five Year Plan is achieved, there will be a shortfall of 10 thousand MW capacity in the country. Knowing that there will be a shortfall of 10 thousand MW of electricity, what programmes for generation of power the Government propose to formulate to meet this shortfall, because there is always a shortfall in our investment plan. ? Also, I would like to know from the hon. Minister which medium he wants to choose to facilitate smooth generation of electricity and how do the Government propose to mobilise the resources over and above the plan allocation so as to meet this shortfall ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It is true that according to our planning, there would be a gap of about 10 thousand MW installed capacity by the end of the Seventh Plan. As regards the availability of resources, such as North Karanpura, we find that there are large reserves of coal there and this is our endeavour to that water is also made available there. If all these things work to scheme and if enough resources are made available whether from within the country or from outside, we shall try to create maximum capacity, but the availability of resources is the most important factor.

*[English]*

SHRI AMAL DUTTA : Sir, the hon. Minister has very glibly stated that the resources are in commensurate with the projects without telling us what are the resources required and where they are going to come from. how much of it is going to be funded by the Central Government and how much is coming from the states. You

know well that in many cases the States are unable to get resources because of which the construction of thermal power stations lags behind.

That has happened in the last Five-Year Plan. Will the Minister kindly make it clear how much of the resources are being generated indigenously, centrally and from the State separately and how much is coming from outside? In this context, what is the position of the Thermal Power Plant for which the West Bengal Government has got two offers from the foreign countries including one from the USSR?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Is the hon. Member interested more in the last part of the question?

**MR. SPEAKER :** Yes, that is the crux.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Or does he want a reply to the first part?

**MR. SPEAKER :** You can lay that on the Table of the House.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** We have all the details of generation, the break-up etc.; that has been given time and again and it is in the report also. But as far as Bakeshwar project is concerned, it is likely to be finalised very soon.

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Which are the countries?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** That we cannot say.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Are you interested in the plant or the country?

**SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Both.

**SHRI SARAT DEB :** I want to know from the hon. Minister if during the 7th Plan, the Super Thermal Power Station coming up in Orissa has been sanctioned by the Central Government. If so, I would like to know whether it has been sent for the World Bank assistance. How much has the Centre given so far and how much are they expecting from the World Bank and when?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** As far as Talcher project is concerned it has been sanctioned and the amount expected in the 7th Plan for the project is about Rs. 457 crores. This is being offered to the World Bank for World Bank funding and we are awaiting decision of the World Bank as to how much amount they will be giving to us.

[Translation]

Suggestion to declare entire Punjab as Industrially Backward

\*938. **SHRI MEWA SINGH GILL† :**  
**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' of 9 April, 1986 to the effect that entire Punjab should be declared as industrially backward area;

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

(c) whether setting up of more industries in Punjab will result in providing more employment in the State; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction?

[English]

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

(b) to (d). A statement is given below.

#### STATEMENT

Development of industries in a State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplements their efforts by way of financial incentives and concessions for setting up industries in the identified backward areas.

2. Units in all the districts in Punjab are presently availing themselves of 15% subsidy limited to Rs. 15 lakhs under the State and Central Incentive Schemes put together. Pending final decision on the recommendations of National Committee on Development of Backward Areas, with effect from 1st April, 1983, the Government have placed the following districts of Punjab in Categories 'B' and 'C' under the Central Incentive Scheme:-

Category 'B'... Hoshiarpur, Bhatinda and Sangrur eligible for 15% Central Subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs.

Category 'C'... Ferozepur and Gurdaspur eligible for 10% Central Subsidy subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs (excluding MRTP/FERA Companies).

3. Taking into account the adverse effects on industries due to disturbances in Amritsar District, it has been decided, with effect from 1.4.1985 that various concessions/incentives as are available to Ferozepur and Gurdaspur Districts would also be available to entrepreneurs setting up industries in Amritsar District as a special case. These concessions, incentives, etc. have been extended upto 31.3.1987. The State Government is giving an additional subsidy of 5% limited to Rs. 5 lakhs for Category 'C' districts and Amritsar District and 15% subsidy limited to Rs. 15 lakhs for other districts.

4. The following number of Letters of Intent, Industrial Licence and DGTD Registrations have been issued to Punjab :—

Year	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences	DGTD Resistra-tions
1983	45(18)	169(11)	95(51)
1984	44(17)	94(15)	62(25)
1985	57(14)	72(15)	68(25)
1986	6(3)	9(2)	Not availa-ble

(Jan-Feb)

(Figures in brackets are for Backward Districts)

The Government is according high priority to Punjab State in the grant of letters of intent, industrial licences, etc. and also renders other necessary assistance to the State.

5. Under the Central Scheme of Self-Employment of Educated Unemployed youth, against the target of 12,000 persons for the year 1984-85, assistance was provided to 12,212 persons. The target for 1985-86 was raised to 15,000 persons.

6. An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted to review and revise the existing scheme of incentives for industrialisation of backward areas. Its report is likely to be available shortly.

SHRI MEWA SINGH GILL : It is a matter of common knowledge that due to the disturbed conditions in Punjab during the last 3-4 years, the industry has been very badly affected there. May I know if the Government is considering to declare the whole of Punjab as industrially backward in category A and B to repair the damage already done ?

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : It is not possible at the moment to declare the whole of Punjab as an industrially backward area. We are proud of the fact that in spite of the disturbed conditions in Punjab, the production has gone up both in the small sector as also in the heavy industry. However, the Amritsar district has been given the status of a backward 'C' Category district. The State Government is also giving an additional subsidy of 5 per cent for Amritsar district. Already Hoshiarpur, Bhatinda and Sangrur districts are eligible for 15 per cent Central subsidy as category B districts. Ferozepur and Gurdaspur are eligible for 10 per cent Central subsidy as category 'C' districts. Whatever can be done under the circumstances is being done. Also, under a special dispensation, some projects have been given to Punjab like setting up of the Integral Coach Factory at Kapurthala, establishment of North-Zone Centre and other projects.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]**Sale of Children in Orissa**

\*935. SHRI KUNWAR RAM: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Supreme Court had constituted a two-member commission to go into the complaints of sale of children by weaker sections and exploitation of labourers and small farmers in Orissa ;

(b) whether the report of this commission has since been received ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Union and the State Governments to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A.K. SEN) : (a) By its order dated the 5th December, 1985, the Supreme Court had appointed a two-member Commission of Inquiry to go into the allegations pertaining to Kalahandi District of Orissa contained in a writ petition filed before it. Implementation of this order was however subsequently stayed by the Supreme Court by its order dated the 28th January, 1986.

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

**Bokaro and Kargali Mines under Central Coalfields Ltd.**

\*939. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a crisis in the Bokaro and Kargali mines under Central Coalfields Limited and mining work in these open coal mines is likely to continue for a few months only ;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating any measures to save the employees and workers of these mines from being affected thereby and to employ them in some other projects ;

(c) whether there is any scheme to continue mining work in these mines ; and

(d) if so, the time by which such scheme is likely to be implemented and the amount to be spent thereon initially ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). No, Sir. The Government had in 1982 approved the Jarangdih-Phusro railway line diversion at an investment of Rs. 15.93 crores. With the completion of this scheme in 1987-88, the life of Bokaro opencast mine will increase. Another proposal, which involves diversion of Damodar river to release further coal reserves in this area, is also being evaluated.

[*English*]**Export of Maruti Cars**

\*940. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Maruti Udyog Ltd. proposes to export Maruti cars ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which these cars are to be exported ; and

(c) the foreign exchange earnings expected thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). Maruti Udyog Limited are negotiating with Some East European and neighbouring countries for export of Maruti cars. No final decision has been reached in this regard.

**Stable Supply of power in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh**

\*941. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the States, especially Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, are likely to face power crisis in the summer months and if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure stable supply of power to these States ;

(b) whether the National Electricity Grid is fully operational , and

(c) whether output of ongoing plants (plant load factor) is expected to improve to overcome the difficult situation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A power shortage in varying degrees may occur in some of the States, including Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, in the coming months. The measures taken to mitigate the power shortages include expediting commissioning of on-going projects, early stabilisation of newly commissioned units, better utilisation of existing capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, providing assistance from neighbouring systems and measures to conserve energy and to manage the demand

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The improvement will overcome the situation to some extent.

#### Restoration of Additional LPG Cylinder Facility

\*942. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have withdrawn the additional LPG cylinder facility in the country ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the consumers are facing great difficulty in getting refills within a certain time-limit and have to wait for 15-20 days to get the refills ; and

(c) if so, whether it is proposed to re-start the additional LPG cylinder facility ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) & (b). No, Sir. The release of extra LPG cylinder (DBC) was temporarily suspended from October, 1985 due to impending higher winter demand and to backlog in supplies that had developed in some parts of the country.

(c) Occasionally a backlog in supply of LPG refills develops in some markets due to factors such as operational and transport

bottlenecks, seasonal increase in demand, civil disturbance etc.

(b) It has already been resumed in a number of places.

#### Electronic Telephone Exchange at Patna

\*943. SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government propose to take to improve the telephone exchange of Patna; and

(b) the time by which the electronic telephone exchange will be made available for Patna?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Service in the Patna Telephone system is generally satisfactory. However, there is always scope for improvement. The following steps have been initiated for further improvement :

(i) Progressive replacement of the life expired exchange equipments.

(ii) Maintenance routines are being tightened up and close monitoring of the system aiming at improved performance is being done.

(iii) Jelly filled cable is being progressively to avoid ingress of water in the cable.

(iv) Drop wires are being used in place of open wire alignment.

(b) A 10,000 lines Digital Electronic Exchange would be provided towards the end of the 7th Plan if 200,000 lines Electronic exchange equipment import comes through.

#### Supply of Steam Turbines and Generating Transformers by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd,

\*944. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number and details of steam turbines and generating transformers supplied by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal to the various thermal and nuclear power plants in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan period and 1985-86 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that some of the above equipment had failed due to poor quality and manufacturing defects even at the initial stages of commissioning of these power units ;

(c) if so, the details thereof and whether these authorities have lodged their complaints with Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. in this regard ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to rectify these defects?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d) . During the Sixth Five Year Plan period and in 1985-86, BHEL, Bhopal supplied 9 Steam Turbines and 49 Generator Transformers. Details are as follows :-

#### Steam Turbines

<i>Project</i>	<i>Nos. &amp; Ratings</i>
Bhilai	2 × 30 MW
Sikka-I	1 × 120 MW
Kota-III	1 × 210 MW
Anpara I, II & III	3 × 210 MW
Narora I, II (Nuclear)	2 × 236 MW

#### Generator Transformer

<i>Customer</i>	<i>Nos./Total MVA</i>
NTPC	13/2890
Neyveli Lignite	3/750
Durgapur Project Ltd.	1/125
U.P. Rajya Vidyut Nigam	1/250
State Electricity Boards	31/6885

2. While none of the above equipment has failed, some problems were noticed. Out of the 9 Turbines mentioned above, only two turbines at Bhilai and one at Anpara have been commissioned ; others

are yet to be commissioned. In Bhilai problem of differential expansion, which was due to start-up time and frequency was noticed. This was resolved by introducing gland steam sealing in place of water sealing. A problem of gears of imported main oil pump not functioning satisfactorily was also sorted out by replacing the gears.

#### National Equity Fund for Tiny Sector

\*945. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a National Equity Fund for the tiny sector has been under consideration;

(b) if so, the details and purpose of this fund ; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c). According to information made available by the Ministry of Finance, all aspects, including resources availability and other alternative approaches, of the proposal, are under consideration of the Government.

#### Scrapping of Five-Year LLB Degree Course

\*946. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bar Council of Maharashtra has in a resolution demanded scrapping of the five-year full time law course from June, 1987 and introduction of the earlier three year course ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the demand of the Maharashtra Bar Council ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN) : (a) According to the information received from the Bar Council of Maharashtra, they had passed a Resolution on 10.11.1984 to the effect that the five years course proposed by

the Bar Council of India without simultaneous continuation of existing three years with the facility of morning and evening classes is detrimental to the interest of student community and the cause of legal education.

(b) and (c). Government have not yet formulated its views in this regard.

#### Uniform pay scale for Judges

\*947. SHRI SURESH KURUP :

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide uniform pay scale to the judges of the subordinate law courts ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN) : (a) and (b). A proposal was received from the All India Judicial Officers' Association demanding that Judicial Officers of identical ranks or categories in all the States throughout the country should have uniform pay scales, perquisites and other service conditions including rules of seniority. The proposal has been forwarded to the State Governments as the appointments and improvements in the service conditions of subordinate judiciary are, primarily, their concern.

#### Funds for Electrification of Rural and Urban Areas in Bihar

\*948. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the amount sanctioned to the Bihar State for electrification of rural and urban areas in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : The Planning Commission has made an allocation of Rs. 181.71 crores to the Bihar Government comprising Rs. 11.00 crores under the State Plan, Rs. 77.23 crores from REC financing and Rs. 93.48 crores under Minimum Needs Programme for undertaking the rural electrification programme in the State of Bihar for the Seventh Plan period.

Urban area electrification is included in the aggregate Seventh Plan allocation of Rs. 1065 crores for development of generation capacity, transmission & distribution and rural electrification etc.

#### Health Products Promoted to Produce Weight Loss

8903. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the consumer organisations have been drawn attention to some of the "health" products which are sheer deception, such as waist wraps, vibrating belts and Sauna suits, promoted to produce weight loss;

(b) whether there is any reliable data to back up the claims of spot reduction, etc; and

(c) whether there is any evidence of harm caused by these products, such as dehydration and heat illness ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). M/s Body Wrap Company, Bombay, had issued an advertisement relating to weight loss/inch loss in Times of India (Bombay Edition) dated 10-9-1985. No consumer organisation complained in this matter to the MRTP Commission. A complaint was, however, made by an individual. The matter is under the consideration of the MRTP Commission.

#### Shortfall in Coal Production in Coal India Limited

8904. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a shortfall in Coal production in Coal India Limited by more than 2,00,000 tonnes during April-December, 1985 as compared to the production during the same period in 1984 and if so, the reasons for the same ;

(b) whether large coal stocks have been shown in the Company's inventory books ; and



(c) if so, the real position of coal stocks as on 31st December, 1985 ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) Coal Production in Coal India Limited, during April-December's was 89.33 million tonnes as compared to 89.56 million tonnes during April-December, 1984. The production was less because the target for Coal India Limited production was scaled down by 4 million tonnes and there was rationalisation of production due to high pit-head stocks. Initially the shortfall in production was also due to heavy absenteeism and power interruptions.

(b) & (c) . Coal stock in Coal India Limited as on 3.12.1985 stood at 20.10 million tonnes.

**Contractor system in raising of coal in Eastern Coalfields Limited**

8905. **SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether contractors with men and machines have been engaged in raising coal in Badyna, Kapasara, Lakhimpur and other collieries of Nirsa and Kapasara areas of Eastern Coalfields Limited ;

(b) if so, the quantity of coal raised in 1985 and the amount paid to the contractors;

(c) whether contractor system has been abolished and prohibited in raising of coal ; and

(d) if so, the justification in running contractor system in raising coal in Eastern Coalfields Limited ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :**(a) No, Sir. Only Heavy Earth Moving Machineries (HEMM) are taken on hire from the contractors in some of the mines of Eastern Coalfields Limited for working in isolated deposits, but actual work of removal of overburden and coal is done through Company's own labour.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Raising of coal by contractors comes under prohibited category.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Completion of Bokaro and Chandrapura Thermal Power Plants in Giridih, Bihar**

8906. **SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bokaro and Chandrapura Thermal Power Plants in Giridih district in Bihar have started functioning and construction work of Bokaro Thermal 'B' plant and Tenughat Thermal Power Plant is going on;

(b) if so, the time by which construction work thereon would be completed ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) to (c). Bokaro and Chandrapura Thermal Power Stations or Damodar Valley Corporation have been in operation since 1953 and 1964 respectively. Construction of Bokaro 'B' Thermal Power Plant (3 × 210 MW) of DVC is in progress. Units 1 of this Project has been synchronised on 24.3.1986 As per the latest indications, Units 2 and 3 are scheduled for completion in September, 1987 and January, 1988 respectively. As regards Tenughat Thermal Power Plant (2 × 210 MW) a protocol has been signed between Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and Bihar State Electricity Board in January, 1986 for execution of the Project on turn-key basis. As per the latest assessment the two units are expected to be commissioned during 1989-90 and respectively.

[*English*]

**Tender for second mine expansion of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited**

8907. **SHRI H.G. RAMULU :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4641 on 1 April 1986 regarding tender for second mine expansion of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and state the details and names of the Indian private company and its foreign collaborator to whom a short letter of intent was issued for conveyors ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : The short letter of intent for design, engineering, manufacture, supplies of Indian and non-Indian origin and services etc., of 13.4 kms of 2400 mm conveyors and 5 Kms of 2000 mm conveyors was issued to M/s Elecon Engineering Co. Ltd. Gujarat, who have a collaboration with P.H.B. Weserhutte West Germany.

#### Distribution of Soda Ash

8908. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from All India Silicate Manufacturers Association and other against a chemicals industrial unit about irregularities in distribution of soda ash to eligible clients ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The All India Silicate Manufacturers' Association had informed the Government that M/s. Tata Chemicals had shown favouritism in allotting soda ash. According to the concerned company, however, the discrepancies pointed out related to the periods prior to the issuance of detailed guidelines by the Government in July, 1985 on distribution of soda ash. This position has been made known to the said Association.

#### Placing orders without Tenders on LPG Cylinder Manufacturers

8909. DR. G VIJAY RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the LPG cylinder manufacturers are being given orders without inviting tenders for the year 1986-87 ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government have lost Rs. 1,50,000 in allotting such orders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

#### Notices served for Deposit of non-Returnable Contribution to Extra Departmental Post Offices and Branch Post Offices

8910. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state .

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the existing Extra Departmental Post Offices/Branch Post Offices of the country are served with notices to deposit Non-returnable Contribution within a certain time limit else other EDBOs' BPOs would be closed down.

(b) if so, circle-wise figures of such Post Offices served with such notices and the amount of N.R.C. to be deposited by such post Offices ;

(c) whether the norms for sanction of EDBOs/BPOs were changed in the month of August, 1978 and before the new norms came in force, there were no such norms of opening of EDBOs/BPOs with the condition of paying such N.R.C.;

(d) if so, whether such EDBOs/BPOs serve with depositing N.R.C. were sanctioned after August, 1978, if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(e) if not, how many of them were sanctioned before August, 1978, circlewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA ) : (a) It is a fact that notices have been issued in some of the Postal Circles in regard to recovery of non-returnable contributions relating to post offices opened on NRC basis. However, such notices do not necessarily indicate that the concerned post office is liable to be closed. The terms of the notices depend on the circumstances of each case.

(b) The Circle-wise position is furnished in statement I below. This does not include information in respect of Madhya

Pradesh and North Western Circles. Information in respect of those circles is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir. New norms were introduced in August 1978 for opening of post offices in rural areas. However, provision for opening of post offices on the basis of Non-returnable contributions (NRC) existed earlier also.

(d) Post Offices opened on NRC basis belong to both pre 1978 and post 1978 periods. However most of the cases relate to pre 1978 period because in 1978 rules were changed to the effect that Branch Post Offices could be opened on NRC basis only in 'general interests cases and that too only on the basis of NRC paid by State Governments/ U. T. administrations.

(e) The number of NRC offices sanctioned before August 1978 circle-wise is furnished in Statement II. This does not include Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and North Western Circles, information in respect of which is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT I

Circle-wise Figures Showing the Number of EDBOs. In Respect of which notice have been Served for Deposition NRC Amount.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Circle</i>	<i>No. of EDBOs served with notices for depositing NRC amount</i>	<i>Amount of NRC</i>
1.	Andhra	38	27187.00
2.	Bihar	—	—
3.	Delhi	1	2434.04
4.	Gujarat	35	21438.14
5.	J & K	429	496762.46
6.	Kerala	—	—
7.	Karnataka	12	44229.64
8.	Maharashtra	395	700468.00

9.	Orissa	20	15591.44
10.	North Eastern	15	17880.55
11.	Madras	1	2952.12
12.	Uttar Pradesh	9	72105.51
13.	West Bengal	14	11276.00
14.	Rajasthan	—	—

#### STATEMENT II

Number of EDBOs Opened before August 1978 which were served with notices for depositing NRC amount.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Circle</i>	<i>No. of ED BOs opened before August 1978</i>
1.	Andhra	38
2.	Bihar	—
3.	Delhi	1
4.	Gujarat	35
5.	J. & K	128
6.	Kerala	—
7.	Karnataka	12
8.	Orissa	20
9.	North Eastern	15
10.	Madras	1
11.	Uttar Pradesh	8
12.	West Bengal	14
13.	Rajasthan	—

#### Proposal for establishment of paper research institute in Andhra Pradesh

8911. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate research facilities in paper industry are not available in the country ;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to establish a Paper Research Institute in Andhra Pradesh as the State is leading in paper production ;

(d) if so, the details of the proposal and the place selected for establishment of the Institute ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (e) . An Institution known as the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Dehra Dun, is already engaged in research and development work relating to the pulp and paper industry. As the Institute has been set up to serve the needs of the whole country, there is no proposal at present to establish another research institute of the type in any other State/Union Territory.

**Waiting List of LPG Connections in Andhra Pradesh**

8912. SHRI V. SOBHANADRSEHWARA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants in the waiting list for LPG (Domestic) connections in each of the Southern States as on 1st January, 1986; and

(b) the steps taken to provide LPG connections in Andhra Pradesh to reduce/wipe off the long pending waiting list ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The number of persons on the waiting list for LPG connections in Southern States as on 1st January, 1986 is as follows :

Andhra Pradesh	1,91,461
Karnataka	21,281
Kerala	10,618
Tamil Nadu	32,158
Pondicherry	—

(b) Release of new LPG connections in the country including Andhra Pradesh is made under the Annual enrolment programme of the oil industry and is determined by augmentation in availability of LPG, bottling capacity, transportation arrange-

ments and other infrastructure. New connections will continue to be released in Andhra Pradesh during 1986-87 to persons on the waiting list.

**Report of Committee on accident in Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd.**

8913. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

DR. V. VENKATESH :

Will the MINISTER of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether no apportionment has so far been made on the cause of accident that occurred in October, 1984 between the 'human failure, and 'machine deficiencies' which might have been the reason for such a serious accident in the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) when the expert committee was formed to go into the reason of the accident, its terms of reference, names of the experts constituting the committee, the date of submission of its report and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether there was definite ground for determination of the reason of accident being the deficiencies in the supply of Bucket Wheel Excavators to NLC ;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the copy of the said expert committee report will be placed on the Table ; and

(g) if not, the reasons for withholding the same ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :(a), (b), (d) & e) . Independent enquiries into the accident that occurred in October 1984 to one of the bucket the wheel excavators at Neyveli were held by the Director General Mines Safety, a West German Expert and by a committee of officers of Neyveli Lignite Corporation. All these enquiry reports had brought out that the causes of the accident was human failure in that adequate precautions were not taken before removing the welds on

one of the thrust plates in the excavator. Regarding machine deficiencies it appears that there was no deficiency in the structural design of the machine.

(c), (f) & (g). The names of officers of the NLC Committee and terms of reference of the Committee are given in the statement, below. The NLC Committee submitted its report in October 1984.

In future contracts for purchase of such equipment safeguards will be provided for vetting of the design and inspection by an expert agency.

The DGMS has launched prosecution against five officials of the NLC and as the matter is subjudice, copies of the enquiry reports are not being placed on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

##### Names of officers of NLC Committee

1. Shri A. K. Subramanian, Director/  
Mines
2. Shri M.S. Mani, General Manager/  
Mine II
3. Shri B. R. Desikachary, Chief Safety  
Officer
4. Shri K. Shanmughavel, Consultant/  
Industrial Relations.

##### Terms of reference of the Committee

- (a) To examine in detail and report the causes and factors including human failures, if any, leading to the accident.
- (b) To report the extent of damage.
- (c) To estimate the expenditure and time required for commissioning the machine and
- (d) To suggest preventive measures for avoiding such recurrence in future.

##### Import of Crude and Petroleum Products

8914. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of crude and petroleum products (separately) expected to be imported during 1986-87 ;

(b) the value of these products

(c) whether there is any past commitment for the import of crude and petroleum products at a fixed price ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) to what extent India will get the benefit of the recent steep fall in oil price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) A quantity of 15.6 million tonnes of crude oil and 3.7 million tonne<sup>s</sup> of petroleum products are expected to be imported during 1986-87.

(b) As the oil market continues to be very fluid, it is difficult to estimate the value of these imports at this stage for the whole year.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Full advantage is being taken of the falling prices. Imports of crude oil effected by the country during January to March, 1986 are estimated to cost less by about Rs. 230 crores, relative to the average cost for April to December, 1985.

##### Production target of coal and lignite

8915. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the investment proposed for the coal industry during the Annual Plan 1986-87 ;

(b) the production target of coal and lignite during 1986-87 and the steps being taken to achieve this target ; and

(c) whether any improvement is being made in the distribution policy for coal so as to meet the demand/requirement of small consumers who are not getting priority in wagon allotment?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Plan outlay for coal sector for 1986-87 has been fixed at Rs. 1305 crores. Company-wise details of proposed investment are as under :—

	(Rs. Crores)
CIL	— Rs. 972.01
SCCL	— Rs. 105.59
NLC	— Rs. 265.40
Research & Development	Rs. 7.00
	—————
	Rs. 1350.00
	—————

(b) Production targets for 1986-87 :

Coal — 166.8 mt. (in million tonnes)  
Lignite — 7.4 mt.

Several steps are proposed to be taken to achieve the targeted production. These include improving the infrastructural facilities, reorganisation of existing mines, opening of new mines, improving the productivity of men and utilisation of machinery, expediting land acquisition for coal mining projects and controlling absenteeism.

(c) In order to meet the requirement of small consumers, M/s CIL have liberalised their policy to sell 7 million tonnes of coal from specified collieries. Under this policy any person can procure upto 500 metric tonnes of coal on a first-come-first-serve basis from the specified collieries without any documents or sponsorship from any agency. The consumers will, however, have to make their own arrangements for transportation of coal by road.

#### Stoppage of production in Mini Industrial Estates in Kerala

8916. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether reports have been received regarding stoppage of production in majority of "mini industrial estates" of Kerala for the last several years due to various reasons;

(b) if so, the steps taken to revive these units ; and

(c) whether Government propose to conduct an evaluation study of the "mini" industries for revival of the units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The State Government of Kerala have received representations about the units in the Mini Industrial Estates in the State.

(b) & (c). The State Government had constituted a Committee headed by the Commissioner and Secretary (Industries) of the State to study the problems of Mini Industrial Estates and suggest remedial measures. The Committee have submitted its report which is under consideration of the State Government.

#### Weeding out of inefficient personnel in Coal India Ltd.

8917. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any step is being taken to weed out the inefficient personnel in the seven companies of Coal India Limited ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (b). General terms and conditions of service of executives under Coal India provide for terminating the appointment, otherwise than on disciplinary grounds, with three month's notice or pay in lieu thereof. Information regarding the number of cases, if any, in which action under this provision has been taken on the ground inefficiency is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Rotation of reserved and open Constituencies

8918. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to undertake the delimitation of constituencies of the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies in such a manner that there is a rotation between reserved and open constituencies, especially in the case of such constituencies as have remained reserved for over two decades ;

(b) if so, when it would be done ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) & (b). The recommendation of the Election Commission regarding delimitation of the constituencies and for the rotation of reserved seats within a district or any other suitable administrative unit in a State so that a seat does not remain reserved for more than a stipulated years at a time is under consideration. It will not however be feasible to indicate the time frame by which a final decision would be taken.

(c) Does not arise.

**Financial assistance for construction of court buildings in Andhra Pradesh**

8919. SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to give more financial assistance for the construction of court buildings in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) the number of courts set up by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh from 1983 to Decemcer, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The Central Government have approved the proposal to construct 46 court buildings during 1985-89 at a cost of Rs. 249.49 lakhs with the grants-in-aid recommended by the Eighth Finance Commission.

(b) The State Government has intimated that 11 Districts Courts, 22 Sub-Courts, 42 Munsiff Magistrates Courts and 37 Special Second Class Magistrate Courts have been established from 1982-83 to 1984 85.

**LPG Project at Bhatpore near Surat in Gujarat**

8920 : SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the reason for delay in establishing the proposed LPG project at Bhatpore near Surat in Gujarat ;

(b) whether Indian Oil Corporation which has purchased 90 acres of land from

Gujarat Government for the purpose has been able to clear the encroachment of the site by the landless labourers ;

(c) whether Government have taken any action to rehabilitate those landless labourers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The LPG bottling plant at Hazira (Bhatpore) near Surat is expected to be commissioned on schedule, by March, 1988.

(b) Approximately 2 acres of land (out of a total area of about 92 acres) is still occupied by families of Halpathi.

(c) & (d). The State Govt. of Gujarat is in the process of developing an alternative site selected for rehabilitation of displaced families.

**Mitsubishi power tillers**

8921. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether District Industries Centres have been recommending applications for purchase of Mitsubishi power tillers ;

(b) if so, whether there are serious complaints about the functioning of these power tillers ; and

(c) if so, the action, if any, taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Central Government does not maintain such information.

(c) Does not arise.

**Production of Synthetic Fibre**

8922. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state Government's strategy to build up over six lakh tonnes of synthetic fibre capacity during the Seventh Five Year Plan period and to bring down prices and facilitate production of the poor man's fabric ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : In regard to synthetic fibre industry the new Textile Policy inter-alia envisages as follows :—

- (i) Creation of capacity by new units and expansion of capacity by existing units for production of synthetic fibres/yarn would be so determined as to realise economise of scale in order to reduce costs of production ;
- (ii) Fiscal levies on man-made fibres/yarn, and on the intermediates used as inputs for the production of such fibres/yarn, shall be progressively reduced in such a number as to facilitate absorption of increased domestic production so that the benefit flows to the consumer in the form of lower prices of synthetic and blended fabrics ;

The strategy to build up the capacity has been announced in the Liberalised Licensing Policy for synthetic fibre on 24.9.1985 by the Government. As per this policy all the existing units with sub-optimal capacities will be allowed to expand to a viable size as follows :—

#### Polyester Filament

Yarn	— 15,000 tonnes/annum
Nylon Filament	
Yarn	— 12,000 tonnes/annum
Polyester Staple	
Fibre	— 30,000 tonnes/annum
Acrylic Fibre	— 12,000 tonnes/annum

Approvals for new grass root plants are considered on merits on the basis of minimum capacity as indicated above.

The above policy as well as additional capacities approved are expected to provide synthetic fibre for textile industry at economical prices.

Besides Government have already approved over six lakh tonnes of synthetic fibre/Yarn capacity.

#### Oil Drilling near Darksharamam, Andhra Pradesh

8923. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has undertaken drilling/exploration near Draksharmam in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). ONGC is at present drilling one well at Draksharamam in Andhra Pradesh. A depth of 2550 meters has been reached as against a target of 3300 meters.

[Translation]

#### Coal Production by Eastern Coalfields Limited

8924. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the target of coal production set for coal production set for Eastern Coalfields Limited for the current year ;

(b) whether Eastern Coalfields Limited has succeeded in achieving this target ;

(c) if not, whether Government [propose to take any action to ensure that the target is achieved ; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The target of coal production for Eastern Coalfields Limited for 1985-86 was 24 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir. The actual production of coal in Eastern Coalfields Limited during the year 1985-86 was 24 03 million tonnes.

(c) and (d). Question does not arise.

[English]

#### Export of Medicinal Herbs

8925. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been increase in demand for Indian medicinal herbs in foreign countries ;



(b) if so, whether the export of medicinal herbs has proportionately increased; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). According to information supplied by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, exports of these items have shown an increasing trend, as follows :

1982-83	Rs. 21 crores
1983-84	Rs. 42 crores
1984-85	Rs. 79 crores

(c) Does not arise.

#### Foreign Assistance for Power Projects in Kerala

8926. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign assistance is being arranged for some power projects in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal presently under consideration for external assistance for any new project in Kerala.

#### Proposal to restart Rohtas Industries Ltd , Bihar

8927. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to restart Rohtas Industries Limited of Bihar ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and decision taken in this regard ; and

(c) the number of workers rendered unemployed due to closure of the said industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Central Govt. have no such proposal at present. However, a viability

study of Rohtas Industries Limited (employing nearly 15000 workers) has recently been undertaken by a team consisting of the representatives of concerned banks and financial institutions and the Government of Bihar to consider the feasibility of reopening of the undertaking.

#### Short Weight of LPG Cylinders in J and K

8928. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is 'a fact that godowns and Sales Centres of LPG Cylinders were raided in Jammu and Kashmir ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether the cylinders were found short of weight ; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the persons concerned in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d). A total of 8 LPG distributors were checked by the officials of the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir in April, 1986. Some LPG cylinders with these LPG distributors were found under weight, and cases are reported to have been registered against 6 of them.

#### Import of Kerosene Oil

8929. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the value of imports of kerosene oil made during the last three years ;

(b) the extent of subsidy given by the Union Government therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the use of Kerosene oil and replace it by other fuels or solar energy ?

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

## STATEMENT

(a) The value of gross imports of kerosene during the last three years is given below :—

Year	Value (Rs./Crores)
1982-83	595.89
1983-84	603.64
1984-85	844.77

(b) The subsidy involved in the above quantities of Kerosene is as under :

Year	Amount of subsidy (Rs./crores)
1982-83	251
1983-84	263
1984-85	350

(c) The Government have initiated steps to popularise fuel-efficient stoves through the campaigns of Petroleum Conservation Research Association and replacement of Kerosene by bio-gas, solar energy etc., through the programmes of the Department of Non-conventional Energy Sources.

**Guidelines for fixing age of Second Hand Plant and Machinery**

8930. CH. SUNDER SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the denominations which the Directorate General of Technical Development follow for fixing the age of second-hand plant and machinery ;

(b) whether there is any guideline for such clearance ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). Current policy and guidelines relating to the import of second-hand plant and machinery are given in para 196 of 'Hand Book of Import-Export Procedures 1985-88' brought out by the Ministry of Commerce. Copies of this publication are available in the Parliament House Library.

## Production of Hop-yarn

8931. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether hop-yarn is one of the major items of export in the coir-industry ;

(b) whether brown coir fibre is more suitable for the production of hop-yarn ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take effective measures for the production of hop-yarn in brown fibre sector ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Both white fibre and brown fibre can be used for production of hop-yarn. However, the preference of the importing countries of hop-yarn is for machine twisted coir yarn which is supposed to be stronger than hand spun yarn.

(c) Hop-yarn can be one of the possible export oriented brown fibre products. An improved spinning equipment developed by the Coir Board which can be operated manually or with power is being introduced to spin coir yarn of better quality and more suitable as hop yarn.

## [Translation]

## SC/ST Judges in Allahabad High Court

8932. SHRI R.P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the total number of Judges at present in the Allahabad High Court and the number along them belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE : (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : As on 1.5.1986, there were 47 Judges in position in the Allahabad High Court ; out of them 1 belonged to the Scheduled Castes and none to the Scheduled Tribes.

[English]

**Shifting of Petrol/Diesel/Kerosene Depot  
from Raiganj to Haldia Town**

8933. DR. GOLAM YAZDANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the petrol, diesel and kerosene Depot of Raiganj town in West Dinajpur district of West Bengal is going to be shifted to Haldia town ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The shifting of POL depots of IOC and BPC at Raiganj to Malda town (not Haldia town) has become necessary due to various constraints in undertaking their expansion to meet the increasing demand of the area. The depots at Malda have been planned to cater to the POL needs of not only Malda District but also of all other adjoining districts, including West Dinajpur district.

**West German Industry keen to invest  
in West Bengal**

8934. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "West German Industry keen to invest in WB" appearing in the "Business Standard," Calcutta of 14 March, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ;

(c) the further steps Government propose to initiate as a measure of follow-up of the declarations made by the spokesman of the West German Government in exploring the possibilities of setting up new industrial units with FRG's aid and assistance in West Bengal ;

(d) whether it is a fact that the entrepreneurs coming up from West Bengal for various industrial licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act are not being properly encouraged by Government agencies nor are timely permissions being given on their applications ; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof and the reasons therefor ?

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

(c) Government's policy towards import of technology is selective and based on national priorities. However, the initiative for selection of sources of technology is left to the Indian entrepreneurs. They explore the alternative sources of technology, make a techno-economic analysis of the proposed foreign collaboration and select the foreign collaborator whose offer suits them best. Government issues licences/approvals on the proposals on their merits.

(d) and (e). No discrimination is being made by the Government agencies in respect of entrepreneurs coming up from West Bengal for various industrial licences under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. A number of steps have been taken to give approvals within the prescribed time frames and wherever possible, 'One Window Clearance' has been instituted. An Entrepreneurial Assistance Unit has also been set up to assist the entrepreneurs. The number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued to West Bengal during the last few years are as follows :

	Letter of Intent	Industrial Licence
1984	35	93
1985	68	51
1986 (Jan-Feb.)	5	3

**Setting up of industries in backward  
areas of Bihar**

8935. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Bihar have asked the Union Government to set up industries in the backward areas of that State ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in that regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Three applications received from Bihar State Government Undertakings for the grant of letters of intent in backward areas are at various stages of consideration. The details of pending applications are not divulged till the Government have taken a final decision thereon.

**Market Values of Shares of Sunrise Industries**

8936. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that drug and pharmaceutical industries classed under Sunrise Industries with prospects of huge profits are rated as one of the most sound investments ;

(b) whether it is a fact that market values of shares of these Sunrise Industries have been escalating on the eve of the expected announcement of the new National Drug Policy ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such an upward spurt ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Industry has not been classified as Sunrise Industry.

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

**Coal quota for Small Scale Industries in Punjab**

8937. SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH WALIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the quota of coal for small scale industries in Punjab ;

(b) whether full quota has been given to Punjab during the current year ; if not, the percentage of cut for coal for Punjab during the current year ;

(c) whether this cut is uniform for all the States ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for variance ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The quota for rail movement for all the States is fixed by the Railways. The ceiling limit of steam coal of Small Scale Industries in Punjab, as fixed by the Railways, is 220 wagons per month for the current year. In addition coal is supplied by road either from specified sources or from the stockyards depending on availability.

Consumers of steam coal in Punjab have not been able to utilise their full sanctioned rail movement of steam coal during the last 3 years.

(b) to (d). Keeping in view the availability of steam coal as well as the unutilised quotas by various States during 1985, the ceiling limits for 1986 have been scaled down by Railways for all the States including Punjab. The percentage of reduction varies from State to State as the unutilised quota in previous year also varies from State to State.

**Supreme Court Verdict on Shriram Food and Fertilizer Industries**

8938. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Supreme Court has held that the Chairman and Managing Director of Shriram Food and Fertilizer Industries are personally liable for payment of compensation in case of death or injury from the escape of chlorine from the caustic chlorine plant ;

(b) if so, whether similar liabilities will be fixed on others too because of whose negligence accidents including fatal in one form or the other take place ;

(c) whether the verdict of the Supreme Court has been studied and hazardous industries identified in Delhi for shifting outside Delhi ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

**Setting up of Specialised Electronics  
Estate, Science and Technology  
parks and high Technology  
Industries in Delhi**

8939. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up specialised electronics estate, science and technology parks and high technology industries in Delhi ;

(b) the details of Industrial Plan of Delhi and its coordination with the National Capital Region Plan ; and

(c) the measures that are under consideration of the Government for industrial growth providing employment to more people in Delhi ?

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

(a) The Ministry of Science & Technology have held some discussions with the officials of Delhi Administration and teachers of Delhi College of Engineering regarding setting up of Science and technology parks in Delhi.

(b) The Industrial Plan of Delhi lays emphasis on utilising the available and future facilities for setting up high technology/sophisticated industries that require less amount of land, consumer minimal electricity, produce high value added items, are non-pollutant and non-hazardous and employ skilled labour. A composite policy for industrial growth for the National Capital Region is to be evolved based on a three tier system Delhi at the epicentre.

(c) The Delhi Administration has suggested to DDA to dispense with the system of auctioning of industrial accommodation. Rules and procedure for grant of registration to SSI units have been liberalised. For easy transfer to technology, institutes like Tool Room and Training Centre have been set up. More institutes of this nature are planned. Loans on liberal terms are granted through Block loan Scheme and KVI Board. In addition to existing Industrial Estates, plans for setting up more such estates are under execution. To encourage right type of industrial growth, joint ventures

with Government Undertakings or private parties in high technology fields are planned. For growth of entrepreneurship in the informal sector, a Society for Self-Employment has been set up.

[*Translation*]

**Role of Union and State Governments  
in regard to Industrial Projects**

8940. SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH  
TUR :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALLA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether Government are considering make the role of Union Government more effective and reduce restrictions on State Governments in regard to planning and execution of industrial projects ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard ; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented ?

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

(a) to (d). Responsibility of the Central Government vis-a-vis State Governments in regard to industries is demarcated vide entries (7) and (52) of the Union List and entry (24) of the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. The industries so demarcated are :

- (i) Industries declared by Parliament by law to be necessary for the purpose of Defence or for prosecution of war (Entry : 7 of Union List) ;
- (ii) Industries the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest (entry : 52 of Union List) ; and
- (iii) Other Industries subject to the provisions of entries : (7) and (52) of Union List (entry : 24 of State List).

In accordance with the above mentioned provisions, it has been declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union should take under its control the industries specified in the First Schedule.

[*English*]

**Complaint about Generator bought from  
Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited for  
Koyna Hydro-Electric Power  
Project**

8941. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the Koyna Hydro-Electric Power Project two to three generators are generally out of order ;

(b) whether Koyna Hydro-electric Power Project has complained that the generators which were imported for the first phase are in working order but the generators bought from Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited are not working smoothly ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to import foreign technology to tide over the power shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Out of 14 generators, 13 generators were generally in operation during 1985-86.

(b) The 4 × 80 MW units of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited make installed at Stage-III have had some problems. The renovation programme of these units has been drawn up by the Government of Maharashtra and the work has been entrusted to Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. Two units have already been renovated and are under operation. The renovation of the remaining two units is being programmed by the Government of Maharashtra.

(c) The import of foreign technology is considered, as and when, necessary.

**Transfer of L.P.G. Agencies**

8942. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) how many LPG distributorships have been transferred up till now and on what grounds ;

(b) how many requests for such transfers are pending with his Ministry ;

(c) whether some agencies have been transferred on different grounds, if so, how many applications on similar grounds are pending and for how long ; and

(d) the reasons for the delays ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The oil marketing companies have been empowered to decide requests for transfer of distributorships/dealerships from one place to another subject to certain guidelines. So far 26 cases of such transfer have been allowed by IOC in accordance with the guidelines.

(b) and (c). No requests under the prescribed guidelines are pending with this Ministry nor has the location of any agency been transferred on different grounds during the last one year.

(d) Does not arise.

**Steps taken to restrict litigation on trifling matters**

8943. SHRI D.P. JADEJA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to ensure that Government Departments are not hasty in going to court on every trifling matter ;

(b) the details of measures being taken to restrict Government initiating litigation so as to reduce pressure on courts ;

(c) the number of cases pending in Supreme Court where Government have appealed including cases by nationalised banks, etc ;

(d) the steps being taken to direct all related organisations of the Union Government not to enter litigation on frivolous matters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). Under the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961, this Ministry gives advice to Ministries/Departments on legal matters including matters

relating to litigation before all courts. Litigation is initiated or pursued in the light of legal advice. In important matters, opinion of the Law Officers to the Government of India is also obtained. These would tend to reduce the pressure on courts.

(c) Information as regards cases pending in the Supreme Court where Government have appealed is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. This Ministry is not administratively concerned with appeals filed by nationalised banks, etc.

(d) Under the existing practice, all related organisations of the Union Government having fairly large funds, have made their own arrangements for legal advice and litigation. Other related organisations can obtain the advice of this Ministry, through the administrative Ministry concerned. Instructions have also been issued for settlement of disputes outside the framework of courts in regard to disputes between public sector undertakings or between such an undertaking and the Government.

#### **Lack of Orders of BHEL Unit at Hyderabad**

8944. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that public sector undertakings like ONGC and Fertilizer Corporation of India are prescribing unfair specifications for BHEL equipments and exploiting the well-intentioned liberalisation of the import policy ;

(b) whether in view of lack of orders, Hyderabad BHEL units is virtually facing crisis ; and

(c) whether Government propose to direct all Central and State Public Sector undertakings to place orders for their equipments with BHEL instead of importing indigenously manufactured items ?

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

(a) Specifications are prescribed by Public Sector Undertakings keeping in view their requirements.

(b) On the basis of firm orders received, the capacity utilisation of BHEL, Hyderabad during 1986-87 is likely to range from 42% to 83% for major products like oil rigs, compressors, and industrial T.G. sets.

(c) It is Government's policy to ensure maximum utilisation of the indigenous capacity. Import is resorted to only selectively and on merits, depending on the totality of circumstances

#### **Dropping of Controls**

8945. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' of 24 March, 1986 stating the Government are keen to drop redundant controls ;

(b) if so, whether there has been any demand from the industry pointing out the spheres where controls have only contributed in retarding its growth ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether Government contemplate to withdraw all controls or only in spheres where their existence is proving to be counter productive.

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Rationalisation of industrial and licensing policy of streamlining of procedures are a continuous exercise and suggestions in this regard from different sectors of industry keep on coming. These are taken into account while considering measures for further liberalisations of the policy and procedures. However, there is no proposal at present under consideration to withdraw all controls as stated.

#### **Encouraging Self-employment to educated Unemployed by Private Sector**

8946. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether within the ambit of the new 20-Point Programme being formulated, Government are considering to issue instructions to private sector to encourage self-employment to unemployed educated and eligible youths by offering them dealership etc. of their products ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) & (b). A restructuring of the Twenty Point Programme is under consideration for a more effective implementation of the objectives of the programme. Details of the thrust would be available when the programme is finalised.

**Proposal to Abolish Bureau of Public Enterprises**

8947. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to abolish the Bureau of Public Enterprises ; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision, including reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Pollution by cement units in Jagdalpur District**

8948. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the danger of the pollution from two upcoming mini cement plants near Jagdalpur, district headquarters of Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) how these two units have been allowed to be established so close to Jagdalpur town and whether any complaints have been received against these two units by Government ; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Two firms hold registration with the Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD) granted in 1984 for setting up of mini cement plants in Tehsil Jagdalpur, District Bastar, Madhya Pradesh. DGTD granted them registration on the basis of the recommendation of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh. The registration letters issued to them *inter-alia* contain the following condition :—

“Adequate steps shall be taken to the satisfaction of Government to prevent air, water and soil pollution. Further, such anti-pollution measures to be installed should conform to the affluent standards prescribed by the State in which the factory of the Industrial Undertaking is located.”

The Madhya Pradesh Pradushan Niwaran Mandal have informed that consent letters have been issued to these units, that some complaints were received after the receipt of consent letters and that they have revised emission standards laid down in the consent letters. They have also informed that requisite checking will be done to ensure proper functioning of control equipments after the commissioning of the units.

**Indo-Polish Cooperation**

8949. SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-  
DHARI :

SHRI BANWARI LAL  
PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of Indo-Polish Joint Commission on economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation was held in April this year in New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The Indo-Polish Joint Commission on Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation in its 10th Session held in New Delhi on 1-2 April'86 reviewed the existing cooperation and considered the scope for



future cooperation between the two countries in the areas of coal mining, power, commerce, industry and science & technology. Details of the important decisions taken by the Joint Commission in various areas are as under :

1. **Coal Mining and Power :** The Joint Commission reviewed the progress of shaft sinking at Satgram and pootkee-Balihari U.G. projects, and the performance of long-wall equipment at Moonidih U.G. Project. In view of the advance technology in Poland in the electrification of mines, the Indian side posed two mines, and a washery for total electrification using Polish assistance. The Polish side agreed to take up the programme on a time bound basis. The following two new contracts were signed on 1.4.86 :

- (i) Preparation of the project report by Polish experts for the Madhuband-Phularitand U.G. project of 3 mty capacity of coking coal.
- (ii) Technical exchange between CMPDI, India and KOMAG, Poland in U.G. mine mechanisation.

With regard to the Power sector, the Polish side expressed their keen desire to participate in several power projects as well as in modernisation of the existing power houses which were originally set up with Polish equipment, plant and machinery. The Indian side agreed to look into the proposals within the frame work of our policy to use indigenous capacity to the maximum.

**Commerce :** The Commission noted with satisfaction that an agreement between the two countries had been signed to double the volume of trade in real terms by 1990. The possibility of diversification of imports as well as exports were also examined. Both countries also agreed to cooperate in joint ventures in the third countries.

**Science & Technology :** The Commission noted with satisfaction that a bilateral programme of cooperation for the period 1986-88 had been signed in New Delhi. The areas for cooperation including Mining, Coal, Control System for Thermal Power Generators, Plant Cultivation of Linseed Oil Seeds, Machine Tools Industry, Building Materials, Chemicals Industry, Standardization & Quality Control, Science & Technology Information, Instrumentation Futurology & Medicine.

**Industry :** The Commission considered collaboration between the two countries in the areas of non-ferrous metals Industries, electronics manufacture of loaders, cranes, coal mining and washery equipment, harvesters and other agricultural implements and ship building. The Polish side expressed their interest in participating in the modernisation of the Indian Steel Industry and expansion of the Khetri Copper Complex of Hindustan Copper Limited. The Indian side had pressed the transfer of technology for production of Rifampicin.

#### **Barter of Maruti Cars for Engineering Goods**

8950. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :**

**PROF. K.K. TEWARY :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Maruti Udyog Limited is considering a proposal to make available its cars to some foreign countries on a barter basis in exchange of engineering goods ; and

(b) if so, the details of any agreements entered into with other countries indicating the number of Maruti cars to be supplied and the engineering goods to be obtained ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :**  
(a) and (b). Maruti Udyog Limited are negotiating with East European and neighbouring countries for export of Maruti Cars. No final decision has been reached in this regard.

#### **Bad spell of Public Sector Undertakings**

8951. **SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bureau of Public Enterprises has stated that the public sector undertakings are in for a bad spell ;

(b) if so, the basic reasons therefor ; and

(c) the main suggestions of the Bureau of Public Enterprises in this regard ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

#### Profit/Loss by Public Sector Enterprises

8952. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss or profit incurred by Government during each year of Sixth Five Year Plan period and the current year so far due to public sector enterprises ;

(b) whether this loss is met by Revenue collections made through direct and indirect taxes from the common man ;

(c) whether Government have decided that common man may not be punished for the inefficiency of public sector ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in that direction ?

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

(a) The net profits earned or losses incurred by Central Public Enterprises during the Sixth Plan period are given below :—

Year	No. of enterprises	(Rs. in crores)	
		Net profit (+)	Loss (—)
1980-81	168	(—)202.97	
1981-82	188	(+)445.92	
1982-83	193	(+)613.51	
1983-84	201	(+)240.14	
1984-85	207	(+)928.57	

The financial year 1985-86 has just closed and it will be take some more time for the enterprises to finalise their accounts and get them audited. As such the figures for 1985-86 are not available.

(b) to (d). The Central Public Enterprises are not Departments of Government but separate legal entities registered under the *Companies' Act* or set up under Acts of Parliament. As such the question of meeting losses of these enterprises out of revenue collections made through direct and indirect

taxes from the common man normally does not arise. However various steps are being taken by the Government to improve the performance of the Public Enterprises such as regular monitoring of performance, arrangements for captive generation of power wherever considered feasible, provision of balancing facilities, upgradation of technology, modernisation and rehabilitation of plant and equipment, diversification of product mix, training and retraining of personnel, adoption of various cost control and cost reduction measures, and encouragement of workers' participation in management.

#### Proposal to raise capital through public subscription by Public Sector Units

8953. SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to raise capital through public subscription in order to meet the financial needs of some of the public sector units ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to raising of equity capital through public subscriptions. Government have received one such proposal from Maruti Udyog Limited.

(b) As per the existing capital structure of the company, Suzuki Motor Co. Ltd. of Japan hold 26% of the equity of Maruti Udyog Ltd. with an option to increase to 40% within 5 years. The balance of equity is held by Government of India. Maruti Udyog Ltd. have proposed to change the capital structure as follows :

Govt. of India	—	35%
Suzuki Motor Company	—	35%
Public/Financial Institutions	—	30%

No decision has been taken by the Government on the proposal of Maruti Udyog Limited.

**Incentives to Gobar Gas Centres**

8954. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up more Gobar Gas Centres in the country ; and

(b) if so, what additional incentives are proposed to be given for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Telephone Connections in Kerala**

8955. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone connections provided in different districts of Kerala in 1985-86 ; and

(b) the steps taken to clear the back-log ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of telephone connections provided in different Districts of Kerala in 1985-86 is given in the statement below.

(b) There are proposals to open new telephone exchanges and to expand the existing ones wherever feasible to clear the present waiting list, depending upon the availability of resources.

**STATEMENT**

Sr. No.	District	Telephone connections provided during 1985-86
1	2	3
1.	Trivandrum	1,542
2.	Quilon	1,938
3.	Alleppey	1,344
4.	Pathanamthitta	363
5.	Kottayam	1,343

1	2	3
6.	Idukki	346
7.	Ernakulam	2,650
8.	Trichur	1,454
9.	Palghat	1,416
10.	Malappuram	575
11.	Calicut	450
12.	Wynadu	230
13.	Cannanore	2,216
14.	Kasaragod	333
Total :		16,200

[Translation]

**Quarters for P&T Employees in U.P.**

8956. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct quarters for Posts and Telegraphs employees serving in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the names of the places where Government propose to construct such quarters ;

(c) whether land has been acquired from the collector, Azamgarh for constructing quarters for employees working in Azamgarh ; and

(d) if so, the time by which this work is likely to be started and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) The information is furnished in statement-I (Postal) and Statement-II (Telecom.) given below.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

## STATEMENT-I

NAME OF PLACES AT WHICH  
GOVERNMENT PROPOSE TO  
CONSTRUCT QUARTERS FOR  
EMPLOYEES OF DEPARTMENT  
OF POSTS IN UTTAR PRADESH

- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Allahabad  | 9. Kanpur             |
| 2. Lansdowne  | 10. Aligarh           |
| 3. Almora     | 11. Noida (Ghaziabad) |
| 4. Saharanpur | 12. Virbhadrak        |
| 5. Kheri      | (Rishikesh)           |
| 6. Pratapgarh | 13. Didihat           |
| 7. Haldwani   | (Pithoragarh)         |
| 8. Orai       | 14. Lucknow           |
|               | 15. Ballia            |
|               | 16. Pauri             |

## STATEMENT-II

NAMES OF PLACES AT WHICH  
GOVERNMENT PROPOSE TO  
CONSTRUCT QUARTERS FOR  
EMPLOYEES OF DEPARTMENT  
OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS  
IN UTTAR PRADSH

- |              |                        |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. Agra      | 17. Khurja             |
| 2. Allahabad | 18. Lakimpur Kheri     |
| 3. Almora    | 19. Lucknow            |
| 4. Azamgarh  | 20. Maunath Bhanjan    |
| 5. Baraut    | 21. Mirzapur           |
| 6. Bareilly  | 22. Muzaffar Nagar     |
| 7. Bhadohi   | 23. Nainital           |
| 8. Bijnore   | 24. Noida              |
| 9. Dehradun  | 25. Orai               |
| 10. Faizabad | 26. Partapgarh         |
| 11. Haldwani | 27. Pithoragarh        |
| 12. Hamirpur | 28. Rampur             |
| 13. Hathras  | 29. Saharanpur         |
| 14. Jhansi   | 30. Srinagar (Garhwal) |
| 15. Kasganj  | 31. Sultanpur          |
| 16. Khatauli |                        |

[English]

## Export of Graphite Electrodes

8957. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether graphite Electrode Industry is a highly power intensive industry requiring more than 7000 units of electricity to produce one tonne of graphite electrodes ;

(b) whether it is a fact that export of graphite electrodes is indirectly export of power ;

(c) whether the foreign exchange earnings are adequate to compensate the outgo of such enormous power in the shape of graphite electrodes ; and

(d) whether Government propose to ban the export of graphite electrodes in order to save energy for use by industries and farmers ?

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

(b) to (d). It is a fact that Electrodes manufacturing activity is highly power intensive but it meets requirements of very important industries like steel, caustic soda etc. Exports would be possible only when Electrodes Industry could offer their products at competitive prices in international market, and that too after meeting requirements of Indian industry first. There is no proposal to ban the export of Graphite Electrodes.

## Licence for P.T.A. to Picup

8958. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the only licence for P.T.A. in the country has been issued to M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd. and that their actual capacity installed is much larger than approved ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same industry is being selected for P.T.A. project in Uttar Pradesh with M/s Pradeshiya Industrial Investment Corporation of U.P. Ltd. (PICUP) leading to monopoly of such vital raw material ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to minimise monopoly in manufacture of vital petrochemicals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) M/s. Reliance Industries Ltd. are the only company at present to hold an industrial licence for manufacture of P.T.A. for a capacity of 75,000 tonnes/annum. The production of PTA by M/s. Reliance is yet to be established.

(b) & (c). A letter of intent has been granted to M/s. Pradeshiya Industrial and Investment Corporation of U.P. Ltd. (PICUP) for the setting up of an Aromatic Complex at Saleempur in the assisted sector.

Government have no information regarding selection of partner by PICUP.

**Monitoring regarding Number of SC/ST Persons Employed in Different Private Organisations**

8959. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a meeting called by his Ministry with leading industrialists and other representatives of private sector employers in April, 1979, it was decided that a system of regular reporting should be instituted by the Economic Adviser's Office regarding the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes persons as against the total staff in an organization at different levels ;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon so far ; and

(c) the figures collected during the last three years with meaningful break-up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). At a meeting taken by the then Minister of Industry with leading industrialists on 24.4.1979 to consider the matter of providing due share to candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it was, *inter alia*, decided that a system of reporting should be instituted by the Economic Adviser's Office regarding the number of candidates belonging to SC and ST as

against the total staff in various undertakings in the private sector of industry at different levels and this information could be kept confidential by Government.

In pursuance to this decision, the first 'Public Notice' calling for the requisite data as on 1st January, 1979 was issued in August, 1979. The response to the Notice was, however, extremely poor as only five returns were received. No meaningful analysis could hence be carried out in that year. Subsequently in January 1981, a second 'Public Notice' was published requesting for information as on 1st January, 1981. Serious difficulties were again encountered in collection of information as the private sector undertakings generally were not maintaining office records about the caste of their employees and as the furnishing of returns was voluntary.

With its persistent efforts, the Office of Economic Adviser, was able to convince 133 private undertakings to collect the required information from their employees. The information so collected is too meagre to be representative of the entire private sector.

[*Translation*]

**Thermal Power Plants in Rajasthan**

8960. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether proposals to set up thermal power plants in joint sector are under the consideration of Government to remove the power shortage in Rajasthan and if so, the number of thermal power plants proposed to be set up ;

(b) whether there is also a proposal to set up such thermal power plant in Chittorgarh where many cement factories are located ; and

(c) if so, the time by which approval is likely to be recorded ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) There has been a suggestion to set up a thermal power plant at Dholpur, in the joint sector. The feasibility report for this project, which envisages installation of two units of 210 MW in Stage I, is being techno-economically examined in the Central Electricity Authority.

(b) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Memorandum from Bokajan Cement Corporation Employees' Union**

8961. SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from "Bokajan Cement Corporation Employees, Union" ;

(b) if so, the contents thereof ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the production of cement declined has and the quality deteriorated gradually ;

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to raise production ; and

(e) whether Government will look into the grievances of the employees for redressal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a), (b) & (e). Bokajan Cement Corporation Employees' Union had submitted a charter of demands dated 31.12.85 to the Management of Cement Corporation, containing 17 demands, the main demand being promotion after every 3 years' service. A copy of this charter of demands has also been sent to Government. This is a matter essentially for the Management of the Cement Corporation of India to settle and they are doing the needful.

(c) & (d). The Cement Corporation has stated that production at Bokajan Unit has shown steady increase as per details below, excepting a marginal decrease during 1985-86 due to power shortage which matter has been taken up by the Corporation with the State Electricity Board. The quality of cement produced at the Unit continues to conform to ISI specifications.

Year	Production of Bokajan Unit (in lakh tonnes)
1982-83	1.57
1983-84	1.68
1984-85	1.77
1985-86	1.73

[Translation]

**Power Generation Target in Uttar Pradesh**

8962. SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :  
SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government and Uttar Pradesh Electricity Board had laid down target for generation of power for 1985 ;

(b) if so, the details of the targets so laid down ?

(c) the reasons for not achieving the target ; and

(d) the remedial measures taken by the Union Government and the U.P. Electricity Board in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). A power generation target of 13535 million units was fixed for Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board during 1985-86. The actual generation was 12335 million units.

(c) The shortfall in achievement was mainly on account of unscheduled outages of thermal units and less inflows in hydel reservoirs.

(d) Renovation and modernisation of thermal power stations has been undertaken under the centrally-sponsored renovation scheme. Assistance was also provided for recommissioning of the fire-affected units at Obra.

[English]

**Progress in setting up of family courts**

8963. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER  
JAIN :  
SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-  
NAIK :

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

(a) the progress made in establishment of family courts in the various States ; and

(b) the progress made in Speedy disposal of the cases pending in family courts in these States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) A family court has been set up at Jaipur which started functioning from January, 86.

(b) As on 1.5.86, 1241 cases have been instituted at the Family Court at Jaipur out of which 315 have since been disposed of.

#### Damage in Raichur Thermal Power Station

8964. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the first unit of 210 MW of the Raichur Thermal Power Station has suffered damaged caused by an accident on 18 March, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the reasons of the accident and damage ; and

(c) the time likely to be taken for the repair of the damaged unit and the loss suffered in terms of money ?

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

(b) The accident occurred on over-pressurisation of tunnels of cooling water system as a result of inadvertant closure of butterfly valve at the inlet of cooling water tower when air vents and the manholes of the tunnels were closed. Out of the 4 tunnels, three got damaged.

(c) After repairs to the tunnels, unit I is expected to generate power from May, 1986. The cost of rectification of the tunnels for Units I and II has been presently estimated at Rs. 94 lakhs.

#### Codification of Personal Laws

8965. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for codification of the personal laws

governing people belonging to different religious in the country before adopting uniform civil code ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : No, Sir. There is no specific proposal before the Government at present.

#### Unfair Trade Practices

8966. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission is examining about 60 cases of unfair trade practices for violation of Section 36(A) of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act ;

(b) if so, details therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the operations of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission are handicapped due to limited resources and manpower ; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed to strengthen consumer interests through Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). The MRTTP Commission has instituted enquiries in respect of 61 cases of unfair trade practices during the period 1.4.1985 to 31.3.1986. The details of these cases are given in the statement below. Suitable steps are taken, as and when considered necessary, to enable the MRTTP Commission to discharge its functions effectively.

#### STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Respondent(s)	Nature of Allegation	Present Position
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	M/s. Goldmine Pressure Cooker, Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice of issue of misleading Advertisement to the effect that the distributors would exchange New Pressure Cooker with any old cooker of any make and offer of gifts.	Disposed

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
2.	M/s. Indian Communication Net Work Ltd., New Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice of misleading advertisement regarding the cost of Swiss Precision Typewriter and installation charges.	Disposed
3.	M/s. Vaish Bros, New Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding an exhibition-cum-sale of garments on discount 40%.	—do—
4.	M/s. Snowwhite Clothiers New Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding offering of discount upto 50% on readymade garments.	Under Consideration
5.	M/s. Vasudev Bros. New Delhi. M/s. Saree Room, New Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding offering of discount upto 50% on sale of Garden Silk Sarees.	—do—
6.	M/s. Kapur Fabrics, New Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding offering of discounts ranging from 20% to 50% on the sale of fabrics.	Disposed
7.	M/s. Priyanka, Calcutta.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding offering of super prizes to the winner of lucky draw conducted by it.	—do—
8.	M/s. Ashoka Carpets, New Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding offering of discount upto 50% on the sale of various brands of carpets.	—do—
9.	M/s. Bajaj Electricals, Bombay.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding holding of contest and offer of prizes for promotion of its sales.	Under Consideration
10.	M/s. New Height, Bombay.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding claims made by it about use of its services.	—do—
11.	M/s. National Products, Bangalore.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding holding of contest "Know your bombay City Fun/test and offering of prizes.	Disposed
12.	M/s. Rajan Textiles, New Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding discount sale upto 50% on textile goods.	—do—
13.	M/s. Union Carbide India Ltd., New Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding organisation of a special gift offer for its product "National Cinema Carbons".	Under Consideration



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
14.	M/s. Bata India Ltd., Calcutta.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding holding of Bubble Gummer Contest.	Under Consideration
15.	Shri Ravind Jind, New Delhi. Mrs. Shashi Chowdhary, New Delhi. M/s. Ravi Kamal Aggarwal, Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding offer of Festival discounts upto 40% on pure silk Sarees and other textile goods.	Disposed
16.	M/s. Heera Silk House, Hyderabad.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding discount sale of its products.	—do—
17.	M/s. Dayal Novelties, Hyderabad. M/s. Dayal's Enterprises, Hyderabad. M/s. H.S. Dayal's, Hyderabad.	—do—	—do—
18.	M/s. MECO-Tronics Pvt. Ltd., Madras.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding holding Bumper Prize Contest.	Under Consideration
19.	M/s. Vijay International Products, Delhi. M/s. Narendra and Co., Dehradun.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding sale of products without proper authorisation from competent authority.	—do—
20.	M/s. Mc-Dowell and Co., Ltd., New Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding organising contest called "Thrill Movie Bonanza" contest.	—do—
21.	M/s. Sheri Louise Slimming Centre Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding claims made by it for weight-loss without any side effects and without requiring the use of drugs and exercises.	—do—
	M/s. N.G.G. International Inc., Bombay.		
	M/s. Sheri Louise Slimming Centre, Bombay.		
	Mr. N.G. Coradia, (Individual Capacity), Bombay.		
	M/s. Canberra Investment and Trading Compay Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.		
	M/s. Sosangir Trading and Investment Company Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.		
	M/s. Malda Investment and Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.		
	M/s. Came Investment and Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bambay.		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
22.	M/s. Inter-Shoppe, New Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding organising discount sale.	Under Consi- deration
23.	M/s. Radium Chemicals Works Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding issue of misloading advertisement making tall claims about the efficacy of its medicine.	— do —
24.	M/s. Bengal Lamps, Calcutta.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding organising a prize coupon scheme in the matter of sale of bulbs from 25 W to 100 W.	Disposed
25.	M/s. Trilok Chand Mahajan, New Delhi.	Misleading advertisement regarding discount sale of textile goods.	— do —
26.	M/s. Premier Irrigation Equipment Ltd., M/s. Premier Tubes, Secunderabad.	Misleading representation about use of trade mark, standard.	Under Consi- deration
27.	M/s. Glaxo Laboratories India Ltd., Bombay.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding offer of gifts of free sparking stainless steel bown on the pur- chase of 2 tins of Farex.	— do —
28.	M/s. Tilaknagar Distilleries and Industries Ltd., Bombay.	Unfair Trade Practice of making a false or misleading representa- tion concerning the need for or the usefulness of the drinks.	— do —
	M/s. Phipson and Co. Ltd., Calcutta.		
	M/s. Mc-Dowell and Co. Ltd., Madras.		
	M/s. Herbertson Ltd., Bombay.		
29.	M/s. Parle Products Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	Unfair Trade Practice of orga- nising a contest known as “Poppins Spell-a-prize contest.	— do —
30.	M/s. Food Specialities of India Ltd., New Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding offer of free gifts of cold coffee shaker on purchase of its products.	— do —
31.	M/s. Novex, New Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice of organi- sing discount sale of textile goods.	Disposed
32.	M/s. Oswal Agro Mills Ltd., New Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice relating to holding of a contest known as “Oasis Ghar Apna Such Sapna” contest.	Under Consi- deration

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
33.	M/s. Pieco Electronics and Electricals Ltd., Calcutta.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding use of trade mark "Philips" on TV Sets marketed by it.	Under Consideration
34.	M/s. Music and Voice, Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding offer of gifts for sale of its products.	Disposed
35.	M/s. Ganesh Products Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding holding a contest known as Ganesh Syrup an Auto Gift Scheme.	Under Consideration
36.	M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd., Bombay.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding representation about the manufacturer of the Medicine.	—do—
	M/s. Capsulation Services Ltd., Bombay.		
37.	M/s. DIMS Twentieth Century Publication, New Delhi,	Unfair Trade practice relating to organising discount sales of books.	—do—
38.	M/s. Gazzaz Collections, Bangalore.	Unfair Trade Practice relating to organising discount sales of garments.	—do—
39.	M/s. Kothari Chemicals, Kanpur.	Unfair Trade Practice of holding a Lottery Scheme known as "Taste Your Way to Fortune"	—do—
40.	M/s. Food Specialities of India Ltd., New Delhi.	Misleading representation about the weight of contents of Maggi Ketchup.	—do—
41.	M/s. Lakhan Pal National Ltd. Baroda.	Misleading representation about the collaboration for Novino Batteries.	—do—
42.	M/s. Novopan India Ltd., Hyderabad.	Misleading Advertisement about the claims made about its products.	—do—
43.	M/s. Khaitan Electricals Ltd., Calcutta.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding offer of gifts on purchase of its fans.	—do—
	M/s. Shreepati Distributors Ltd., New Delhi.		
	M/s. Sushil Electricals, Delhi.		
	M/s. A.R. Electricals, Delhi.		
	M/s. Sanjoy Electricals, Delhi.		
	M/s. Endu Electricals, Delhi.		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
44.	M/s. India Book House, Bombay.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding holding of contest known as "Man of Year Contest"	Under Consideration
45.	M/s. Aurofood Pvt. Ltd., Pondicherry.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding holding of contest known as True Household Jackpot contest.	—do—
46.	M/s. I.T.C., Calcutta.	Unfair Trade Practice of Holding a contest known as "Made for Each Other Contest."	—do—
47.	Suchita Industries, Bangalore.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding claims made about its products namely Tiny Care Nappies.	—do—
48.	M/s. Meera Metal Industries, Bombay.	Unfair Trade Practice of holding a contest and offering prizes.	—do—
49.	M/s. Jassabhai Shah, Bombay.	Unfair Trade Practice of Organising special textile sales and offering goods at reduced prices.	—do—
50.	M/s. British Physical Laboratories, Bangalore.	Unfair Trade Practice of Making mis-representation about its collaboration regarding manufacture of its electronics products.	—do—
51.	M/s. Amit Traders, New Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice relating to holding of a contest.	—do—
52.	M/s. Brooke Bond India Ltd., Calcutta.	Unfair Trade Practice relating to holding of a contest known as Brooke Bond Green Label Cine Stars contest.	—do—
53.	M/s. Wings Wear Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice of offering prizes by draw of lots for promotion of its sale.	—do—
54.	M/s. KMP Oils Industries Ltd., Calcutta.	Unfair Trade Practice of holding a contest "Lakhan Ke han Apke Nam"	—do—
55.	M/s. Govind Jha, New Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding organising of discount sales of textile goods.	—do—
56.	M/s. Gupta Ji and Co., Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice of organising discount sale known as "Bhartiya Nilami Yojna Sale".	—do—
57.	M/s. Orson Electronics Ltd., Bombay.	Unfair Trade Practice relating to false brand name.	—do—
58.	M/s. Wiltech India Ltd., Bangalore.	Unfair Trade Practice relating to organising a Scheme known as "Win a Prize Scheme".	—do—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
59.	M/s. Kocher Oil Mills Ltd., Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding organising a contest known as "Pakwan Sure Prize Contest".	Under Consideration
60.	M/s. Gift Emporium, New Delhi.	Unfair Trade Practice regarding to offer of Gifts for promotion of its sales.	— do —
61.	M/s. Audiotronics and Business System Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.  M/s. Silver Audio System Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore.	Unfair Trade Practice of supply of substandards products namely "Silver Chromoprint-E-20".	— do —

#### Outages in Thermal Power Plants

8967. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGARHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment to know the extent to which the outages in thermal power plants in the country have hampered their capacity utilisation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The assessment reveals that PLF of thermal power stations is mainly dependent on forced outages, partial unavailability and system conditions. The actual values of different types of outages/unavailabilities and corresponding value of PLF as per reviews carried out during the last three years, of thermal power stations are as below :

Particulars	Year		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (Tentative)
Capacity (MW)	23825.5	26460	29259
Generation (Gwh)	86535	98770	114120
Planned			
Maintenance (%)	11.25	9.94	8.54
Forced outage (%)	24.07	24.19	17.86
Operating			
Availability (%)	64.68	65.87	73.6
Plant Load			
Factor (%)	47.9	50.1	52.4
Partial unavailability, Non-utilisation due to low load and backing down (%)	16.78	15.77	21.2

Various measures have been taken for improving the plant load factor. These include assistance to State Electricity Boards, etc. for taking plant betterment programmes, visit of task forces and roving teams to identify the weak areas and prepare time-bound programme for rectification, implementation of Centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation scheme.

#### Transmission and Distribution Losses by State Electricity Boards

8968. SHRI R.S. MANE :

SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what are the comparative transmission and distribution losses suffered by the State Electricity Boards, State-wise ;

(b) whether such loss by the Maharashtra State Electricity Board is the lowest ;

(c) whether Maharashtra Electricity Board has undertaken a scheme for renovation and maintenance of old power stations in the State and also to improve the plant load factor with Central assistance ; and

(d) if so, the nature of assistance assured to Maharashtra and the target fixed for achievements, with the time schedule ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The power transmission and distribution losses of different State Electricity Boards during the year 1980-81 to 1984-85 are given in the statement below.

(c) and (d) A total amount of about Rs. 29.6 crores has been approved as Central assistance for the four thermal stations in Maharashtra under the Centrally sponsored Renovation and modernisation programme against which, during 1985-86, Rs. 2.79 crores were actually released. The renovation and modernisation programme which is expected to be completed within 3 to 4 years is likely to increase the plant load factor of the stations covered under this scheme in Maharashtra by about 5%.

## STATEMENT

SEB/Department	Percentage T & D losses including unaccounted commercial losses (such as pilferage etc.)				
	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85*
1. Assam	19.32	21.31	21.46	29.92	20.00
2. Andhra Pradesh	22.55	23.41	23.58	21.38	21.23
3. Bihar	22.07	23.14	22.16	22.21	23.14
4. Gujarat	19.78	18.93	20.82	21.68	24.19
5. Haryana	22.63	19.76	19.27	19.56	21.81
6. Himachal Pradesh	19.34	17.30	19.05	18.78	21.04
7. Jammu and Kashmir	48.05	44.68	40.26	40.38	36.00
8. Karnataka	24.58	21.98	21.64	20.98	22.00
9. Kerala	14.86	15.19	20.56	28.25	25.00
10. Maharashtra	16.21	15.30	15.22	14.84	14.50
11. Madhya Pradesh	22.33	22.57	21.11	19.45	19.15
12. Meghalaya	9.08	8.04	7.07	6.10	7.20
13. Orissa	19.19	18.97	18.09	17.99	18.00
14. Punjab	19.58	19.95	19.77	17.03	16.98
15. Rajasthan	26.59	25.40	26.15	25.29	25.25
16. Tamil Nadu	19.12	18.51	18.53	18.75	18.36
17. Uttar Pradesh	15.64	18.67	18.70	18.21	19.00
18. West Bengal	13.68	16.24	19.39	20.54	17.80

Note (1) : \*Provisional

(2) : The lower T & D loss figure in respect of Meghalaya is due to bulk sale of energy at HT level to the neighbouring States.

**Petrochemical complex in Assam**

8969. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether a proposal has been mooted to set up another petrochemical complex in Assam to utilise the vast resources of free and associated gas in the area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : A proposal to set up a new petrochemical complex in Assam to utilise the gas available in that state was mooted by the Assam Industrial Development Corporation, an undertaking of the Government of Assam in December 1984.

**Growth Centres in all districts during  
1986-87**

8970. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to balance regional development and announced that all districts would be covered by growth centres during the current financial year ; and

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

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

(a) The Central Government have announced a Scheme for development of infrastructural facilities in one or two identified growth centres in 'No-Industry Districts' only. Under this scheme, Central Assistance would be given to the State Governments to the extent of 1/3rd of infrastructural development cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores per 'No-Industry District'.

(b) As there is no 'No-Industry District' in the State of Tamil Nadu, it is not covered under the Scheme.

**Industrial growth centres for balanced  
regional development**

8971. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to take up with State Governments the setting up of industrial growth centres for promoting balance regional development ;

(b) if so, whether Government have formulated any scheme in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereon ?

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

(a) to (c). The Central Government have announced a Scheme for development of infrastructural facilities in one or two identified growth centres in 'No-Industry Districts' only. Under this scheme, Central

Assistance would be given to State Government to the extent of 1/3rd of infrastructural development cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores per 'No-Industry District'.

Ten States have identified forty-one Growth Centres in thirty four 'No-Industry Districts'. A list of growth centres is given in the Statement below.

**STATEMENT**

**APPROVED GROWTH CENTRES FOR  
DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUC-  
TURAL FACILITIES IN 'NO  
INDUSTRY DISTRICTS'**

Name of the State/ Union Territory and Districts		Growth Centre
(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>1. RAJASTHAN</b>		
1.	Sirohi	1. Abu Rood
		2. Pindwara
2.	Jaisalmer	3. Pokaran
		4. Sanu Ramgarh
3.	Churu	5. Churu
		6. Ratangarh
4.	Barmer	7. Balotra
		8. Barmer
<b>2. ORISSA</b>		
5.	Balasore	9. Balasore
6.	Phulbani	10. Manmunda
7.	Bolangir	11. Bolangir
<b>3. UTTAR PRADESH</b>		
8.	Banda	12. Bargarh
9.	Jaunpur	13. Satrahiya
10.	Jalaun	14. Orai
11.	Fatehpur	15. Malwan
12.	Kanpur Dehat	16. Jainpur
13.	Hamirpur	17. Sumerpur
14.	Sultanpur	18. Tikariya
		19. Trisundi
<b>4. KARNATAKA</b>		
15.	Bidar	20. Bidar
		21. Humnabad

(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>5. MADHYA PRADESH</b>		
16. Bhind		22. Malanpur
17. Mandla		23. Manheri
18. Jhabua		24. Meghnagar
19. Dhar		25. Pithampur
20. Panna		26. Purena
21. Rajgarh		27. Pillukhedhi
<b>6. BIHAR</b>		
22. Bhojpur		28. Arrah
23. Khagaria		29. Khagaria
24. Purnia		30. Purnia
<b>7. MAHARASHTRA</b>		
25. Gadchiroli		31. Kotgal-Navegaon Complex
<b>8. WEST BENGAL</b>		
26. Jalpaiguri		32. Raninagar
27. Cooch Behar		33. Cooch Behar
28. Darjeeling		33. Bagdogra
29. Malda		35. Malda
30. Bankura		36. Bishnupur
<b>9. TRIPURA</b>		
31. West Tripura		37. Sokerkote
32. North Tripura		38. Dharmanagar
33. South Tripura		39. Takmacherra
<b>10. NAGALAND</b>		
34. Tuensang		40. Longlak
		41. Noklak

#### Power Tariff for Industries

8972. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the power tariff varies from State to State ;

(b) if so, what steps will be taken by the Union Government to have a uniform power tariff ;

(c) which are the States have the lower power tariff ;

(d) whether the variation of power tariff for industries from State to State will affect the cost of production of these industries ; and

(e) if so, whether a common power tariff is proposed to be introduced for industries ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e). Power tariff varies from State to State. The estimated average rates of realisation in case of Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Punjab and Meghalaya are comparatively lower than those obtaining the other States. The cost of power is one of the factors which can affect the cost of production of an industry. However, under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the power to fix tariff for various categories of consumers is vested in the State Electricity Boards.

#### Production of oil from coal

8973. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme for undertaking any project for production of oil from coal ;

(b) the action taken on the report of the J.C. Ghosh Committee in this respect ; and

(c) the recommendations of the Chakravarty Committee and Sidhu Committee with regard to the same and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). The J.C. Ghosh Committee (1956) and the Chakravarty Panel (1977) made proposals for production of liquid fuels from coal. Due to resource constraints and adverse economics the proposals were not implemented. The Sidhu Committee (1984) made recommendations on conversion of coal to gaseous and liquid fuels. Coal samples have been got tested for their suitability for gasification. A per-feasibility study report on production of synthetic oil from coal was presented to the Govt. of India in January 1986. The report was 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. The Govt. have not taken up any scheme so far for coal to oil conversion.

**Clearance to New Power Projects of Karnataka**

8974. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has sent proposal to the Union Government to set up same new power projects in the State to meet the growing demand of power ;

(b) whether the establishment of these new power projects is awaiting clearance from the Union Government ;

(c) if so, the steps taken for giving clearance to those new power projects ; and

(d) the details of the new power projects proposed to be set up in Karnataka ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). The following scheme reports were received from Karnataka in 1985 :

S. No.	Project	Installed Capacity (MW)	Estimated cost (Rs. crores)
1.	Gas Turbines at Bangalore	120	59.0
2.	D.G. Sets	17.7	50.8
3.	Mangalore	420	445.0
4.	Raichur Extn. Unit 4	210	178.3 225.1 (revised)
5.	Katla and Palna Div. Schemes		8.13

Schemes at S. Nos. (1) and (2) have been accorded techno-economic clearance by the Central Electricity Authority and await investment approval of the Planning Commission ; supply of fuel oil is yet to be tied up. The Schemes at S. Nos. (3) and (4) are under appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority and can be cleared after the

necessary inputs have been tied and necessary details received from the State authorities. The Scheme at S. No. (5) involves inter-State aspects and its aspects and its examination can be taken up only after resolution of inter-State aspects.

**Establishment of paper plants in Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj Districts in Orissa**

8975. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj districts in Orissa are ideally located for the establishment of paper plants ;

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to explore the possibility of setting up paper plants in these two districts ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Government of Orissa, Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj Districts do not have any special advantage so far as timber of bamboo based paper plants are concerned. Although there are forest areas in both these Districts, the timber is not suitable for making paper grade pulp. There is also a ban on felling of timber in Mayurbhanj District. However, sabai grass which is grown in some areas of Mayurbhanj District is a possible source for paper pulp. Based on this, one paper plant of 15 tonnes per day capacity, under the name and style of M/s. Konarak Paper and Industries Ltd., has been set up at Jharia in Mayurbhanj District which has already gone into commercial production. There are no other proposals for setting up paper plants in these two Districts. Setting up of units for manufacture of writing, printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residues, wastes and bagasse has been de-licensed and entrepreneurs are free to set up capacity for these items subject to the fulfilment of the conditions laid down.

**Campaign to motivate entrepreneurs by NSIC**

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

(a) whether the National Small Indus-

tries Corporation has launched some campaigns to motivate small entrepreneurs to develop small scale industries ;

(b) if so, the details of the various campaigns ; and

(c) the methods by which the Corporation reaches out to the people particularly those who are desirous of setting up small scale industries in rural areas ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The Corporation conducts motivational campaigns in various parts of the country for educating the entrepreneurs about the facilities the Corporation extends for setting up the small scale units ; and the benefits of participation in the Government Purchase Programme by registering the small scale units with the Corporation under its Single Point Registration Scheme. The entrepreneurs are also apprised of the marketing facilities—Internal Marketing Export. and the Raw Material Assistance Programme of the Corporation.

(b) The details of the campaigns held during the year 1985-86 are given in the statement below.

(c) Initially, press advertisement are issued in the local press. During the campaigns, representatives of the Small Scale Industries Association/Trade are invited and the concerned offices such as DIC, SISI, are associated, and efforts are made to accept the applications for Hire Purchase/Government Purchase Registration on the spot to cut short the delays. Further, the Branch Managers have been delegated powers to process the applications at their level. The aim is to take the services of the Corporation at the door-steps of the intending entrepreneurs.

#### STATEMENT

The National Small Industries Corporation organised campaigns at the following places during the year 1985-86 for motivation of entrepreneurs for registration of Small Scale Units under the Single point Registra-

tion Scheme, and extension of hire purchase assistance :

WESTERN		NORTHERN	
1.	Aurangabad	26.	Bhraich
2.	Nasik	27.	Kanpur
3.	Nagpur	28.	Rampur
4.	Thane	29.	Haldwani
5.	Ratnagiri	30.	Varanasi
6.	Jamnagar	31.	Meerut
7.	Surat	32.	Rai Barelli
8.	Durg	33.	Jaipur
9.	Satna	34.	Ambala Cantt.
		35.	Jammu
EASTERN		SOUTHERN	
10.	Jamshedpur	36.	Pondicherry
11.	Dhanbad	37.	Bangalore
12.	Bhagapur	38.	Coimbatore
13.	Samastipur	39.	Madras
14.	Howrah	40.	Virudhunagar
15.	Durgapur	41.	Tenkasi
16.	Siliguri	42.	Kevilpatty
17.	Sambalpur	43.	Trichy
18.	Puri	44.	Palghat
19.	Raigarh	45.	Malappuram
20.	Port Blain	46.	Trichur
		47.	Calicut
		48.	Hyderabad
NORTH EASTERN			
21.	Agartala		
22.	Imphal		
23.	Guhati		
24.	Silchar		
25.	Aijwal		

**Ex-Fera Companies in Drug Industry**

8977. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ex-FERA companies in the drug industry ; and

(b) the percentage of Indian equity in each of these companies ?

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

(a) Since the promulgation of 1987 Drug Policy, 21 drug companies, by diluting their foreign equity, have ceased to be FERA companies.

(b) Details to the extent available are given in the statement below.

**STATEMENT**

S. No.	Name of the Company	Existing % age of Foreign Equity
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Anglo French	40
*2.	M/s. Indian Schering	
*2.	M/s. Nicolas of India	39.95
4.	M/s. Carter Wallace	40
5.	M/s. C.E. Flford	40
6.	M/s. Abbott Laboratories	40
7.	M/s. Eskayef Ltd.	40
8.	M/s. Suhrid Geigy	NIL
9.	M/s. Geoffrey Manners	40
10.	M/s. Parke Davis	40
11.	M/s. Warner Hindustan	40
12.	M/s. Hindustan Ciba Gie of India Ltd.	40
13.	M/s. Infar India Ltd.	40

1	2	3
14.	M/s. May and Baker (I) Ltd.	40
15.	M/s. Glaxo Laboratories	40
16.	M/s. Hoechst Pharmaceuticals	40
17.	M/s. Whiffens India Ltd.	Since merged into Rallis
18.	M/s. Merind	40
19.	M/s. Burroughs Wellcome and Co.	40
20.	M/s. Richardson Hindustan	40
21.	M/s. Uni-Sankyo	39.99

\*Since merged into one company. i.e. M/s. Nicholas Labs

**Publication of laws relating to Women**

8978. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to publish a book containing all laws of social justice, particularly relating to women ;

(b) if not, the reason therefor ; and

(c) if so, when this work is expected to be published and the languages in which it is proposed to be published ?

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

(b) All Acts passed by Parliament are published in the Gazette of India as soon as they receive the assent of the President. They are also published from time to time in the form of revised editions and when there is a demand for copies of such Acts or when they are amended. In addition, such Acts are published in the India Code subject-wise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Roster System for Promotions in Offices  
of Telecommunications Department  
in Andhra Pradesh**

8979. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in Andhra Pradesh, Roster system for promotions for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not so far been implemented in the Telecommunications Department ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the percentage of post reserved for SC/ST which has not been filled up so far in the offices of Telecommunications Department in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :  
(a) Roster System is being followed.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The percentages of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which has not been filled up so far in Andhra Pradesh in the Telecommunications Department, are nil in Scheduled Caste and 3.4% in Scheduled Tribes.

**Setting up of Telephone Exchanges in  
Palghat District, Kerala**

8980. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up some more telephone exchanges in the Palghat district during the Seventh Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) It has been planned to open a 25 line small automatic exchange at Ongall-ur in Palghat district. However proposals for setting up more such exchanges may also be considered depending upon their financial viability, availability of requisite demand and exchange units. Three small automatic exchanges have also been opened at Thiruvagapura, Adiperanda and Panananna in 1985-86.

**Teleprinter Facilities in Districts  
of Kerala**

8981. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any districts in Kerala which do not have teleprinter facilities at present ;

(b) if so, the names of such districts ; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide teleprinter facilities in such districts ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Cases Pending in Supreme Court in which  
Union/State Government made party**

8982. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending in the Supreme Court as on 1 April, 1986 ;

(b) the number of cases out of those cases filed by the Union Government and the number of cases filed by State Governments separately ;

(c) the number of cases in which the Union Government has been made a party ; and

(d) the number of cases in which various State Governments have been made a party ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) As intimated by the Registry of the Supreme Court 39,943 regular hearing matters, 39,450 admission matters and 55,711 miscellaneous matters are pending as on 1.4.1986.

(b) to (d). The Registry of the Supreme Court does not maintain separate records of cases filed by the Union Government or by the State Government or where the Union Government or the State Government has been made a party.

**Incentives to export oriented industries**

8983. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :

SHRI R.S. MANE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the adverse balance of trade the country is facing at present, Government propose to give incentives to industries which would be producing more for exports ;

(b) whether any scheme has been formulated in this regard ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) what has been the performance of industries which are already engaged in exports during the last three years with cause for fall in their quantum of production, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). With a view to promoting exports, export processing zones have been set up in selected areas in the country. There are 6 export processing zones at Kandla, Bombay, Cochin, Madras, Falta (West Bengal) and NOIDA (UP). Besides a scheme for setting up 100% export-oriented units has been in operation for the past few years. In the case of 100% export-oriented units and also in the case of units set up in export-processing zones

various incentives and concessions have been granted. The facilities granted to export processing zone units and 100% export-oriented units are spelt out in Appendix-15 and 23 respectively of the Import and Export Policy (1985-88).

Details of exports achieved by the existing two units of Kandla free trade zones and Santa Cruz Export Processing Zones during the past four years are as under :

	KAFZ (Rs. in crores)	SEEPZ (Rs. in crores)
1982-83	142.44	54.37
1983-84	107.30	88.62
1984-85	238.75	95.83
1985-86	238.00	84.49

The other 4 export processing zones are under various stages of development. In the case of 100% export-oriented units, the export performance over the past four years is as follows :

1982-83	Rs. 38.86 crores
1983-84	Rs. 66.66 crores
1984-85	Rs. 118.12 crores
1985-86	Rs. 120.48 crores (till 31.12.1985)

[Translation]

**Approval of Electrification of Villages in Rajasthan**

8984. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in Rajasthan for which Rural Electrification Corporation has given its approval for electrification on the proposal sent by the State Government for rural electrification ; and

(b) if no such approval has been given, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Rural Electrification Corporation has approved schemes of loan assistance to cover electrification of 20,301 villages in Rajasthan.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Production of Oxytetracycline by IDPL**

8985. SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited is producing Oxy-tetracycline ;

(b) whether Doxycycline is produced from Oxytetracycline ;

(c) whether IDPL is licensed to produce Doxycycline ;

(d) the value of plant and machinery installed by IDPL for this project ;

(e) the production of IDPL for this drug during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(f) the total production of this drug and total import in the country during the last three years, year-wise ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The value of IDPL's plant and machinery (Gross block) as on 31.3.85 was as under :

	Rs./Lakhs
(i) Oxytetracycline	42.49
(ii) Doxycycline	115.02

(e) IDPL's production during each of the last three years was as under :

	(In tonnes)		
	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (Provi- sional)
(i) Oxytetracycline Hcl.	20.9	49.1	58.60
(ii) Oxytetracycline pure base	—	0.1	—
(ii) Doxycycline	—	—	—

(f) Total production and import of the drug in the country during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 were as under :

(In tonnes)

	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	Prod.	Imp.	Prod.	Imp.	Prob.	Imp.
Oxytetracycline	119.57	40.95	104.99	23.03	135.60	3.37
Doxycycline	3.08	1.81	1.66	0.030	4.32	0.005

**Contract for Construction of Hydel Power House and High Dam in Narmada Sagar Project**

8986. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether 23 foreign companies are in race to get a contract for the construction of a giant hydel power house and high concrete dam in the ambitious Narmada Sagar Project ;

(b) if so, the names of those companies; and

(c) whether Indian companies are not competent to take up the job ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indian Companies are competent to take up the job.

**Post Offices in the Country**

8987. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the different categories of post offices and their number in each State and Metropolitan cities and Municipal Corporations ;

(b) the average number of house-holds

and persons a post-office services in each of the States ;

(c) the number of post offices at the end of the Sixth Plan in each State, Metropolitan cities and Municipal Corporations and proposed number of post offices by the end of Seventh Plan in these States and cities ;

(d) the percentage increase in the number of post offices from Fifth and Sixth Plans ; and

(e) the average income and expenditure per post office in rural areas and urban areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a), (b) and (c). The information is being collected from different Postal Circles and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The number of post offices in the country increased by 10.60% between the end of Fifth Plan and the end of Sixth Plan periods.

(e) The accounts of the Department are not maintained separately for urban and rural areas. On a general basis the position is that in urban areas the revenue earned by a post office should be equal to atleast the cost of running it. In normal rural areas, initially post offices are subsidised in each case, the maximum permissible subsidy being equal to 75% of the cost of running the post offices. This subsidy is increased upto 90% in the case of post offices opened in backward and tribal areas.

[*Translation*]

**Setting up of Testing Centre for Telephone Exchange in Tonk, Rajasthan**

8988. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the place where a testing centre for telephone exchange constructed with indigenous technology is proposed to be set up in Rajasthan and the number of lines to be provided therein ;

(b) whether any survey has ever been conducted in Tonk District of Rajasthan for this purpose and whether Government propose to provide the benefit of this indigenous technology to the people of Tonk District ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise in view of reply at (a) above.

[*English*]

**Price fixation of Sodium Salicylate**

8989. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sodium Salicylate is being produced in the country ;

(b) if so, the production during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) whether his Ministry has fixed the price of the same ; and

(d) if so, the price fixed per Kg. ?

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

(b) Production of Sodium Salicylate is not monitored in my Ministry.

(c) and (d). No price has been fixed by Government for Sodium Salicylate.

**Promotion of Engineers in Department of Telecommunications**

8990. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the case of promotion from Assistant Engineers (T.E.S. Group 'B') to Divisional Engineers

(I.T.S. Group A) and from Junior Engineers to Assistant Engineers (T.E.S. Group B) in the Department of Telecommunications officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes selected by the Departmental Promotion Committee are placed at the end of all candidates selected by the Committee and they are not placed at the appropriate 40 point roster points ; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Sir, in the case of promotion from Assistant Engineer to Divisional Engineers and Junior Engineers to Assistant Engineers, the officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are included in the select list at appropriate places as per the recommendations of the Departmental Promotion Committee. The 40 point roster is meant only for determining the quantum of reserved vacancies and not fixing the seniority of the selected officers.

(b) Generally the officers belonging to the reserved categories are selected from the extended zone of five times of the anticipated vacancies instead of the normal zone of three times which is applicable to the general category officers. Most of such officers are, therefore, placed at the end of the select list. The instructions in the matter of reservation in promotion, issued by the Department of Personnel are strictly followed by the Department of Telecommunications.

**Reopening of paper mills complex at Jogighopa in Assam**

8991. SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the action taken to reopen the mill at the paper mills complex at Jogighopa as per assurance given vide Assam Accord ;

(b) whether he is aware that laid off employees and labour have been facing great economic distress for years ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that for want of maintenance, the factory buildings and

the immediate surrounding area are in a most miserable condition with luxuriant over-growth vegetation and that wild animals are now inhabiting the factory buildings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Financial Institutions, in consultation with the State Governments of Assam and Bihar and the Central Government, are engaged in working out modalities, for reopening of the Ashok Paper Mills, with a view to early resumption of operations.

(b) It has been reported that the employees and labour have not been paid salary and wages, as the Mill is lying closed.

(c) The Government of Assam has reported that there has been a luxuriant growth of vegetations all round the premises of Ashok Paper Mills at Jogighopa, as no funds are available for clearing the same.

[Translation]

**Public Undertakings Incurring Loss during 1985-86**

8992. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public undertakings which incurred net loss during the year 1985-86 as compared to the eighty-four undertakings which had incurred a net loss of Rs. 1305.15 crores during the year 1984-85 ;

(b) the number of undertakings out of these 84 undertakings which were set up after a study of their viability ;

(c) their comparative position during the years 1984-85 and 1985-86 ; and

(d) the percentage of loss incurred by each undertaking to the total loss incurred by all the undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a), (c) and (d). The financial year 1985-86 has just ended and it will take some time for the public undertakings to compile and



finalise their accounts. As such the details are not available.

(b) Generally the decision to set up Central Undertakings are taken after a study of their viability except in the case of units taken over from the private sector.

[English]

**Additional Light Poles in Village Naib Sarai, New Delhi**

8993. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding provision of additional street light poles in village Naib Sarai, New Delhi ; and

(b) if so, when the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking authorities propose to provide street light poles in that village to make it free from road accidents, looting and other crimes ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking has not received any such representation. Scheme for provision of additional street light poles/points in the village may be taken up by DESU if it is sponsored and financed by MCD.

**Dictionary for standard legal terminology**

8994. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared a dictionary of standard legal terminology in all or any of the official languages ; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

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

(b) The Official Languages Wing of the Legislative Department has been preparing and publishing a standard legal terminology for use, as far as possible, in all official languages. This publication is titled "Legal Glossary". The First Edition of the Legal Glossary containing around 10,000

entries was compiled and published by the then Official Language (Legislative) Commission in 1970. The Second (Revised and Enlarged) Edition of the Glossary was published by the Official Languages Wing in 1979. The Third (Revised and Enlarged) Edition of the Legal Glossary containing 37,000 entries was published in 1983.

A "Multilingual Glossary of the Constitution" containing equivalents for legal terminology in 13 languages was published early this year.

**Hydel Projects in Assam**

8995. SHRI M.R. SAIKIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Assam is rich in water resources and by harnessing the river Brahmaputra, sufficient power generation is possible to feed the whole of North Eastern region ; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to take up some Hydel projects in Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The total hydro potential of the Brahmaputra basin has been estimated at 34,950 MW at 60% load factor out of which 350 MW is in the State of Assam.

(b) Kopili Hydroelectric Project (150 MW), on the border of Assam and Meghalaya has been taken up as a North Eastern Council scheme through North Eastern Electric Power Corporation. Of this, Khandong Power House (50 MW) is already under operation and the two units of 50 MW each of Kopili Power House are now expected to be commissioned in October, 1986 and December, 1986. Assam State Electricity Board have also submitted a project report on Karbi Langpi (upper stage 2×30 MW) which is under scrutiny.

**Central Government Undertakings Functioning in West Bengal**

8996. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Government

undertakings in West Bengal functioning under his Ministry ;

(b) the loss and profit position of those units in 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 separately ; and

(c) the specific steps being contemplated to improve the conditions ?

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

(a) 26 Central Public Enterprises, at present functioning under the Ministry of Industry, have their Registered Offices located in West Bengal.

(b) Based on the Public Enterprises Survey 1984-85, these units have sustained a net loss of Rs. 29.35 crores in 1984-85 and Rs. 17.71 crores in 1983-84. The financial year 1985-86 has just ended and it will take some time for the public sector units to compile the accounts. As such the profit/loss figures for 1985-86 are not available.

(c) The steps taken for improving performance vary from unit to unit depending upon their specific problems. However, in general, the following are some of the important steps taken :

- Close monitoring of the performance at periodic intervals.
- Technology upgradation.
- Modernisation of Plant and Equipment.
- Diversification of Product-mix wherever considered necessary.
- Provision of Investment in balancing facilities.
- Change in structure of the organisation.
- Training and retraining of personnel.
- Preparation of Corporate Plans.

#### Price of Dipyridamole

8997. KUMARI D.K. THARADEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Dipyridamole is being imported in the country ;

(b) if so, whether the difference of imported price between different parties varies more than 100 per cent ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Imports by individual parties are not being monitored. The prices of formulations are based on the weighted average landed cost of the total imports of Dipyridamole.

#### Pending Application for Telephone Connections in Chandigarh

8998. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications for telephone connections pending in Chandigarh (category-wise) ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken for their early disposal ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :**

(a) The total number of applications for telephone connections pending in Chandigarh (category-wise) as on 31.3.86 is given below :

OTY	: 682
Special	: 852
General	: 9535
Total	: 11069

(b) It is proposed to expand the system by 10,000 lines during the 7th Plan. Thus about 9000 new connections will be provided to waiting applicants.

#### Coal burning technologies

8999. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether more efficient coal burning technologies are available indigenously ;

(b) if so, whether these would be employed in all the areas where coal is burnt for commercial purpose ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) to (c). Compared to conventional technologies of burning coal the following more efficient technologies are available indigenously :

- (i) Fluidised bed combustion
- (ii) Pulverised coal firing
- (iii) Coal gasification and utilisation of gas.

Efforts are being made to educate bulk coal consumers on the utility of adopting efficient coal burning technologies. A few fluidised bed combustion boilers are in operation in the country and some are under construction.

#### **Production of Doxycycline by IDPL**

**9000. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited is unable to produce Dexycycline which is one of the essential anti-biotics ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that IDPL has invested huge amount on plant and machinery for the production of the drug ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that technical know how for the production of the drug is available in the country and other drug companies are producing this drug ;

(c) the reasons why IDPL is unable to produce this drug ; and

(e) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the reasons for non-production ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) to (e). IDPL commenced production of Doxycycline in 1979-80, but suspended its production in 1982-83 as its cost of production was higher than the prevailing market price.

(b) IDPL has invested Rs. 115.02 lakhs (Gross block as on 31.3.1985) on plant and machinery for the production of Doxycycline.

(c) One company, namely, M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories are producing Doxycycline in the country.

#### **Gas Deposits in Gangetic Basin**

**9001. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether prospects of natural gas deposits in the Gangetic basin at depths below 20,00 feet have been considered by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ;

(b) if so, with what results ;

(c) if not, whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has studied recent US theories suggesting that large scale gas deposits below 20,000 feet are very much likely ; and

(d) whether drilling technology to this depth is available in the country ?

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

(b) Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to drill to 20,000 ft. depth where prospects are considered suitable.

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

(d) Yes, Sir.

#### **Oil Exploration in Madhya Pradesh**

**9002. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and details of the prospective oil and gas bearing sites found in Madhya Pradesh during 1984-85 and 1985-86 ;

(b) the funds allocated for the purpose ; and

(c) the quantity of gas and oil reserve there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). So far no discovery of hydrocarbons has been made in Madhya Pradesh. ONGC are conducting exploration in the area and have spent about Rs. 30 lakhs during 1985-86.

**Exemption of Industries from Industrial Licensing proced**

9003. SHRI SALAHUDDIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Industry vide its press note No. 6 dated 30 January, 1986, has exempted 23 industries from industrial licensing procedure ;

(b) whether engineering production aids fall under Tool Room Products ; and

(c) if not, the details of the items which fall under Tool Room Products ?

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

(a) The industries delicensed for MRTP/FERA Companies for locations in Centrally declared backward areas were later notified in Gazette of India (Extraordinary) on 31.3.1986).

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The items falling under "Tool Room Products" are Press Tools, all types of Moulds and Dies, Jigs and Fixtures, Special Inspection Gauges etc.

**Debottlenecking of Distillation Units of Gujarat Refinery**

9004. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the crude oil distillation units of Gujarat Refinery are being debottlenecked to increase their capacity ;

(b) if so, the amount involved on debottlenecking ;

(c) when these crude distillation units were installed and the amount spend thereon ; and

(d) the value of machinery proposed to be discarded ?

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

(b) Rs. 28.5 crores (inclusive of modifications/replacements for energy conservation).

(c) The four atmospheric units in the refinery were installed in 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1978 respectively. The total amount spent on them was Rs. 1682.46 lakhs.

(d) Only the low efficiency furnaces in the Atmospheric Unit-III (AU-III) are to be replaced by high efficiency furnaces. The depreciated book value of the entire AU-III is only Rs. 8.94 lakhs. The book value of its furnace to be replaced will therefore be very small.

**Amendment to Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954**

9005. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the continuous exploitation of the consumer by the manufacturers by exaggerated and misleading advertisements of their products despite the ban on advertisements such as "magic remedies" to ailments, "grow in just two weeks" "money refunded if not satisfied" etc., imposed under the Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisement) Act, 1954 ;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the desirability of reviewing to existing legislation in this regard to make it more stringent to check such malpractices ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements,

Act is administered by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. According to information received from that Ministry, this Act controls the advertisements of drugs in certain cases to prohibit advertisements for certain purposes of remedies alleged to possess magic qualities. There is no proposal at present to amend the Act.

(c) Does not arise.

**Licence for manufacture of Salbutamol**

9006. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any applications for licence for manufacture of Salbutamol used for Asthma and in short supply now, are pending and/or have been turned down ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether this drug is being imported now ; and

(d) if so, the value of imports for the last three years and plans for self-sufficiency in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) During the last three years no Industrial Licence application for the manufacture of Salbutamol has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Details of imports are published in the Monthly Statistics for foreign trade in India, Vol. II, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. To stimulate the production and attain self-sufficiency, Salbutamol has been delicensed for non MRTP/non FERA companies.

**Open cast mine near East Kumardhubi Colliery Kapasara Area of Eastern Coalfields Limited**

9007. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Nanotar village near East

Kumardhubi Colliery Kapasara area of Eastern Coalfields Ltd., has been endangered by adjacent open cast mine throwing stones on the village during blasting ;

(b) whether during the last three months villagers have agitated against the fall of stones damaging their houses ;

(c) whether there is also chance of casualty with flying stones hitting persons in the villages ; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). There does not appear to be any village of the name of 'Nanotar, near East Kumardhubi Colliery under Kapasara Area. Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to a village named 'Namohir' located near Kumardhubi open cast mine. At one stage, it was decided to extend the quarry to cover this village' but because of the reluctance of the villagers to vacate their dwellings, even against offer of alternative land and compensation for their houses, the extension of the quarry towards this village has been stopped.

**Delay in BCCL and ECL projects owing to land acquisition problem**

9008. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects and mining works held up in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited and the Eastern Coalfields Limited as on 1.1.1986 due to land acquisition problem ;

(b) the amount of investment held up in those blocked projects and their employment potential ;

(c) the percentage of land acquisition factor vis-a-vis all other factors responsible for delays in execution of the projects in the Bharat Coking Coal Limited and the Eastern Coalfields Limited ;

(d) whether any plan to call a high level meeting to solve the land dispute affecting production is under consideration of the Union Government ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE):** (a) Implementation of 5 mining projects each in Bharat Coking Limited and Eastern Coal-fields Limited is affected due to land acquisition problem. In addition, progress of 4 Satellite township projects in Bharat Coking Coal Limited is held up

(b) Upto end of December 1985, Rupees 325 crores has been invested in these projects, which on completion would have a total manpower of 17,708.

(c) Many of the major construction activities and progress of mining operations are totally dependent on acquisition of land. Delay in acquisition of land has made it a critical activity without which the other activities are adversely affected.

(d) and (e). Ministerial level meetings have been held with the Chief Ministers of Bihar and West Bengal to solve the land acquisition problem.

#### Encouragement for bee-keeping

**9009. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether, in view of the usefulness of bees in the pollination of crops, Government propose to take steps to promote Apiculture in the country ;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to promote bee-keeping ; and

(c) the States where Apiculture is most successful and the quantity and value of honey production in those States during 1985 ?

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

(b) and (c). Details are given in the statements I and II below.

#### STATEMENT I

Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) gives grant-in-aid for pollination of crops by migrating been colonies to Agricultural and Horticultural areas. A

special pattern of assistance of pollination services has been designed for providing grant of Rs. 15/- per bee-colony to bee-keepers for migrating their bee-colonies.

2. KVIC extends concessional finance and technical assistance for the development of bee-keeping industry to State KVI Boards, registered institutions and bee-keeping cooperatives. The assistance is in the form of :—

- (1) Distribution of bee equipment including bee boxes and honey extractors.
- (2) Setting up of modern apiaries, bee-nurseries-cum-training centres etc.
- (3) Construction of Honey Houses.
- (4) Providing funds to set up medium scale and semi-commercial units.
- (5) Introduction of bee-keeping industry in educational institutions.
- (6) Conducting graded training courses.
- (7) Working capital loan to institutions/societies for purchase of honey from bee-keepers.
- (8) Guidance to institutions/societies in the matter of quality control, testing facilities etc.
- (9) Special emphasis on developing the industry in tribal and weaker section areas.

#### STATEMENT II

**STATES WHERE AGRICULTURE IS MORE SUCCESSFUL— QUANTITY AND VALUE OF HONEY PRODUCED IN THOSE STATES DURING 1984-85**

#### HONEY

Sl. No.	Name of the States	Quantity (in Kgs.)	Value* (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Kerala	18,61,865	319.00
2.	Tamil Nadu	12,56,816	214.00
3.	Karnataka	6,61,254	113.00
4.	Orissa	3,56,783	60.00
5.	West Bengal	3,03,223	51.55

1	2	3	4
6. Assam		2,93,896	50.00
7. Bihar		1,71,203	29.00
8. Andhra Pradesh		1,39,286	23.68
9. Manipur		1,25,507	21.34
10. Jammu and Kashmir		71,266	12.12
11. Maharashtra		55,872	9.50
12. Other States		—	34.20

\*Approximate figures are given.

[*Translation*]

**Supply of coal to Mand Thermal Power Station**

9010. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mand Thermal Power Stations, a joint project of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat has been attached to any colliery ;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in this regard ; and

(c) whether any provision will be made to supply coal to this project on priority basis from Mand Kachhar area in case coal is found there ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Coal linkage to Thermal Power Projects is decided by the Special Linkage Committee (Long Term) on Power after the scheme is approved by Central Electricity Authority from techno-economic angle and is also cleared 'in principle' by the Planning Commission for Coal Linkage. While this projects has been cleared 'in principle' by the Planning Commission, Central Electricity Authority has yet to accord its techno-economic approval. Special Linkage Committee has, therefore, not yet considered this project for coal linkage.

[*English*]

**Norms for Economic Sizes for Industries**

9011. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH :

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are formulating norms for fixing economic sizes for different industries ; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the proposal regarding fixation of minimum economic size of the units to be set up in future in the various industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). Under a scheme of re-endorsement of capacity announced in January 1986, licensed capacity is re-endorsed in respect of undertakings which have achieved a capacity utilisation of 80% or more, on the basis of highest production during any of the previous five years plus 33-1/3% thereof, subject to certain conditions. In cases where even after permitting the increase in capacity by way of re-endorsement, the scales of operation may still be below minimum economic levels, such undertakings could get their capacity endorsed upto the minimum economic levels of operation. To facilitate re-endorsement of capacity as proposed, a list of industries with suggested minimum economic levels of capacity is being worked out and is proposed to be published shortly for general information.

**Imports by Telecommunications Deptt. during Seventh Plan Period**

9012. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications is planning massive imports worth several hundreds of crores of rupees during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reasons for not utilising items which are available in the country or are in the process of being manufactured in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Department of Telecommunications imports only those equipment which are not manufactured in the country or are manufactured in inadequate quantities. The anticipated imports are not massive and may be around 15% of the total outlay.

(c) The items which are available in the country or are in the process of being manufactured in the country and meet the required specifications are proposed to be utilised to the extent feasible within the available resources allocated to this sector.

#### **Viable Policy Over Future use of PTA**

9013. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since been able to evolve a viable policy over future use of PTA in the light of the Report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) ; and

(b) whether while formulating their future policy over use of PTA, Government propose to ensure that the cost of production of DMT by indigenous manufacturers, particularly in the public sector, should have an edge over the landed prices of PTA with a view to achieve the optimum utilisation of DMT capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The import duty on DMT/PTA has been suitably adjusted with a view to achieve optimum utilisation of indigenous DMT capacity.

#### **Auto Telephone Exchange at Kotkapura**

9014. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer ; to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2182 on 9.4.85 regarding Auto Telephone Exchange at Kotkapura and State :

(a) the amount sanctioned for this exchange ;

(b) the progress made so far ; and

(c) the time by which the construction work is proposed to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The project for 1500 lines Automatic Telephone Exchange has been sanctioned for Rs. 1,52,27,000.

(b) The working for the Telephone Exchange building are under preparation. The equipment for exchange is likely to be supplied during 1987.

(c) The construction of the building is likely to start by December 1987.

#### **Direct Trunk Dialling Facilities from Andhra Pradesh to Foreign Countries**

9015. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated to improve telecommunications facility in Andhra Pradesh in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the number and names of the exchange in Andhra Pradesh to be developed/ already developed and having direct trunk dialling facility to foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Expenditure is incurred on the Telecommunication network on different schemes some of which directly and fully benefit a given territorial unit where as others benefit more than one unit. It is, therefore not possible to segregate the expenditure to expand and improve the telecommunications facility in Andhra Pradesh in the 7th Five Year Plan.

(b) Presently Nellore, Renigunta, Tirupathi, Gudur and Chittoor are having direct trunk dialling facility to 12 foreign count-



ries. The following Telephone exchanges in Andhra Pradesh are likely to have direct trunk dialling facility to the foreign countries progressively during the 7th Five Year Plan.

Sl. No. Name of the station

1. Adilabad
2. Adoni
3. Ananthapur
4. Anakapally
5. Bhimavaram
6. Cuddapah
7. Chirala
8. Chilakaluripeta
9. Duggirala
10. Eluru
11. Guntakkal
12. Guntur
13. Gudivada
14. Hyderabad
15. Hindupur
16. Hanumankonda
17. Ibrahimpatnam
18. Khammam
19. Kothagudem
20. Kurnool
21. Kavali
22. Kakinada
23. Lingampalli
24. Mehboobnagar
25. Machlipatnam
26. Nalgonda
27. Nizamabad
28. Nandyal
29. Nandigama
30. Ongole
31. Prodattur
32. Pattencheru
33. Rajamundhry
34. Sangareddy

35. Srikakulam
36. Tadepalligudem
37. Tanuku
38. Tenali
39. Tuni
40. Vijayawada
41. Vishakhapatnam
42. Warrangal
43. Palakole
44. Vizia Nagaram.

**Setting up of New Head, Branch and  
Sub Post Offices in Cuddapah  
District in Andhra Pradesh**

9016. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of head post offices, branch post offices and sub Post offices in Cuddapah district of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether there are any proposals to set up more such post offices in Cuddapah district ; and

(c) if so, the places where these are proposed to be set up and the probable date by which such post offices are likely to function ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There are 4 head post offices, 103 sub post offices and 713 branch post offices in Cuddapah District of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) No Sir, not at present.

(c) Does not arise.

**Allocation for Setting up Biogas  
Plants in Kerala**

9017. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any expert committee has been set up to do research for the development of biogas plants ;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee, if any ;

(c) the allocation made to the State of Kerala for setting up of biogas plant during the current year ; and

(d) whether Government intend to enhance subsidy for biogas plants ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir. There is, however, a Research and Development Committee on Biogas which reviews and considers approval of proposals relating to R & D in area of biogas.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Funds are released to each State for carrying out the biogas programme according to the target assigned to it. The total release of money to Kerala in the year 1986-87 will depend on target and performance.

(d) No, Sir.

#### Production of Crude Oil

9018. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for production of crude oil by Oil and Natural Gas Commission for 1986-87 ; and

(b) what was the target for 1985-86 and the average production per day during that year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) 27.37 million tonnes.

(b) The target for crude production of ONGC during 1985-86 was 27.11 million tonnes against which the average daily actual production was 75381 tonnes.

#### Manufacture of Pipelines Needed for HBJ Pipeline by Indian Manufacturers

9019. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are public sector undertakings producing pipelines which can be used for transportation of oil and natural gas ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to encourage Indian firms to take up manufacture of pipelines needed for HBJ pipeline project.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP) of Steel Authority of India Limited manufactures steel pipes which can be used for transportation of crude oil and natural gas ;

(b) RSP manufactures only Spirally Welded pipes, and not UOE type of steel pipes, which are required for the HBJ gas pipeline. Orders have been placed with the Rourkela Steel Plant for about 22200 tonnes of 18'' diameter pipes required for this project.

#### Fraud Cases in Post Office Savings Banks Accounts

9020. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Post Office Savings Bank accounts operating in the country during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the amount of money deposited therein during these years, year-wise ;

(b) whether some cases of frauds have been detected during these years ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Number of Post Office Savings Bank Accounts (including Savings, RD, CTD and TD etc.) :

(i) as on 31-3-1984 — 658 lakhs

(ii) as on 31-3-1985 — 719 lakhs

(iii) The information as on 31-3-1986 will be collected and placed on the Table of the House. Amount

deposited in Post Office Savings Bank Accounts :

Year	Amount
1983-84	Rs. 3739 Crores
1984-85	Rs. 4375 Crores
1985-86	Rs. 5192 Crores (Provisional)

(b) and (c). The details of Savings Bank frauds are as follows :

Year	No. of cases
1983-84	906
1984-85	1006
1985-86	809

#### Industrial Development in Andhra Pradesh

9021. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the rate of industrial development in Andhra Pradesh during the past three years ;

(b) whether the Union Government have invested in the industrial development of the State during the same period ; and

(c) if so, the details of the investment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :  
(a) The Central Statistical Organisation does not compile any separate index of industrial production for States. However, according to the Annual Survey of Industries, the value of output and net value added, in factory sector in Andhra Pradesh during the latest available period 1980-81 to 1982-83 were as follows :

Year	Value of output (Rs. crore)	Net value added (Rs. crores)
1980-81	3184.18	583.69
1981-82	3491.32	695.69
1982-83	4747.38	1015.85

(b) and (c). According to the Public Enterprises Survey brought out by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, the investment in Central Public Enterprises in Andhra Pradesh during 1981-1985 were as follows :

As on 31st March

Year	Investment (Rs. crore)
1981	988.08
1982	1208.17
1983	2137.08
1984	3086.90
1985	3983.12

#### Manufacture of Rural Multi Access Radio Telephones

9022. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details in regard to the manufacture of rural multi access radio telephones during Seventh Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) the plans for development of communications in the villages of Bihar during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A number of public sector/state sector undertakings have been issued Letter of Intent/Industrial Licence for indigenous manufacture of multi access rural radio equipment, Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) under the control of Ministry of Communications has entered into collaboration with M/s. Kokusai Electric Co. of Japan for the manufacture of such equipment and have planned to produce some of these equipment during 1986-87.

(b) About 1140 Long Distance Public Telephones are proposed to be opened in Bihar during Seventh Five Year Plan subject to availability of material resources. About 4,000 rural telephone connections are proposed to be added in Bihar during the Seventh Five Year Plan subject to demand and the norms of the department being met.

#### Delay in Commissioning of Power Products

9023. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of power projects commissioned so far (State-wise) ;

(b) what was the scheduled date of the commissioning of those power projects ;

(c) whether the commissioning of some of those power projects had been delayed ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether Government have identified the factors which led to the delay in commissioning of those power projects ; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY

(SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) & (b). The names of power projects commissioned during 1985-86 together with their scheduled date fixed at the beginning of the year and actual date of commissioning are given in the Statement below.

(c) to (f). There was delay in commissioning of some of the units during 1985-86. Main reasons for delays include delays in supply of equipment by the suppliers, delay in civil works, delay in erection of electro mechanical equipment etc.

### STATEMENT

#### HYDRO, THERMAL AND NUCLEAR GENERATION UNITS COMMISSIONED DURING 1986-87

Sl. No.	Name of Project	State	Unit	Capacity (MW)	Scheduled* date of commissioning	Actual date of commissioning/ Rolling
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>HYDRO</b>						
1.	Anandpur Sahib	Punjab	1	33.5	04.85	27.04.1985
2.	Anandpur Sahib	Punjab	2	33.5	04.85	31.05.1985
3.	Anandpur Sahib	Punjab	3	33.5	05.85	19.05.1985
4.	Anandpur Sahib	Punjab	4	33.5	05.85	08.05.1985
5.	Nangshang Khong	Manipur	1	0.5	04.85	12.07.1985
6.	Nangshang Khong	Manipur	2	0.5	05.85	12.07.1985
7.	Nangshang Khong	Manipur	3	0.5	05.85	12.07.1985
8.	Rengali	Orissa	1	50.0	07.85	27.08.1985
9.	Rengali	Orissa	2	50.0	12.85	26.03.1986
10.	Kalinadi (Supa)	Karnataka	1	50.0	08.85	30.08.1985
11.	Kalinadi (Supa)	Karnataka	2	50.0	10.85	09.11.1985
12.	Idduki	Kerala	1	130.0	09.85	30.10.1985
13.	Idduki	Kerala	2	130.0	01.86	16.03.1986
14.	Idmalayer	Kerala	1	37.5	07.85	15.07.1985(R)
15.	Wagarjun Sagar	Andhra Pradesh	3	100.0	09.85	24.12.1986
16.	Srisalam St. II	Andhra Pradesh	1	110.0	03.85	31.03.1986
17.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	Rajasthan	1	25.0	07.85	22.01.1986
18.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	Rajasthan	2	25.0	12.85	06.02.1986
19.	Bhandardhara	Maharashtra	1	10.0	03.86	27.03.1986
20.	Pench	M.P./Mah.	1	80.0	01.86	14.03.1986(R)
21.	Servalar	Tamil Nadu	1	20.0	06.85	20.03.1986
22.	Western Yamuna Canal	Haryana	1	08.0	12.85	25.03.1986(R)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>THERMAL</b>						
1.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	3	210.0	05.85	03.05.1985
2.	Chandrapur	Maharashtra	4	210.0	01.86	08.03.1986
3.	Urban Gas Turbine	Maharashtra	7	108.0	07.85	17.06.1985
4.	—do—	Maharashtra	6	108.0	09.85	02.08.1985
5.	—do—	Maharashtra	5	108.0	11.86	10.10.1985
6.	—do—	Maharashtra	8	108.0	01.86	15.01.1986
7.	D.P.L.	West Bengal	6	10.0	05.85	03.07.1985
8.	Panipat	Haryana	3	110.0	09.85	01.11.1985
9.	Kolaghat	West Bengal	2	210.0	10.85	16.12.1985
10.	Patratu	Bihar	10	110.0	10.85	02.03.1986
11.	Farakka	NTPC	1	210.0	08.85	01.01.1986
12.	Raichur	Karnataka	2	210.0	01.86	02.03.1986
13.	Wanakbori	Gujarat	4	210.0	12.85	09.03.1986
14.	Korba	Madhya Pradesh	4	210.0	12.85	13.03.1986
15.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	2	110.0	03.86	17.03.1986
16.	Bokaro 'B'	D.V.C.	1	210.0	10.85	24.03.1986
17.	Neyveli 2nd Mine Cut	N.L.C.	3	210.0	01.86	29.03.1986
18.	Anpara	Uttar Pradesh	1	210.0	12.85	24.03.1986
19.	Baramura GT	Tripura	1	5.0	11.85	31.03.1986
<b>NUCLEAR</b>						
1.	Kalpakkam	Tamil Nadu	2	235.0	08.85	20.09.1985

\*As fixed at the beginning of the year.

**Installation of Mobile Telephone Exchanges in Orissa**

9024. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of mobile telephone exchanges imported from Holland and the line capacity of each of these exchanges and capital outlay involved ;

(b) the manner of their operation ;

(c) whether any of these exchanges will be commissioned in Orissa also, if so, where ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not installing any such exchange in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) As on date 25 transportable electronic telephone exchanges in the containers have been imported from Holland. The name of telephone exchanges with capacity and capital outlay involved is as below :

Sl. No.	Name of the Exchange	Capacity	Sanctioned capital amount
1	2	3	4
1.	Sirsa (Haryana)	2000	1,42,29,000
2.	Gurgaon (Haryana)	3000	2,41,42,100
3.	Khanna (Punjab)	2000	1,54,56,200

1	2	3	4
4.	Abohar (Punjab)	2000	1,57,94,200
5.	Srinagar (J&K)	3000	3,62,00,900
6.	Beawar (Rajasthan)	2000	1,51,23,000
7.	Palimarwar (Rajasthan)	3000	2,40,42,400
8.	Alwar (Rajasthan)	3000	2,24,92,300
9.	Veraval (Gujarat)	2000	1,28,66,300
10.	Gandhidham (Gujarat)	2000	1,51,53,800
11.	Mehsana (Gujarat)	3000	2,23,29,000
12.	Porbandar (Gujarat)	3000	2,33,60,900
13.	Gandhi Nagar (Gujarat)	3000	2,58,69,400
14.	Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh)	2000	1,36,09,000
15.	Changanacherry (Kerala)	2000	1,43,64,200
16.	Udipi (Karnataka)	2000	1,41,75,900
17.	Gulbarga (Karnataka)	2000	1,38,75,700
18.	Karur (Tamil Nadu)	3000	2,10,55,200
19.	Margao (Maharashtra)	3000	2,16,55,300
20.	Kalamboli (Maharashtra)	2000	2,54,61,100
21.	Gaya (Bihar)	3000	2,42,68,700
22.	Imphal (Manipur)	2000	1,32,94,500
23.	Dibrugarh (Assam)	2000	1,37,49,895
24.	Tinsukhia (Assam)	2000	1,39,00,865
25.	Jorhat (Assam)	2000	1,44,79,638

(b) These are electronic exchanges of the analogue type with stored programme system of operation. They are housed in containers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No such type of exchange was allotted for installation in Orissa because at the time of finalisation, no place in Orissa qualified for the allotment of any exchange in the size range to be imported.

#### Levy Policy on Plastic Products used in Agriculture

9025. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many reports have been submitted by the Committee set up in 1981 under the Chairmanship of Dr. G.V.K. Rao, former Member of Planning Commission ;

(b) what are the principal recommendations contained therein about the levy policy on plastic products used in agriculture ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The National Committee on the Use of Plastics in Agriculture has submitted the following four reports :—

1. Report indicating the status of plasticulture.

2. A Report on setting up of 22 Plasticulture Development Centres in different parts of the country.

3. Report on fruits and vegetable packaging using plastics.

4. Final Report on plasticulture technologies, applications, scope for development and perspective plan 2000 AD.

(b) & (c). Regarding the pricing of plastic products used in agriculture, water management and related areas, the Committee has recommended that suitable method should be evolved for offering fiscal concessions to farmers who are willing to adopt plasticulture applications using plastic tubings, film and other items. The recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by Govt in principle.

#### Formulation of Telecom Action Plan

9026. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised any Telecom. Action Plan and if so, details thereof ;

(b) whether this will aim at bringing India in line with other countries such as U.K., Japan and Korea in terms of availability of telephones per thousand population by the year 2001 ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that whole country has about 30 lakh phones as against 40 lakhs each in London, New York and Tokyo ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Plan has set targets for development and improvement of Telecom. services for the year 1986-87. Some of the salient points of the Plan are :

- (1) Commissioning of = 2.8 lakh lines net switching capacity
- (2) Provision of new = 2.2 lakh lines net Telephone connections
- (3) Commissioning of = 3,000 lines new Telex capacity
- (4) Improvement in = 5—10% fault rate in local systems
- (5) Improvement in = 10—15% fault rate in Telex system

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The total number of working lines in the country as on 31.3.86 is 31.66 lakhs, while the number of telephones in London, New York and Tokyo as on 1.1.82 was 59.16, 57.51 and 60.62 lakh lines respectively.

#### Underground fire in Bihar Coal Mines

9027. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is now a truce amongst the labour leaders of Bihar Coal mines ;

(b) whether it is likely to improve productivity and returns to Government from the coal mines ;

(c) whether underground fires are still raging in some of the mines ; and

(b) if so, the corrective action taken to

save these losses through R & D or borrowed technology ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Government has no information regarding the state or nature of relations among the trade union leaders. But there is overall industrial peace in the coal industry, barring a few aberrations, which is true in respect of Bihar coal-fields also.

(b) Industrial peace and cordial labour relations do contribute to increase in production and productivity.

(c) & (d). 84 fires are reported to be active at present in underground coal mines in the country. Projects are already under implementation to contain and extinguish 65 of these. Schemes are under preparation to deal with the remaining fires.

[*Translation*]

#### Construction of Power Sub-station in Giridih, Bihar by Damodar Valley Corporation

9028. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Damodar Valley Corporation had started the construction of a power sub-station in Giridih city (Bihar) about 6-7 years ago ;

(b) whether the construction of this sub-station was suspended after completion of more than half of the work ;

(c) the reasons for suspending the construction work and under whose order it was suspended and the total expenditure incurred thereon ;

(d) whether this sub-station was being constructed to meet the power requirement of Giridih city ; and

(e) if so, how the power requirements of this city are being met at present ?

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

(b) No, Sir. The work was suspended after the construction of site office and store barracks had started.

(c) DVC commenced the construction of the sub-station as Bihar State Electricity Board originally indicated that their demand at Giridih would be 8.5 MVA by 1973-74, with prospects for further growth. The construction had to be stopped as subsequently, in 1978, BSEB reduced the demand for power at Giridih to 6 MVA with no proposal for enhancement. This demand could conveniently be supplied by feeding the 33 KV sub-station of Bihar State Electricity Board without having a new sub-station. An expenditure of Rs. 14.83 lakhs was incurred by DVC on the earlier constructions.

(d) Yes, Sir. The work on the sub-station at Giridih was started for meeting the enhanced demand originally indicated by the consumer (BSEB).

(e) Requirement of power at Giridih is being met by Bihar State Electricity Board. Damodar Valley Corporation feeds the required power to the existing 33 KV sub-station of Bihar State Electricity Board at Giridih.

**Allotment of coal to industries in Basti District of U.P.**

9029. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of coal allotted by Coal India Limited to various industries in Basti District of Uttar Pradesh during 1983-84 and 1984-85 alongwith the names of such industries ; and

(b) the number of coal dealers appointed by Coal India Ltd. in that district at present and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Coal India Ltd. allotted the following quantities by road for industries in Basti Distt. of Uttar Pradesh.

(i) 1983-84	262 tonnes
(ii) 1984-85	517 tonnes

The names of the industries to whom coal was allotted, are given below :—

- (i) Textile Printing Corporation ;
- (ii) Sant Kabir Sahakari Katai Mills Ltd.

(iii) Purbanchal Straw Board and Paper Mills Ltd.

(iv) Soda-fil Glass Works

(v) Sanjay Paper and Chemicals Industries Ltd.

(vi) PVK Papers.

(b) Coal India Ltd. do not appoint any coal dealers in the districts.

[English]

**Procurement of burnt stone lime by Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., Kerala**

9030. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Newsprint Limited, Kerala had procured certain quantities of burnt stone lime from M/s. Satna Stone and Lime Company, Satna recently ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the burnt stone lime was produced from the above party without any indent or purchase order ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (d). A trial order for supply of burnt stone lime was placed on 16.9.85 by Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. on M/s. Satna Stone Lime Co. located in Madhya Pradesh, as the supplies from local sources had been very low, resulting in too low/critical position, as also stock-out of lime. The trial order was placed with a view to developing alternative source of supply, in piece-meal wagon loads, to supplement the supplies of lime at HNL and also to generate competition. M/s. Satna Stone Lime Co. supplied 27 wagons, i.e. 649 MT of lime against a valid trial order.

**Post Offices and Railway Mail Sorting Sections Disbanded in Bihar**

9031. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :



(a) whether it is a fact that post offices are being disbanded and many Railway Mail Sorting sections have been disbanded arbitrarily in the Bihar Postal Circle ;

(b) whether proposals to set up new post offices in Adivasi areas of Bihar were invited but new post offices could not be set up ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There is no arbitrary disbandment. In so far as RMS Sorting Sections are concerned, as a matter of policy, all such sections have been converted into transit sections (that is, sections that carry sorted mail) not only in Bihar but in other Circles as well.

As regards post offices, 6 urban post offices out of a total of 610 have been discontinued in Bihar on grounds of not fulfilling the prescribed departmental norms. The reduction is of a marginal nature.

(b) & (c). Yes, Sir. Proposals were called for from all Circles so as to examine the need for further postal expansion in tribal areas.

No proposals are however being considered at present taking into account the ban on creation of posts and other factors, such as increasing deficits in postal services.

#### Compensation to Victims of Bhopal Gas Tragedy

9032. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally drawn up the list of persons who will be entitled to get compensation as a result of the Bhopal gas tragedy ;

(b) is so, their number ;

(c) the total compensation claimed by all of them ; and

(d) whether Government propose to scrutinise these applications or leave it to the Union Carbide to deal with these ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). According to available information, the Directorate of Claims set up by the Government of Madhya Pradesh have so far received from the victims of the Bhopal Gas Tragedy 4,90,000 applications for compensation. These applications are being scrutinised by the State Directorate of Claims.

The Central Government has appointed a sitting judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court as the Commissioner for the welfare of the victims of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster under the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Registration and Processing of Claims) Scheme, 1985 for receiving, settling and disbursement of claims.

#### Installation of the statue of Late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri at BHEL, Hyderabad

9033. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about ten years back a bronze statue of late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was actually made for installation at BHEL, Hyderabad and pedestal etc. had also been constructed on the roadside for this purpose ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the statue has not been installed so far and it is lying in the godown ; and

(c) if so, the reason therefor and when the statue is likely to be installed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The statue has already been installed.

#### International Trunk Dialling in Porvorim Restaurant

9034. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ ; Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a "super efficient international trunk dialling service"

was provided clandestinely by the Telephone Department to the restaurant in Provorum from where Charles Shobraj was arrested on the night of 6th April, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, full details thereof ?

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

(b) Question does not arise. However full details are given below.

International Trunk Dialling Service is available to all the telephones having STD facility, in Porvorim (Panjim), since 31.1.1986. No special service was provided to the Coqerio Restaurant, as alleged. There is one direct line and one public telephones in the said restaurant and from both these telephones International calls can be obtained. In the direct line, International calls can be directly dialled to a few specific countries and to other countries calls can be obtained through the operator in the International Trunk Exchange at Panjim. International calls from the public telephone can be obtained only through the International Trunk Exchange at Panjam.

#### Enactment of Registration of Marriages Act

9035. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progressive section of Muslims have now represented to Government for the enactment of a Registration of Marriages Act to be applicable to all citizens of the country to prevent child marriages, raise marriage age and indirectly enforce family planning obligation on one and all ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

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

(b) So far as the question of raising of marriage age is concerned, the Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, was amended in 1978, to increase the marriageable age, in

the case of males to 21 years and in the case of females to 18 years. So far as the compulsory registration of marriage is concerned, Government had applied its mind to the problem. Having regard to the illiteracy prevalent in the country and other problems that would arise in the marriage laws and customs in the tribal areas and of the minority communities, Government had come to the conclusion that it would be difficult to secure effective implementation of any legislation for compulsory registration of marriages.

#### Downward Efficiency and Curtailment of Public Services in P and T Departments

9036. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the downward trend of efficiency in Posts and Telecommunications Department and curtailment of the following public services inspite of continuous increase in tariff ;

(i) special service 176 withdrawn,

(ii) booking hours of ordinary telegrams reduced ;

(iii) clearing hours and frequency of clearance of letter boxes curtailed,

(iv) facility of posts offices working at metropolitan cities on Sunday and holidays withdrawn,

(v) mails delay in R.M.S. Offices since number of such offices and staff therein reduced,

(vi) post offices do not keep office copy of receipt issued for registration of letters, booking of money orders and booking of telegrams and consequently public find difficulty in lodging complaint,

(vii) telephones are disconnected for non-payment of telephone bills after issuing notification in the Press while such bills do not reach the subscribers in time ; and

(b) the remedial steps taken to better the services ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :  
 (a) It is not correct to say that there is downward trend of efficiency in the Telecom. Department. To give better and efficient service to the public, the Department of Telecom. has installed a large number of local as well as trunk electronic exchanges in the Metro and other important cities. Better and more reliable transmission media over the coaxial, microwave and satellite have also been provided.

Also it is not correct to say that there is downward trend of efficiency in the Postal Department. We have introduced elaborate monitoring of transmission of live mails and this has shown that there is improvement in transmission of mails during 1985. The incidence of complaints in 1983-84 was less than that in 1982-83 by the factor of 1.7 per cent and this came down further by 2.8 per cent in 1984-85 inspite of increase in traffic.

It is also not correct to say that there is continuous increase in tariff. The major postal traffic consists of un-registered mails of which the postcard forms about 1/4th and the price of postcard has remained at 15 P. since May, 1974. Even in the case of the major items like inland letters, letters and book post no increase in the rates has been effected since June, 1982.

(i) The Special Information Service '176' used to give the following information.

Programmes of films, Drama, Cultural activities, TV Programmes.

Results of sports.

Scheduled timings of Road, Rail and Air Transport including timings of bus services.

Telephone/Telegraph and Postal tariff.

Examinations results.

Any other information of local interest.

As the above informations are also supplied by the Press, Radio, TV Centre, Railways and Airlines etc. more authentic, more accurate and more promptly, Telecom.

Board decided to discontinue Special Information Service viz. '176'.

(ii) Based on the recommendations of a high power Committee viz. Committee on Telecommunications, certain restrictions on booking of ordinary telegrams between 1700-0700 hours have been imposed with effect from 1.7.1984. These restrictions are not applicable to private personal category of telegrams affecting the common man. The private personal category of telegrams are classified as telegrams containing information like conveying the news of death, serious sickness, accidents, calling for the attendance of relations, arrivals and departures at railway stations and airports, etc., applications for and offers of employment including calls for interview and intimation of examination results.

The purpose of restrictions was to cause an even flow of telegrams to achieve a smooth traffic pattern so that the efficiency could be improved. These restrictions have improved the efficiency of the telegraph services to a considerable extent and as such there is no proposal to review these restrictions.

(iii) No general curtailment in letter box clearance either in the frequency or in hours of clearance has been ordered. The number of clearance and hours of clearance will have to be periodically revised taking into account schedules of carriers like railways, Indian Air Lines, Bus Services etc. and also the quantum of posting in the letter boxes.

(iv) Facility of post office working on Sundays and holidays in Metropolitan cities, wherever available have not been withdrawn.

(v) Reduction in Sorting Offices does not lead to delay in mails. Location of sorting offices is based on internal arrangements and hours of arrival of various mail carriers. The standard for sanctioning staff in sorting offices has not been changed.

(vi) Office copy of receipt for booking money orders continues to be retained. In the case of machine booking the information is retained in another form. The abolition of the retention of office copy of receipt for registered letter does not affect the

public as full documentation on further transmission of the registered letter continues to be retained and the complaint has always to produce his copy of the receipt.

The Telegraph Offices are well equipped with the copies of receipt books. Such receipts are prepared in duplicate in CTOs and DTOs and in triplicate in combined offices. The CTOs and DTOs also use electronic registration machines which give receipts to the persons who book the telegrams giving the detailed information as well retaining a copy of the whole day's transactions for office purposes.

(vii) Telephone bills are issued on bi-monthly basis on the dates as per the billing cycle fixed in respect of each telephone exchange. The billing chart is also printed in the Telephone Directory for information of the subscribers. The bills are sent to the subscribers by ordinary post and it is likely that bills may not sometimes reach the subscribers due to loss in postal transit or change of address etc. In such cases the subscribers are advised to collect the duplicate copies of the bills from the concerned AO (TR). The bills are payable within 15 days from the date of issue of the bills. The advertisements in papers in some places is only to draw the attention of the subscribers to their liability to pay the bills. Before disconnection, telephonic reminders are also given to the subscribers whose bills remain unpaid by due dates. Registered written reminders are issued to such subscribers who have opted for having a registered reminder at a nominal charge of Rs. 3/-. Seven day's grace period is allowed from the date of issue of such reminder for making the payment. During the period if the subscriber had not received the bill he can obtain duplicate copies free of charge and make the payment. Thus every effort is made to make the subscriber aware of the issue and payment of bills in time to avoid disconnection.

(b) The Telecom. services are kept under a constant watch at all levels and remedial steps are taken wherever required. Modern technology is being introduced to improve the services.

The Postal Department has elaborate complaint organisation and is constantly reviewing both its procedures and

efficiency of operation. The fall in the incidence of complaints and the increase in the mail transmission efficiency show that services continue to be improved. The department is also introducing modern mechanical aids including computers.

**Samples of Medicines given to Doctors  
by representatives of Drug  
Manufacturers**

9037. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the samples of medicines given to doctors by the representatives of manufacturing concerns indicating the (i) total number of samples of medicines given ; and (ii) the approximate price of the samples given during the last three years by the ten top manufacturing concerns showing the yearly figures in each case ;

(b) the total amount that has been spent by such concerns towards gifts and presents to doctors during the above period ;

(c) whether giving of samples of medicines and gifts and presents to doctors is governed under some laws ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). The details of gifts and samples of medicines offered to doctors by representatives of drug manufacturers are not available in this Ministry.

[Translation]

**Thermal/Hydel Power Stations run by  
NTPC/NHPC**

9039. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of thermal power stations and hydel power stations separately being run by the Union Government through National Thermal Power Corporation and National Hydro-electric Power Corporation at present ;

(b) the total capital invested in these power stations ;

(c) the amount of profit earned or loss suffered by these power stations during the last three years ; and

(d) the amount due to these power stations from the consumers at present and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The thermal power stations at Singrauli, Korba and Ramagundam are at present under commercial operations by the NTPC which is also managing the Badarpur thermal station (BTPS). Two hydel power stations, namely Baira Siul and Loktak are being run by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation at present.

(b) The total capital investment in these stations of NTPC, alongwith the associated transmission systems, is about Rs. 1674 crores, the investment in the Badarpur thermal station is about Rs. 251 crores, while the investment in NHPC stations is about Rs. 279 crores.

(c) The details of profits/losses during the last 3 years are given below :

Year	(Rs. in crores)		
	NTPC		
	Own station (Profit)	BTPS (Loss)	NHPC (Profit)
1983-84	45.96	26.67	3.09
1984-85	87.54	50.39	8.94
1985-86	153.74	74.06	15.20
	(Provisional)	(Provisional)	(Provisional)

(d) Outstanding dues from the consumers as on 31.3.1986 for NTPC's stations, BTPS and NHPC's stations are about Rs. 165 crores, Rs 413 crores and Rs. 39 crores respectively. The main reasons for non-payment of dues by the bulk consumers include their poor financial position and non-recovery of their own dues from their customers.

#### Increase in Workload at Ranikhet Sub-Division

9040. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an enormous increase in the workload at Ranikhet sub-division ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not opening a new sub-division and not making any corresponding increase in the set-up ; and

(c) whether Government are carrying any proposals in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). Does not arise as additional suo divisions are not at present justified.

#### Setting up of Mini Cement Plants in Almora and Pithoragarh Districts of Uttar Pradesh

9041. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some letters of intent were issued in the past for setting up mini cement plants in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) if so, whether these letters of intent have been duly utilised by the concerned parties ;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to ask the Cement Corporation of India, a Government Undertaking, to set up cement plants there ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Of the various Letters of Intent issued for the setting up of mini cement plants in Almora and Pithoragarh Districts of Uttar Pradesh, the one issued to M/s. Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam Limited for the setting up of a mini cement plant at Gangolihat-I in Tehsil and District Pithoragarh is currently valid.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Due to resources constraint, Cement

Corporation of India is not in a position to take up any new cement plants during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

**Expansion and Modernisation of Telephone Services in U.P.**

9042. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the proposals for expansion, improvement and modernisation of telephone services in Uttar Pradesh during the current year ; and

(b) the amount earmarked for this purpose during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :  
(a) I. The expansions of telephone services in Uttar Pradesh during the current year i.e. 1986-87 have been planned as follows :

Sl. No.	Name of Place	Expansions planned (in No. of lines)
1.	Kanpur	5,000
2.	Lucknow	1,600
3.	Varanasi	1,200
4.	Agra	300
5.	Meerut	6,000
6.	Bareilly	600
7.	Gorakhpur	300
8.	Noida	600
9.	Muradabad	900
10.	Muzaffarnagar	300
11.	Sultanpur	120
12.	Pauri	200
13.	Clement Town	100
14.	Khurja	120
15.	Sambhal	120
16.	Fatehpur	100
17.	Orai	40
18.	Jagdishpur	50

In addition to the expansions of existing telephone exchanges mentioned above, it is also planned to install 50 small automatic exchanges 30 units of 25 lines capacity and 20 units of 50 lines capacity during the current year.

II. Plans for improvement and modernisation of telephone services and in Uttar Pradesh during the current year are as follows :

1. Digital electronic trunk automatic exchanges are planned to be commissioned at Agra and Lucknow.

2. Manual local telephone exchanges at Maunath Bhanjan, Banda, Fatehpur, Sultanpur, Pauri and Orai are planned to be automatised. While the exchange at Maunath Bhanjan will be automatised by equipments manufactured indigenously, the existing exchanges at other five places will be automatised by installation of electronic exchanges, equipments for which are being imported from Japan.

2. Junctions between Naini and Allahabad are planned to be augmented by installation of a 60 channel microwave system.

(b) Provision of about Rs. six crores has been earmarked for this purpose during the current year.

[English]

**District Industries Centres in U.P.**

9043. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of District Industries Centres in Uttar Pradesh which have their own buildings and where all facilities and guidance are made available to entrepreneurs from a single window ;

(b) whether there are such District Industries Centres in Uttar Pradesh which have identified growth centres in their respective districts ;

(c) if so, the names of the growth centres functioning in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken and

the assistance proposed to be given by Government for construction of buildings for District Industries Centres of the State which do not have their own buildings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :  
(a) Construction of 54 DIC buildings have been completed. All facilities and services required by entrepreneurs are being provided by the DICs as far as possible.

(b) and (c). Such information is not monitored by the Central Government.

(d) The Ceiling of Central assistance for non-recurring expenditure has been fixed at Rs. 4 lakhs per DIC with effect from 1985-86.

**Lack of orders for BHEL due to liberalisation of import policy**

9044. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTA-  
NAIK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the reports that consequent upon liberalisation of import policy, various State Electricity Boards and undertakings are importing technology and heavy machinery for power generation ;

(b) if so, whether as a result of this trend, the order-list or power generating equipment with Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited has been shrinking considerably ;

(c) the present volume of orders with the BHEL and the percentage of its capacity which can be utilised in complying with these orders during the current-year and how it will compare with the percentage capacity of production during past two years ; and

(d) Government's reaction to this reduction in order-list ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :  
(a) to (d) Based on firm orders received as on 31.3.86, the capacity utilisation of BHEL for the Seventh Plan period would be 59%

for thermal and 32% for hydro sets. Constraint of resources for the setting up of new power plants is the principal cause of the low order book position. However, for 1986-87, the capacity utilisation for manufacture of thermal sets is estimated at 80% and for hydro sets at 33% ; these figures compare well with the capacity utilisation during the past two years.

It is Government's policy to ensure maximum utilisation of the indigenous capacity. Imports is resorted to only selectively and on merits, depending on the totality of circumstances.

**Projects on Hydrogen Energy Technology**

9045. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has sponsored project on various aspects of hydrogen energy technology ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

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

(b) An R and D programme covering production of hydrogen based on solar energy, storage of hydrogen in the form of metal hydrides and utilisation as fuel substitute for conventional liquid fuels is being implemented by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources at various research and educational institutions with the help of a National Technical Advisory Committee on Hydrogen Energy.

**Closure of Paper Units**

9046. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATTA-  
NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many paper units in the country are on the verge of closure ;

(b) if so, the names of such paper mills ;

(c) the reasons of the sickness of those paper mills ; and

(d) the steps taken to revive those mills ?

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

(a) to (d). A few paper Units are claiming to be facing problems, but there is no criterion to determine whether they are on the verge of closure. According to information available, 3 large paper mills and 22 small paper mills are lying closed at present. The reasons for their closure include raw material and financial problems, management deficiency, obsolescence of plant and machinery, shortage of power, labour problems, etc. In order to increase the production and improve the viability, the following reliefs and concessions have been extended to the paper industry.

1. Import of pulp, waste paper and wood chips has been placed on OGL and allowed free of customs levies.

2. Import of wood log placed on OGL and concessional customs duty levied.

3. Manufacture of writing and printing paper containing not less than 75% by weight of pulp made from bagasse exempted from payment of excise duty.

4. Manufacture of paper and paper board using un-conventional raw materials in charged excise duty at concessional rates.

5. The facility of payment of excise duty on incremental basis for successive slabs extended to the small paper mills from 1.4.1986.

6. Flexibility allowed to the industry to manufacture all varieties of paper and paper grade pulp including paper board/straw board within the overall licenced capacity.

7. Requirement Industrial Licence has been dispensed with in the case of manufacture of writing, printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residues, wastes and bagasse,

8. New units commissioned between 1.4.79 and 31.3.87 are exempted from excise duty upto 50% for five years.

[*Translation*]

**Steps to increase Power Generation in Bihar Haryana and Karnataka**

9047. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bihar is one of those States where power generation is the lowest and only 2602 million units for power could be generated in Bihar during 1985-86 as against the requirement of 3600 million units ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken or propose to take any effective steps to increase power generation in Bihar, Haryana and Karnataka, and if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which power will be generated in those States as per their requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Power generation in Bihar was 3325 million units during 1985-86 and the requirement was 4315 million units.

(b) To increase availability of power in Bihar and Haryana, renovation and modernisation of the existing thermal stations has been included in the centrally-sponsored scheme. Karnataka being a mainly hydel system, power availability depends upon normal monsoon in the catchment areas of the hydel reservoirs. Maximum assistance, to the extent possible, is also being provided from the neighbouring States/systems to increase the availability.

(c) All efforts are being made to ameliorate the situation by the end of VII Plan subject to availability of funds.

[*English*]

**Legislation on National Legal Services**

9048. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce legislation on national legal services ; 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 Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes constituted by the Government is considering the question whether the Legal Aid Schemes should be given statutory basis and if so, what should be covered by the legislation. The Committee has not finalised its views in the matter. Government will take a decision in this regard after the recommendations of the Committee are received.

**Representation from Newsprint Manufacturers to Review Newsprint Prices**

9049. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the newsprint manufacturers have represented to Government to review the prices of newsprint taking into consideration the increased cost of inputs and to evolve a national cost escalation formula ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The indigenous newsprint manufacturers had represented last year for a review of their ex-factory price of newsprint on the ground that their cost of production had gone up on account of increase in the cost of raw materials and other inputs. The claims of the indigenous newsprint manufacturers for revision of their ex-factory prices were got examined through the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and, on the basis of their recommendations, the Central Government have permitted the indigenous newsprint manufacturers to raise their ex-factory prices with effect from 31.12.85. There is no proposal at present under consideration to further revise the price of indigenous newsprint. In order to avoid substantial increase in the price of indigenous newsprint at irregular intervals, the indigenous newsprint manufacturers have suggested evolving an escalation formula linked to efficient parametres of input costs

on raw material, chemicals, coal, power and labour. No final view has yet been taken in this regard.

**Report of Working Group on Small Scale Industrial Units**

9050. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a working group on small scale industrial units constituted by his Ministry, has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Working Group ; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Working Group on reducing the visit of Inspectors to the small scale units has submitted its report to this Ministry.

(b) Main recommendations are given in the statement below.

(c) The Report of the Working Group is being examined in the Ministry.

**STATEMENT**

The main recommendations of the Working Group are :

1. It has been felt by the small scale units that any development policy becomes regulatory in nature only due to the attitude and approach of the Inspector at the field level. There should be a change in the attitude of the Inspectors towards the small entrepreneurs from being treated as offenders and breakers of law to a more humane approach and helping them to maintain the records properly.

The Group therefore, recommends that appropriate orientation courses be conducted for the Inspectors at the State and Central Levels with a view to helping the small entrepreneurs in the maintenance of records

and registers instead of harassing them by the Inspectors.

The Inspector should be made responsible for the correct maintenance of records and in such an event the number of units allotted to an Inspector should be well manageable in a given area.

2. There is a need for reducing the strangulating clutches of the Inspectors by removing unlimited powers given to them. According to the Inspectors, if a unit has violated any law, such matters should be referred to an independent body like Grievance Cell wherein both parties should be heard and a decision taken on the same. The body may be chaired by the Head of the Department or any other Senior Officer with representation to industry representatives. This will eliminate the unlimited powers of the Inspectors and the department may not take any action against a small entrepreneur/unit only on the representations of its Inspector. Wherever possible a lenient view may be taken in cases where the entrepreneurs is ignorant of the provisions of law and when such a mistake has been noted for the first time. Such measures would aim at removing corruption.

3. Prior intimation about the visit of the Inspector should be given to a unit from the Head of the Department to avoid harassment and corruption.

4. There are about 45 Acts pertaining to industry and on an average a unit receive about 30-40 inspectors from various Departments. More than one Inspector visit a particular unit in a day on an average. The precious time of the entrepreneur is lost in satisfying to the demands of the Inspectors and the entrepreneur hardly gets any time to plan about the growth of the unit.

The Group felt that identifying the relevant portions of the Act and reducing the number of forms need an indepth study of the Acts and Rules. The Group further felt that a comprehensive report on this matter will submitted to the Government in due course. However, it was felt that for undertaking such a gigantic task the Group should get expert services from representatives of law and revenue Department (both direct and indirect taxes) as members of

the Group and any other help within the Group may require.

5. However, the group felt that number of visits by the inspectors under various Acts and submission of large number of returns could be minimised by clubbing certain clauses of the same nature under the different Acts.

6. The Department may depute an Inspector once in a year to a particular unit after serving a notice of one month in advance from the date of inspection from the Head of the Department intimating about the date and time of the visit of the inspector and the purpose of his visit spelling out the records required to be perused by the Inspector.

7. Since a number of Inspectors visit for Central excise purposes viz. Range Inspector, Vigilance, AGCR Audit Party, Central Excise Collectorate Audit and again Vigilance etc. there is a need for reducing the inspectors from the Central Excise Department, by avoiding duplication of inspection.

8. Since majority of the small units are having less turn over because of the fact that the investment in plant and machinery is less than Rs. 2 lakhs (i.e. 97% of the units) the excise exemption limit for small units should be fixed at Rs. 50 lakhs irrespective of the tariff item. The Group felt that the amount recovered as revenue from these units would be much less than the administrative expenses and such small units should be free from the Central excise purview. Such a measure would immensely help the small scale units in this category which are manned by semi-literate or illiterate persons having not much knowledge of the provisions of law and acts

9. The Group recommends that the procedures for Central Excise should be simplified and a unit should be allowed to deposit the duty on the lines of sales tax in a Bank and the assessment be done once in a year.

10. Since the pollution control is a vast subject with varying measures from industry to industry the Group felt that a separate committee be appointed for the purpose with representative of industry as well as

Pollution Control Board, Finance Ministry, Law Ministry etc.

11. The Group also considered the problems due to the visit of Inspectors/field officers from Banking Institutions. The Group was of the view that a detailed study on the subject would be undertaken in due course of time and appropriate recommendations would be made. A senior official of the Banking/Financial Institution may also be associated with the Group.

**Employing Foreign Marine Engineer's Instead of Indian Engineers in ONGC**

9051. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the 'Statesman' of 8 April, 1986 which makes a reference to total neglect of indigenous talent, specially by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ;

(b) whether it is a fact that our engineers, specially the marine engineers, are highly competent and in demand are also in employment throughout the developed world ;

(c) if so, the reasons for the preference given to foreigners by Oil and Natural Gas Commission ; and

(d) the corrective steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

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

(c) and (d). No preference is given to foreigners by ONGC. However, the services of a very small number of expatriate are being utilised at present as marine engineers for the same is considered essential since OSV operation is a nascent industry in the country and the Indian masters need to gain some experience in this field.

**Demand by Suzuki Motors Ltd. to increase its equity share in Maruti Udyog Ltd.**

9052. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH :  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :  
SHRI MANIK REDDY :  
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Suzuki Motors Ltd., the Japanese collaborator of Maruti Udyog Ltd., has proposed an increase in its equity share in the latter ;

(b) if so, their precise demand ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(a) No, Sir,

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

**Effect of Liberalisation of Imports on Production of Public Sector Undertakings**

9053. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether consequent upon the recent liberalisation of imports, including imports of technology and capital goods, the order lists of various Public Undertakings have been squeezing and demand for import of technology and heavy machinery is increasing ;

(b) if so, how it is likely to affect the production of public sector undertakings during the current year and which of these undertakings are likely to be affected considerably ; and

(c) Government's reaction to this trend ?

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

(a) Import is generally allowed only after taking into account indigenous offer and the

capacity of domestic manufacturers to comply with technical and commercial requirements of users. The order book position of Public Sector Undertakings under the Deptt. of Public Enterprises shows improved trend.

(b) According to the latest data available, production in Capital Goods Sector of the Public Sector Undertakings is projected to register significant growth in 1986-87.

(c) Various measures have been taken and steps have been initiated for continuous growth in production of Capital Goods industries including in the Public Sector. Government takes corrective steps whenever adverse trends are noticed.

#### Cost Inquiry into Polyester Filament Yarn Industry by BICP

9054. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a cost inquiry by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has been caused into the Polyester filament yarn industry ;

(b) if so, the main objects of this inquiry ; and

(c) the details of the findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has been asked to make a cost study of polyester filament yarn industry with a view to determine the fair selling price of the products.

(c) The cost study has not been completed yet.

#### Suspension of sale and rise in price of Maruti Car

9055. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Maruti Udyog has an accumulated stock of Rs. 15 crores and the sale has been suspended for quite some months ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is fact that because of the increase in the prices of Japanese components and rise in excise duty, the cost of the car is likely to rise further ;

(d) whether the Maruti Udyog has made any request to Government in this regard ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Pending fixation of prices of its vehicles following Budget proposals, Maruti Udyog Limited has suspended sale of vehicles for some days in March 1986.

(c) to (e). The pricing of vehicles is a commercial matter to be decided by the Board of Directors of Maruti Udyog Limited. The increase in fiscal levies will have consequential effect, on prices of vehicles. A proposal to review excise duty for small fuel efficient cars is under consideration of the Government.

#### Norms for Fixing Prices of Public Sector Goods

9056. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at a Seminar organised by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in March in New Delhi it was suggested that a well laid out norm should be established for fixing the prices of the public sector goods with the broader strategy of determining and controlling costs rather than allowing prices to become a method of hiding inefficiency.

(b) if so whether Government have given a thought to the above suggestion ; and

(c) if so, their reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to a Seminar conducted by the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants

of India at New Delhi from 17th to 19th March, 1986 in collaboration with BPE. Various view points/suggestions were made by different speakers/participants in the seminar, including the suggestion that there should be clear cut norms for fixation of prices of public sector goods.

(b) and (c). Laying down a pricing policy for the Public Sector Enterprises is under the active consideration of the Government.

#### Modernisation of Telephone Exchange in New Bombay Area

9057. SHRI BALASHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone communication between New Bombay area and Bombay area is so poor that people often have to book trunk calls to get their number ;

(b) if so, whether this is because of the fact that the new Bombay area is served by telephone exchanges which have obsolete equipments ;

(c) whether Government would undertake a modernisation plan to improve the present situation ; and

(d) if such a plan has already been drawn up, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Telephone communication between New Bombay area and Bombay is satisfactory. Only subscribers of Panvai, Taloja and Uran are at present dependent on manual trunk service to get Bombay. Others served by Turbhe, Rabale and Kalambole exchanges have got satisfactory STD Service.

(b) Exchanges in New Bombay area are not obsolete. Details of the exchanges are as follows :

(i) Turbhe Penta Conta cross bar exchange,

(ii) Kalamboli electronic exchange.

(iii) Rabale                      Strowger exchanges  
(iv) Taloja                        „                        „  
(v) Panvel                         „                        „  
(vi) Uran ; Manual Exchange

(c) The proposal to induct electronic exchanges for replacement is on hand. Rabale, Panval, Nhawa, Sheva, Digoda and Uran exchanges will be replaced by Turbe-II exchange in the year 1988-90.

(d) It is proposed to transfer the Taloja area to the electronic exchange at Kalamboli and also provide STD facility when Uran exchange is replaced by electronic exchange.

#### Paris Convention on Patents

9058. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government propose to be a member of the Paris Convention on Patent Rights ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property is administered by the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) which is one of the Fifteen Specialised agencies of the United Nations System of Organisations. As on 1.1.1986, 97 countries reflecting all shades of political and economic thought are members of this Convention. The WIPO has been urging the Government of India to accede to the Paris Convention. The question whether India should accede to the Paris Convention or not is being studied. While there are opinions, which support the proposal, there are also opinions, which oppose it. All views will be taken into consideration while arriving at a final decision in the national interest.

#### Issue of Licences to Distilleries in Kerala

9059. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are clear instructions by the Union Government to State Govern-

ments that licences should not be issued for the manufacture of alcohol ;

(b) if so, whether it has come to the notice of Government that Government of Kerala have issued licences to three distilleries ; and

(c) if so, the action Union Government propose to take in this regard ?

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

(a) In November, 1975 the Government had issued a Press Note banning creation of additional capacity or expansion of existing capacity for distillation or brewing alcoholic drinks except for 100% export oriented cases. Dte. General of Technical Development and State Directors of Industries were also required not to register any unit for production of alcoholic drinks.

(b) and (c). The Government of Kerala have informed that they have not issued the distillery licences.

#### Industrial projects in Kerala

9060. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the projects under his Ministry being run in Kerala, giving their names, locations, total estimated cost and the present position thereof ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to start any new industry in Kerala under his Ministry ?

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

(a) HMT have a Machine Tool and Printing Machinery unit at Kalamassery in Kerala. Its production was Rs. 2737 lakh during 1985-86. Hindustan Paper Corporation has a manufacturing subsidiary viz. M/s. Hindustan Newsprint Ltd., at Meveldor, Distt. Kottayam. It produced 78634 MT of saleable newsprint during 1985-86. Instrumentation Ltd., has a unit at Palaghat in Kerala, manufacturing control valves and allied items. Its production during 1985-86 was Rs. 1102 lakhs.

(b) There is no proposal at present to set up in Kerala any new project in Public Sector under the Department of Public Enterprises.

#### Opening of New Public Call Offices and Post Offices in Kerala

9061. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public call offices and post offices proposed to be opened in the State of Kerala in 1986-87 ;

(b) the number of sub-post offices proposed to be upgraded during this period ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal to open Long Distance Public Call Offices in Kerala during 1986-87. Local public call offices are opened based on justification and feasibility.

In view of the current ban on creation of posts no proposal has been finalised for opening of new branch post offices and for upgradation for the year 1986-87.

(c) Does not arise.

#### [Translation]

#### Direct Telegraph and Telephone Link between Delhi and Azamgarh

9062. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no direct telegraph and telephone link between Delhi and Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to establish direct telegraph and telephone link between these two stations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

There is no direct telegraph and telephone link between Delhi and Azamgarh District of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Direct telegraph circuit and trunk circuit between Delhi and Azamgarh are not justified as per the prescribed norms.

#### Requirement of Judges in Allahabad High Courts

9063. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of judges in Allahabad High-Court ;

(b) the number of cases which have been pending in the said court for 10 years, 5 years and 3 years, separately ;

(c) the number of additional judges required in the Allahabad High Court to expedite the disposal of the pending cases ; and

(d) when these appointments are likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) As on 1.5.1986, there were 47 Judges in position in the Allahabad High Court.

(b) The pendency as on 30.6.85 was as follows :

Number of cases pending over		
3 years	5 years	10 years
1,23,221	58,176	7,402

(c) and (d). The requirement of judges in a High Court is determined having regard to the institution and pendency of cases and the need to dispose of within a particular period of time, using standard arithmetical guideline and the norm of disposal of cases per judge, and also having regard to the financial, physical and other constraints of the State Government.

As on 1.5.86, there were 13 vacancies in the sanctioned Judge strength of 60 of the Allahabad High Court. The creation of two new posts of Additional Judges has been agreed to in principle. The matter of filling up the vacant posts is engaging the attention

of the Government. It is not possible to indicate the time by when the appointments will be made.

[English]

#### Home Delivery System of LPG Cylinders

9064. DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA :

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :

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

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "Home delivery of gas cylinders may end" appearing in the "Times of India" New Delhi of 12th April, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the facts of the case ; and

(c) whether any action is being taken to tame the gas distributors who are already making much profits from the commission charged on the supply of one LPG cylinder and ensure that they are not allowed to wreck the existing system and harass the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). While the news item has been seen by Government, no decision to discontinue the home delivery system of LPG refills has been taken. The cash-and-carry system of supplies is an experimental scheme which is in operation in a few markets and is optional for consumers. The operations of LPG distributors are supervised through periodical inspections by the oil marketing companies.

#### Expansion of Barauni Refinery

9065. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the feasibility report on the expansion project of Barauni Refinery was submitted as early as 1982 ;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to resource constraints the same could not be executed ;

(c) whether with the construction of second oil jetty of the Haldia Port, enough quantity of crude from Bombay High and the imported crude will be available for the refinery ;

(d) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(e) the steps being contemplated now in the changed circumstances for its expansion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The Feasibility report was submitted in 1983.

(b) On the basis of several techno-economic considerations, expansion of the Barauni refinery was not considered necessary

(c) and (d). The second oil jetty at Haldia port will enable the port to handle increased oil traffic in future.

(e) There is no proposal to expand the Barauni refinery in the 7th Plan.

#### Works Orders Issued to Subscribers in Exchanges of Calcutta Telephones

9066. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of works orders issued on various applications made area-wise and upto which dates in each exchange of Calcutta Telephones ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the number of unexecuted works orders issued to different subscribers is increasing day by day immensely ; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and action being taken to expedite the process of execution and issuance of further orders to the prospective subscribers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information is given in the statement below.

(b) No, Sir.

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

#### STATEMENT

A. Statement showing the details of works orders, pending area-wise as on 1.4.1986.

Area	Category			
	OYT	Special	General	Total
City	187	97	2649	2933
Central	265	507	369	1141
South	283	448	2092	2863
North	58	269	667	994
Howrah	38	97	169	304

B. Statement showing the dates upto which work orders issued under different categories :

Exchange	Category		
	OYT	Non-OYT Special	Non-OYT General
1	2	3	4
<b>CITY</b>			
22, 23, 25/26/27	Open	Open	Open
<b>CENTRAL</b>			
21, 24	30. 6.85	30. 6.85	30. 6.85
29	30.12.85	30.12.85	30. 6.85



1	2	3	4
31/32/33/34	Open	Open	13. 4.82
43/44	17. 1.85	13.11.85	23.10.81
<b>SOUTH</b>			
41/42/46	31. 3.86	Open	27.5.81
45/49	31. 3.86	Open	26.10.79
47/48	31. 7.84	31. 5.84	14. 5.82
72	16. 9.85	21. 9.85	30. 9.85
77	Open	Open	31.12.85
619/615/614/611	Open	Open	Open
<b>NORTH</b>			
35/36	Open	Open	27. 3.82
37	Open	Open	22. 3.85
52	Open	31. 5.88	28. 4.82
57	20.12.84	8.10.82	14. 1.75
BHT (Bhatpara)	28.2.86	28. 2.86	28. 2.86
617	24. 5.78	16. 8.79	27. 8.79
KLY (Kalyani)	9. 5.83	20. 8.83	1. 4.81
54/55	Open	Open	Open
58, 53 (Barrackpore)	Open	Open	Open
<b>HOWRAH</b>			
64	31.1.86	31. 1.86	31. 1.86
66	31. 3.85	12. 5.80	25. 7.70
67	30. 6.85	5. 5.81	31. 1.74
69	31. 7.84	21. 1.81	26. 6.66
CNS (Chinsurah)	31. 7.84	31. 7.84	30. 7.84
TEN (Tribeni)	20.12.84	20.12.84	20.12.84
CND (Chandan Nagar)	31. 1.86	31. 1.86	19. 1.86
62/610,613	Open	Open	Open

#### Review of Industrial Policy

9067. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to undertake a review of industrial policy in order to correct the distorted pattern of corporate investment that has

emerged with the recent spate of industrial liberalisation ; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the changes contemplated in overall capacity ceilings as well as amendments to the MRTP Act and permitting large companies to take advantage of the policy of broad-banding ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Recent liberalisation in the industrial licensing policy and procedure have not distorted pattern of corporate investment. In fact, these are in accordance with the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and in line with the exemption provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. However, with a view to further liberalising and streamlining the policy and procedure, these are reviewed from time to time.

(b) Minimum economic capacity in respect of various industries are being worked out and it is expected that these would be announced after a decision in this regard is taken. In order to facilitate MRTP companies to take advantage of the policy of broad banding two notifications have been issued by the Department of Company Affairs recently to simplify the procedures in this regard.

**Multi-Fuel Boiler Thermal Project at Mangalore in Joint Sector**

9068. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given approval for the establishment of a multi-fuel boiler thermal project at Mangalore in the joint sector ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to take steps to give clearance immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The Karnataka Power Corporation had submitted a project feasibility report to the Central Electricity Authority for installation of a multifuel boiler thermal plant at Mangalore. The scheme can be considered for techno-economic approval after the necessary inputs such as availability of coal have been tied up and requisite clearances such as clearance from the environmental angle became available.

**Reference in Allotment of Telephone Connection to Handicapped Persons**

9069. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether preferential treatment has been given to physically handicapped persons for the allotment of telephone connections ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to give preferential treatment to physically handicapped ?

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

(b) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government.

**Clearance for Setting up of Diesel Generator at Bangalore by Karnataka Electricity Board**

9070. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to give clearance for setting up a 120 MW Diesel Generator at Bangalore by the Karnataka Electricity Board ;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard ; and

(c) whether in view of the severe power shortage in Karnataka, Government propose to give approval early ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). The Scheme proposed by the Karnataka Electricity Board envisages installation of Gas Turbines of 120 MW capacity in Bangalore. Investment approval has not yet been accorded for want of confirmed availability of liquid fuels.

**Setting up of Diesel Generators in Rural Areas by Karnataka Power Corporation**

9071. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has requested the Union Government to give approval for the setting up of diesel generators at four places in rural areas in the State by the Karnataka Power Corporation ;

(b) if so, the places recommended by the Karnataka Government for the proposed projects ; and

(c) whether Government have given clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). The scheme proposed by M/s. Karnataka Power Corporation Ltd. envisages installation of diesel generating sets at four locations, namely, Kolar, Bidar, Jamakhandi and Indi. Investment approval has not yet been accorded for want of confirmed availability of liquid fuels.

**Construction of Branch Post Office Building at Diphu**

9072. SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when the construction work of Diphu branch post office building started and by what time it is likely to be completed ; and

(b) whether Government propose to upgrade the Diphu branch office in view of the work-load, population and its being the hill district headquarter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Construction of Diphu Sub Post Office building was started in December, 85 and is likely to be completed by February, 1987.

(b) No, Sir. On account of the ban on creation of new posts, no proposals for upgradation of sub post offices into Head Post Offices are being considered at present.

**Power cut in States and Union Territories**

9073. SHRI T. BASHEER :

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

(a) the names of the States and Union Territories which are having power cuts at present ;

(b) the percentage of power cuts in each State and Union Territory and how long it is likely to last ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Power cuts/restrictions are imposed to contain the demand within availability. These, therefore, vary from time to time. Efforts are being made to ameliorate the power position by the end of Seventh Plan, depending upon the availability of funds. The present power cuts/restrictions in various States and Union Territories are given in the statement below.

(b) Various measures like expediting commissioning of additional generating capacity, maximising generation from existing transmission and distribution losses, adopting measures for energy conservation etc. are being taken to increase the availability of power.

**STATEMENT**

**DETAILS OF POWER CUTS (APRIL '85—UPTO 15.4.1986)**

Energy Cut		Demand Cut
(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>		
Chandigarh	—	Peak hour restrictions for industries between 1700 hrs. and 2100 hours.
Delhi	—	— do —
Haryana	—	100% demand cut for continuous process industries and restrictions for general industries between 1800 hrs. and 2100 hrs.

1	2	3
H.P.	—	Peak hour restrictions on industries (1800 hrs. to 2200 hrs.)
Jammu and Kashmir	—	20 hrs/day supply to all categories of consumers.
Rajasthan	50 to 80% for 5 days	Peak hour restrictions (1800 hrs to 2000 hrs.) for general industries.
U.P.	100% on industries having captive generation equal to or more than the power being supplied by UPSEB.	(i) 100% on industries having captive generation equal to or more than the power being supplied by UPSEB. (ii) Regulatory measures/peak hour restrictions.
<b>WESTERN REGION</b>		
M.P.	—	10% on HT consumers having contract demand more than 1000 KVA.
Maharashtra	—	10% to 13% on H.T. consumers.
<b>SOUTHERN REGION</b>		
Karnataka	25 to 85%	10 to 20%
Tamil Nadu	15 to 40%	15 to 40%
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>		
Or'issa	75% on heavy and power intensive industries.	
West Bengal	5—30%	5%

**[Translation]****Substitute for Coal**

9074. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the coal reserves in the country ;

(b) the time by which coal reserves in the country are likely to be exhausted keeping in view the pace of its consumption ;

(c) whether Government have thought over alternative sources of energy as a substitute for coal ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). As per

assessment made by the Geological Survey of India upto June, 1985 the coal reserves in India are 1,55,901.78 million tonnes in coal seams of 0.5 metre and above in thickness down to a depth of 1200 metres. The reserves are considered substantial at present.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing a comprehensive programme of R and D, Demonstration, Industrial production and utilisation relating to New and Renewable Sources of Energy. The alternative sources of energy include Solar Energy, Wind Energy, Biogas, Biomas Tidal, Geothermal etc. Various renewable energy devices and systems such as solar cookers, solar water heaters, solar timber-kilns, photovoltaic systems, biogas plants have been developed in the country and are

being popularised through various measures. Development of Hydel and Nuclear power will also result in reduction in the use of coal.

#### Oil Exploration in Rajasthan

9075. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Rajasthan Patrika dated 11th April, 1986 (published from Jodhpur) under the caption "Rajasthan main 15 crore metric ton tel wa gas ke bhandar" ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard ;

(c) whether Union Government had decided to import desert hydraulic rig from America ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) In Rajasthan, Oil India Ltd. is conducting seismic surveys under contract and as on 31-3-1986, 5573 line kms. of survey has been completed.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The OIL are

considering the feasibility of charter hire separately.

[English]

#### Growth in Production of Engineering Goods, Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals

9076. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated growth in production in engineering goods chemicals and pharmaceuticals in 1985-86 as compared to the previous year.

(b) whether the increase in production of these industries is in accordance with the targets set for them ; and

(c) the targets of production for the year 1986-87 ?

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

(a) and (b). A statement showing the targets as fixed by Planning Commission and production of selected industries in the organised sector under engineering, chemicals and pharmaceuticals during 1985-86 (April-January) is given below.

(c) According to the Planning Commission, production targets for 1986-87 of various industries are under finalisation.

#### STATEMENT

#### TARGETS AND PRODUCTION OF SELECTED INDUSTRIES DURING 1985-86

S. No.	Industries	Unit of account	1985-86	
			Target (1985-86)	Production (April-January)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)

#### ENGINEERING GOODS INDUSTRIES :

1.	Steel castings	Th. Tonnes	100	77.2
2.	Steel forgings	„	190	135.1
3.	Machine tools	Rs. Crores	375	232.8
4.	Metallurgical machinery	„	64	70.5
5.	Cement machinery	„	60	81.6

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
6.	Chemical and Pharmaceutical machinery	„	200	138.2
7.	Sugar machinery	„	55	35.6
8.	Paper and pulp machinery	„	26	15.5
9.	Boilers	„	550	462.5
10.	Transformers	M. KVA	26	21.48
11.	Electrical motors	M. HP	7.0	4.08
12.	Earthmoving equipment	Nos.	2200	1433
13.	Road rollers	Nos.	300	615
14.	Agricultural tractors	Th. Nos.	100	65.7
15.	Railway wagons	„	12.5	7.89
16.	Commercial vehicles	„	110	84.3
17.	Passenger cars	„	95	73.8
18.	Jeeps	„	30	23.6
19.	Scooters, motorcycles and mopeds	„	1075	1012.3
20.	Bicycles (organised sector)	Mill. Nos.	5	4.59
21.	Ball and roller bearings	„	57	47.48
22.	Typewriters	Th. Nos.	135	101.58
23.	Sewing machines	„	380	242.29
24.	ACSR/AAC	Th. Tonnes	60	48.46
25.	Dry cells	Mill. Nos.	1240	1001.16
26.	Storage batteries	„	2.2	1.84
27.	Flourescent tubes	Mill Nos.	43	34.73
28.	Domestic refrigerators	Th. Nos.	660	512.65
29.	Welding electrodes	M R M	715	593.4
30.	Electric fans	Mill Nos.	5.1	4.26

## CHEMICALS INDUSTRIES :

1.	Caustic soda	Th. Tonnes	700	607.3
2.	Soda ash	„	934	694.2
3.	Calcium Carbide	„	140	57.6
4.	Industrial oxygen	M C M	140	115.8
5.	Nirogenous fertilisers	Th. Tonnes	4415	3535.6
6.	Phosphatic fertilisers	„	1319	1160.1
7.	D. D. T.	„	8.5	4.41
8.	Malathion	„	6.0	3.37
9.	L.D. Polyethylene	„	110	83.7
10.	H.D. Polyethylene	„	37	30.3

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
11.	Polysterene	..	16	14.4
12.	Caprolactum	..	18	15.7
13.	Viscose filament yarn	..	40	35.2
14.	Viscose staple fibre	..	110	77
15.	Viscose tyre cord	..	10	6.2
16.	Nylon filament yarn	..	30	32.8
17.	Nylon tyre cord	..	26	20.9
18.	Polyester staple fibre	..	40	35.7
19.	Polyester filament yarn	..	30	56.5
20.	Soaps	..	250	307.9
21.	Synthetic detergents	..	300	162.2

**PHARMACEUTICALS INDUSTRIES :**

1.	Penicillin	M M U	—	181.3
2.	Streptomycin	Tonnes	—	151.8
3.	Chloraphenicol	..	—	71.7
4.	Sulpha drugs	..	—	1172.2
5.	Vitamin 'A'	M M U	—	52.4

**Medical Insurance to cover liability of Doctors**

9077. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether have studied the need for medical insurance to cover liability of doctors ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof and the steps taken or proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal for medical insurance seeking to cover the liability of doctors.

(b) Does not arise.

**Transport Infrastructure for Promoting Economic Development of Backward Regions**

9078. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has laid any stress for the provision of transport infrastructure including to new railway lines for promoting the economic and industrial development of the backward regions of the country during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans ;

(b) if so, the names of such new railway lines which have been recommended by his Ministry for early construction for each one of the backward States/regions in the Sixth and Seventh Plans and the response of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Transport and the recommendations of the Ministry ; and

(c) whether his Ministry propose to stress the need for the early completion of these on going projects taken up in Sixth Plan so as to provide the necessary infrastructural incentive to the growth of industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Under the Scheme of Central

Assistance for the development of infrastructural facilities in identified growth centres in 'No-industry Districts', assistance is provided for the construction of approach roads. New railway lines are laid by the Ministry of Transport (Department of Railways) after taking into account all the relevant factors including growth.

#### Use of Satellite in Telecommunications

9079. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an increasing use is being made of the INSAT-B and other proposed satellites in the field of telecommunications especially for providing telecommunication facilities to the geographically remote and difficult areas in the country ;

(b) if so, whether any planned expansion of such facilities has been approved for implementation in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof for each year of the Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Increasing use is envisaged of INSAT-IB and the proposed INSAT IC satellite to provide telecommunication facilities to geographically remote and difficult areas.

(b) The Seventh Five envisages establishment of about 80 additional earth stations including fixed and transportable ones.

(c) The details are as under :

(i) 18 earth stations in remote, backward and hilly areas are planned to be commissioned in 1987 at the following places :

- |               |   |                  |
|---------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Doda       | } | J & K State      |
| 2. Rajouri    |   |                  |
| 3. Poonch     |   |                  |
| 4. Kargil     |   |                  |
| 5. Phool Bani | } | Orissa State     |
| 6. Keylong    |   |                  |
| 7. Kalpa      | } | Himachal Pradesh |

- |                       |   |                           |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 8. Zero               | } | Arunachal Pradesh         |
| 9. Deporexo           |   |                           |
| 10. Seppa             |   |                           |
| 11. Anini             | } | Rajasthan                 |
| 12. Jaisalmer         |   |                           |
| 13. Srinagar (Garwal) | } | U.P.                      |
| 14. Joshimath         |   |                           |
| 15. Uttarkashi        |   |                           |
| 16. Cambell Bay       | } | Andaman & Nicobar Islands |
| 17. Diglipore         |   |                           |
| 18. Mayabunder        |   |                           |

(ii) 10 Transportable earth stations are planned to be commissioned in 1986-87.

(iii) 26 earth stations are planned to be commissioned progressively during 1987-89 in N.E. Region.

(iv) Proposals in respect of other earth stations are under active consideration for commissioning in the remaining years of 7th Plan.

#### Compensation to victims of LPG Cylinder Blast in A.P.

9080. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the leading national oil co's like Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd, have set up complaints cells in their regional offices ;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received from Andhra Pradesh and the nature thereof ;

(c) the action taken in the cases of loss of the life and property due to LPG cylinder blasts in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(d) the quantum of compensation being paid at present for loss of life due to cylinder blasts in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) While Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd, and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd, have Customer Service Cells at their Regional Offices, Indian Oil Corporation have such Cells at the Divisional Offices in each Region.



(b) During 1985-86, a total of 433 complaints were received by oil marketing companies' Customer Service Cells located in Andhra Pradesh. These mainly related to alleged :—

- (i) Delay in supply of LPG refills.
- (ii) Rude behaviour of distributors/deliverymen.
- (iii) Overcharging.
- (iv) Under-weight LPG cylinders.

(c) & (d). It is obligatory for all LPG distributors in the country including Andhra Pradesh to take a third party insurance for Rs. 10 lakhs per accident. Claims on account of LPG accidents from customers are dealt with by the Insurance Companies.

#### Indian Assistance to Developing Countries through UNIDO

9081. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the UNIDO chief during his recent visit to India express the view that India can assist other developing countries to undertake industrial projects ;

(b) if so, the number of countries availing of Indian assistance through UNIDO ;

(c) the number of countries being assisted to set up industries under bilateral agreements ; and

(d) whether his Ministry propose to liberalise and encourage joint venture by Indian industrialists in developing (third world) countries ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Every possible effort is made to extend assistance, on bilateral basis, and through UNIDO to the developing countries for promotion/development of industries on receiving specific requests.

(d) The joint venture proposals, as and when received from the Indian companies, are considered on merit.

#### Shortage of Diesel at Filling Stations on Madras—Vijayawada—Hyderabad Highway

9082. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the summer months the filling stations on National Highways between Madras-Vijayawada and Vijayawada-Hyderabad often have no stocks of diesel resulting in great difficulty to vehicle owners ; and

(b) the reasons for this shortage and the measures being taken to overcome it in this summer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) & (b). HSD availability position at the retail outlets located on the National Highways between Madras and Vijayawada and Vijayawada and Hyderabad has been reasonably satisfactory. However, sporadic cases of product scarcity at a few Retail Outlets were noticed during May and June, 1985 owing to certain problems at the Vishakhapatnam and Madras Refineries. Product availability at these outlets is expected to be comfortable in the present summer season, and the Oil Industry does not anticipate any problem during this year.

#### Setting up Consumer Courts

9083. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to direct all the State Governments to set up Consumer Courts to settle minor disputes between the consumer, producer and trader ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) There is no proposal to request all the State Governments to set up consumer courts. However, Government are considering a Draft Model Law on Consumer Protection for adoption by the States/Union Territories. The Draft Model

Law provides *inter alia* for the establishment of a Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum in the nature of a quasi-judicial machinery for speedy and inexpensive settlement of consumer disputes.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Introduction of new model of Maruti Car

9084. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been decided to introduce a new model of Maruti from May, 1986 ; i.e. within almost three years of the introduction of the present model ;

(b) whether this will result in dependence on imported Japanese spare parts (75 per cent of the new model and all the imported parts of the present-model cars) for another ten years or so as reported in 'Nav Bharat Times' of 30 March, 1986 ;

(c) how much Japan will earn in this way in foreign exchange ; and

(d) Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Maruti Udyog Limited propose to update the model of Maruti 800-car from May, 1986.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) & (d). Maruti Udyog Limited has estimated an additional expenditure of US \$ 6.7 million on import of components during 1986-87 as a result of introduction of the new model. New model will be more fuel efficient and as such result in fuel economy.

#### Supply of Kerosene for use of Rural Poor

9085. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken so far to make kerosene easily available to the rural poor in view of the lack of firewood due to rapid depletion of the forests ; and

(b) the annual amount of subsidy allowed by Government on kerosene ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The steps taken to ensure availability of kerosene to rural and far flung areas include :

(i) The oil marketing companies supervise to ensure that the product is supplied by their wholesale dealers to retailers in both urban and rural areas in accordance with the allocation made for retailers by the State Government.

(ii) Subject to economic viability, setting up of kerosene dealerships at block/taluka/Tahsil headquarters.

(iii) Opening of Taluka Kerosene Depots for supplies in remote and inaccessible areas.

(iv) State Governments and U.T. Administrations have been advised to streamline the distribution system to ensure that kerosene reaches the rural population for illumination and cooking purpose.

(b) This is of the order of Rs. 500 crores.

#### L.P.G. Agencies allotted in Madhya Pradesh

9086. SHRI ARVIND NETAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) how many LPG agencies in Madhya Pradesh have been allotted since 1983 in all the categories ;

(b) how many new LPG connections and refills were provided to these agencies since 1983, category-wise ;

(c) whether some LPG agencies of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been cancelled since 1983 ; and

(d) if so, the number thereof and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The oil industry has awarded 77 LPG distributorships in all the categories in Madhya Pradesh during the period from 1.1.83 to 1.3.86.

(b) Keeping in view the monthly refill ceilings prescribed for distributorships according to location as well as the facilities available with the distributors and the waiting list of applicants, a total number of 3.51 lakh new connections were released in Madhya Pradesh by the oil marketing companies during 1.1.83 and 1.3.86 through distributors including the 77 mentioned in part (a).

(c) & (d). One LPG distributorship awarded to SC candidate was terminated during the period from 1.1.83 to 31.3.86, as he was involved in giving unauthorised LPG connections and misappropriation of the concerned oil company's equipment.

#### Gobar Gas Plants in Orissa

9087. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission was entrusted with the job of constructing gobar gas plants ;

(b) if so, the district-wise targets fixed and achievements made in this connection in Orissa during the last three years ;

(c) whether reports have been received that most of the gobar gas plants have gone out of order due to supply of sub-standard material and faulty construction work ; and

(d) if so, steps taken in this regard ?

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

(a) Biogas scheme is one of the Scheduled Industries under the purview of the Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC). KVIC is, however, only one of the agencies implementing Biogas programme.

(b) The details of the District-wise targets and achievements made in Orissa State

during the last 3 years are being collected.

(c) & (d). KVIC has not received any complaint so far about non-working of Gas plants due to sub-standard material and faulty construction. However, KVIC on its own conducted a Census Survey of 13,216 Biogas Plants in 14 selected districts of Bihar, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, which revealed that about 2,804 plants were non-functional due to various reasons including defective construction. During 1985-86 Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (DNES) has taken a package of measures which include improvement in technology, organisation of larger number of training programmes including training courses for Users and Masons, repair and maintenance of vans, kits, mobile maintenance vans and monitoring & evaluation etc. DNES is also strengthening its monitoring mechanism. Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 7.5 lakh for setting up 3 mobile regarding units.

#### Indo-Swiss Discussion on Hydroelectric Energy

9088. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the visit of the Swiss delegation recently it was stated that Swiss companies are expected to visit India in the middle of April this year to discuss prospects of Hydroelectric energy with National Hydro-electric Power Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal of Swiss companies visiting India for discussions with National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Limited regarding prospects of hydro-electric projects. However a team of Swiss Companies recently visited the Srinagar hydro-electric Project in Uttar Pradesh.

#### Steps for Balanced Regional Development and Industrialisation

9089. SHRIMATI USHA CHAUDHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to take for balanced regional development and faster industrialisation of the country ;

(b) whether it is a fact that shortfall in infrastructure, lack of technological development and delay in project implementation still continue in the way ; and

(c) how Government propose to remove industrial backwardness and bring uniform development in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). In order to correct regional imbalances and to secure faster industrialisation of backward areas, Government have provided several incentives by way of concessional finance, through All India Term Lending Institutions, outright subsidy on fixed capital, preferential treatment in grant of Industrial Licences, Tax Concessions, Seed/Margin Money, Interest Subsidy etc. A scheme has also been introduced on 1.4.83 to assist the State Governments to take up infrastructural development in one or two identified growth centres in each 'No-Industry District'. Also in order to bring about faster industrialisation of the country as a whole, various measures aimed at liberalisations in industrial licencing policy and procedures and approval of Foreign Collaboration proposals and speedier development of industries connected with provision of infrastructural facilities have been undertaken. These include delicensing of industries, broad-banding, re-endorsement of capacity, delegation of powers to Administrative Ministries for approval of certain types of Foreign Collaboration proposals, doing away with the procedure of taking on record of foreign collaboration agreements etc.

**Proposals made by task Force on Gas available in Assam**

9090. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA-GOWDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a task force was set up by his Ministry and it has found that there is a potential for obtaining free gas from oil fields in Upper Assam ;

(b) if so, what are the other points made by the task force ; and

(c) when the final decision is likely to be taken to implement the proposal and what will be the cost of expansion involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However Oil India Limited has assessed that there is potential for obtaining free gas from the oil fields in Upper Assam. Based on the data available, OIL has estimated that a quantity of about 2.50 million cubic metres per day of free gas could be produced from these fields when fully developed, and that the cost of development of free gas reserves would be about Rs. 100 crores. It has also been assessed that this will take about 6 to 7 years from the date of the approval of the proposals.

(c) Gas Authority of India Limited has been asked to study the utilisation of the free gas production potential in Assam, taking into account production and transportation costs and the consumption pattern.

**Commissioning of New Generation Capacity**

9091. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA-GOWDA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to commission 3160 MW of new generation capacity during the current financial year ;

(b) if so, what will be the total MWs of thermal units that will be undertaken by the Central Sector and by the State Sector ;

(c) what are the projects that will be undertaken during the financial year 1986-87; and

(d) the total additional generation capacity likely to be achieved in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) During 1986-87, an additional capacity of about 3396 MW is proposed to be commissioned.

(b) Out of 2192 MW of thermal capacity to be commissioned during 1986-87, 1190 MW

will be in the Central Sector and 1002 given below.  
MW in the State sector.

(c) The projects to be commissioned during 1986-87 will be known after the year during 1986-87 are indicated in the statement is over.

(d) The generating capacity commissioned during 1986-87 will be known after the year during 1986-87 are indicated in the statement is over.

## STATEMENT

## UNITS IDENTIFIED FOR COMMISSIONING DURING 1986-87

Sl. No.	Name of the Project & Unit No.	State	Capacity (MW)	
1	2	3	4	
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>				
<b>THERMAL :</b>				
1.	Panipat	Unit-4	Haryana	110
2.	Anpara 'A'	Unit-2	Uttar Pradesh	210
3.	DESU Gas Turbine	Unit-1	Delhi	30
4.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	30
5.	-do-	Unit-3	-do-	30
6.	-do-	Unit-4	-do-	30
7.	-do-	Unit-5	-do-	30
8.	-do-	Unit-6	-do-	30
9.	Singrauli St. II	Unit-6	NTPC	500
Sub-total (Thermal)			1000 MW	
<b>HYDRO :</b>				
10.	Western Yamuna Canal (PH-A)	Unit-2	Haryana	8
11.	Western Yamuna Canal (PH-B)	Unit-3	-do-	8
12.	Western Yamuna Canal (PH-B)	Unit-4	-do-	8
13.	Andhra	Unit-1	Himachal Pradesh	5.65
14.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	5.65
15.	-do-	Unit-3	-do-	5.65
16.	Rongtong	Unit-1	-do-	0.5
17.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	0.5
18.	-do-	Unit-3	-do-	0.5
19.	-do-	Unit-4	-do-	0.5
20.	Stakna	Unit-1	Jammu & Kashmir	2
21.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	2
22.	Anoopgarh (PH-I)	Unit-1	Rajasthan	1.5
23.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	1.5

1	2	3	4	
24.	Anoopgarh (PH-I)	Unit-3	Rajasthan	1.5
25.	Anoopgarh (PH-II)	Unit-4	-do-	1.5
26.	-do-	Unit-5	-do-	1.5
27.	-do-	Unit-6	-do-	1.5
28.	Salal	Unit-1	NHPC	115
29.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	115
30.	-do-	Unit-3	-do-	115
			Sub-total (Hydro)	400.95 MW
			TOTAL (NORTHERN REGION)	1400.95 MW

## WESTERN REGION

## THERMAL :

31.	Wanakbori	Unit-5	Gujarat	210
			Sub-total (Thermal)	210 MW

## HYDRO :

32.	Ukai LBC	Unit-1	Gujarat	2.5
33.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	2.5
34.	Tillari	Unit-1	Maharashtra	60
35.	Bhira Tail Race	Unit-1	-do-	40
36.	Vaitarna Dam Toe	Unit-1	-do-	1.5
37.	Pench	Unit-2	M.P. & Maharashtra	80
			Sub-total (Hydro)	186.5 MW
			TOTAL (WESTERN REGION)	396.5 MW

## SOUTHERN REGION

## THERMAL :

38.	Mettur St. I	Unit-1	Tamil Nadu	210
39.	Neyveli 2nd Mine Cut		NLC (Central)	210
			Sub-total (Thermal)	420

## HYDRO :

40.	Srisaillam	Unit-5	Andhra Pradesh	110
41.	-do-	Unit-7	-do-	110
42.	Pochampad	Unit-1	-do-	9
43.	Idukki St. II	Unit-3	Kerala	130

1	2	3	4	
44.	Idamalyar	Unit-2	Kerala	37.5
45.	Lower Mettur	Unit-5	Tamil Nadu	15
46.	-do-	Unit-6	-do-	15
		Sub-total (Hydro)		426.5
		TOTAL (SOUTHERN REGION)		846.5

## EASTERN REGION

## THERMAL :

47.	Farakka	Unit-2	NTPC	210
48.	-do-	Unit-3	-do-	210
49.	Gas Turbine	Unit-1	DVC	30
50.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	30
		Sub-total (Thermal)		480

## HYDRO :

51.	Upper Kolab	Unit-1	Orissa	80
		Sub-total (Hydro)		80
		TOTAL (EASTERN REGION)		560

## NORTH-EASTERN REGION

## THERMAL :

52.	Bongaigaon	Unit-4	Assam	60
53.	Lakwa Gas Turbine	Unit-4	-do-	15
54.	Baramura Gas Turbine	Unit-2	Tripura	5
55.	Diesel Station	Unit-1	Manipur	1
56.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	1
		Sub-total (Thermal)		82

1	2	3	4	
<b>HYDRO :</b>				
57.	Kopili	Unit-1	NEC	50
58.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	50
59.	Maharani	Unit-1	Tripura	0.5
60.	-do-	Unit-2	-do-	0.5
			Sub-total (Hydro)	101
			<b>TOTAL (NORTH-EASTERN REGION)</b>	183
			<b>TOTAL : ALL INDIA (THERMAL)</b>	2192
			(HYDRO)	1194.95
			<b>TOTAL :</b>	3386.95

In addition to the above, the following mini/micro hydel capacity is also likely to be added during the year 1986-87.

Northern Region	3.1 MW
Eastern Region	2.2 MW
North-Eastern Region	4.05 MW
<b>Total :</b>	<b>9.35 MW</b>
<b>Grand Total :</b>	<b>3396.30 MW</b>

#### Revitalisation of Paper Industry

9092. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA-GOWDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the paper industry has been asked to make efforts for revival and revitalisation of industry ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the capacity utilisation touched the low figure of 60 per cent in 1985 as compared to 89 per cent in 1974 ;

(c) if so, whether the industry has been urged to improve 75 to 80 per cent in the coming years ;

(d) the main reasons for low capacity utilisation by the paper industry so far ;

(e) the efforts being made to improve its capacity utilisation ;

(f) whether any concrete formula has been suggested for improvement in the paper industry ; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (g). The capacity utilisation of the paper industry was about 83% in 1974 has come down gradually in recent years and was about 63.85% in 1985. It is considered possible for the industry to achieve a capacity utilisation rate of 75%. The main reasons of low capacity utilisation of the industry in recent years are rapid capacity build up mainly through small paper mills which are yet to stabilise production, closure of a few large/small mills, operational constraints, such as shortage of raw material, power and coal and imbalances in plant and machinery, increase in cost of raw materials



technical problems in adaptability of second-hand paper machines installed by small paper mills to unconventional raw materials etc. Various reliefs and concessions have been extended to the industry in the recent past to enable it to increase its production and improve its economic viability. As a result of the various measures taken by Government in the recent past, the installed capacity of the industry has increased from 16.56 lakh tonnes as on 1.1.81 to 26.55 lakh tonnes as on 1.1.86, and, production from 11.12 lakh tonnes, in 1980 to 15 lakh tonnes (estimated) in 1985. A committee has also been appointed under the chairmanship of Secretary (Industrial Development) to look into the financial aspects affecting the paper industry and to suggest suitable measures for the long term growth of the industry.

#### Token strike by workers in Coal Industry

9093. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA-GOWDA :

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :

PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 7 lakh workers in the Coal Industry had gone on token strike on 9.4.86 ;

(b) if so, what were the main reasons for their strike ;

(c) the total loss of production suffered due to this token strike ;

(d) whether Government have accepted almost all the demands of the coal workers ; and

(e) if so, what are the other demands that have not been agreed upon by the Union Government so far ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) An estimated 4.70 lakh workers in the coal industry went on strike on 9.4.1986. This figure, however, does not include normal absenteeism and workers present on maintenance of essential services.

(b) The strike was organised in support of a 11-point charter of demands. These are mentioned in statement below.

(c) The total production loss might be as high as 4.50 lakh tonnes.

(d) and (e). The demands, the extent of their implementation and/or comments thereon are indicated in the Annexure.

#### STATEMENT

#### DEMANDS MENTIONED IN THE CALL FOR THE STRIKE ON THE 9TH OF APRIL, 1986 BY FOUR CENTRAL TRADE UNIONS AND COMMENTS THEREON

1. Immediately restore the commitments unilaterally withdrawn by the managements such as providing jobs to dependents of employees die in harness and disabled permanently etc.

Comments : Position has since been clarified to all coal companies and clause 9.4.2 is being acted upon.

2. Implement the non-implemented welfare measures such as housing facilities, provision for drinking water, educational facilities, medical benefits and safety measures as per NCWA-III.

Comments : The implementation of welfare measures is a continuous process and all efforts are being made to implement the terms of the Agreement in this regard.

3. Ensure employment to dependent of retiring employees as per NCWA-III.

Comments : This provision has been found to be unconstitutional and is not being acted upon even in the steel sector.

4. Immediate formulation of pension scheme for coal miners.

Comments : The Social Security Scheme is being discussed by the Joint Committee of JBCCI and unless the scheme is prepared and accepted there is no way by which it could be implemented. The Social Security Scheme Committee of JBCCI-III met on 18th Feb. 86 and has discussed the draft scheme submitted by the actuary. Union representatives have agreed to send their comments in writing for further processing.

5. Finalise the uniform Standing Orders for the entire Coal Industry.

**Comments :** Standing Order Committee of the JBCCI has already formulated its recommendations and the further course of action is under process.

6. Increase ceiling of gratuity payment from Rs. 36,000/- to Rs. 50,000/- as per Central Government's decision.

**Comments :** Ceiling for those not covered by Payment of Gratuity Act, has already been raised to Rs. 50,000/-. The question of similarly raising the ceiling for those covered by the Payment of Gratuity Act is under consideration.

7. Remove ceiling on bonus payment to coal workers.

**Comments :** Ceiling has already been raised from Rs. 1600/- to Rs. 2500/- and payments have been made. Removal of ceiling is a matter of general policy of the Government. No peculiar decision can be taken in respect of Coal Industry.

8. Abolish contract system for jobs of permanent and perennial nature.

**Comments :** All major operations in the coal industry are being done departmentally and there is a phased programme to departmentalise other jobs. The pace has, however, to be adjusted so that earlier operations already departmentalised are properly consolidated and put on sound foundation.

9. Finalise promotion policy providing for time bound promotion to all workers.

**Comments :** The concept of time bound promotions is a new one and it would not be in the fitness of things to use this issue as a point for launching agitation as the implications have to be discussed in detail and the wider ramifications understood.

10. Withdraw all penal action against coal workers such as arbitrary deduction of 8 days wages, loss of lien and break in service.

**Comments :** There is no arbitrary deduction as mentioned. Action is only taken in case where provision of Section 9 (2) of the Payment of Wages Act becomes applicable.

11. Immediate finalisation of incentive scheme for coal miners.

**Comments :** This has to be done jointly.

**Pollution in Macherla Village of Guntur District in Andhra Pradesh by Ramakrishna Cement Factory**

9994. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the environment in Macherla village of Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh is being polluted due to the failure of the management of Ramakrishna Cement Factory to instal two electro-static precipitators as suggested by the State Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that even the one E.S.P. installed is not functioning regularly due to which the residents of Macherla are suffering health hazards ;

(c) if so, the action taken against the management which failed to instal required number of anti-pollution equipment in the factory ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The cement plant of M/s. KCP Ltd. (Ramakrishna Cement Factory) at Macherla which had commenced production in 1958, has installed various dust arresting equipments as per the norms specified by the State Pollution Control Board.

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

**Guidelines to Curb Pollution by  
Industries**

9095. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any detailed guidelines have been laid down for the various industries to take effective measures to curb pollution ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). With a view to ensure that the various industries take effective measures to curb pollution, a number of steps have been taken by the Government. In the letters of intent issued to undertakings for setting up fresh industrial capacities, a condition is invariably stipulated to ensure that the under-takings take adequate steps to the satisfaction of the Government to prevent air, water and soil pollution. In respect of chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals industries which involve "process hazard", an additional condition is imposed in the industrial approvals to ensure safety in plants before going into trial production. In respect of the 20 highly polluting industries, the following stringent conditions have also been incorporated in the letters of intent to the undertakings :

(1) The State Director of Industries confirms that the site of the project has been approved from the environmental angle by the competent State authority ;

(2) The entrepreneur commits both to the State Government and the Central Government that he will instal the appropriate equipment and implement the prescribed measures for the prevention and control of pollution ; and

(3) The concerned State Pollution Control Board has certified that the proposal meets with the environmental requirements and that the equipment installed or proposed to be installed are adequate and appropriate to the requirements.

Letters of intent are converted into industrial licences after the prescribed

conditions are fulfilled to the satisfaction of the Government.

These steps have facilitated Government in ensuring that the industries instal adequate and appropriate pollution control equipments to prevent environmental pollution and also in discouraging polluting industries being set up in ecologically sensitive areas.

**Setting up of Cigarette Factory in  
Central Coastal Andhra**

9096. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a cigarette factory public sector in Central Coastal Andhra to utilise high quality tobacco produced in the area ; and

(b) if so, the likely installed capacity and the project cost thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Complaints of Pin Type System of  
LPG Regulators**

9097. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the improvements in the new pin system cooking gas cylinders over the screw type device ;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of complaints have been received about the new design stating that these are defective, the pin is fitted in a plastic base, need frequent replacement and that these are dangerous and unsafe ;

(c) the reasons that led to the change in design of cylinders ;

(d) whether the experts and the consumers were at any stage consulted ; 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 new pin system LPG cylinders fitted with self-closing spring-loaded valves are safer and easier to operate than the LPG cylinders fitted with 'F' type screw operated valves.

(b) When the pin type system was initially introduced, some complaints regarding design defects were received. The design of the valves has since been improved and standardised, based on technology imported from Kosan Teknova, Denmark.

(c) The change of the 'F' type system to the pin type system has been made on considerations of safety, in line with the recommendation of the Chief Controller of Explosives.

(d) and (e). Expert bodies e.g. Chief Controller of Explosives, ISI, Research and Development Organisations, Manufacturers etc. were consulted on standardisation of LPG equipment.

#### Units of Union Carbide

9098. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units run by Union Carbide in India ;

(b) the details of items manufactured by the Union Carbide in those units ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the items produced by the Union Carbide in India are being exported by the company ;

(d) if so, the value of the products exported by the Union Carbide during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 and to which country/countries the exports are being made; and

(e) the details of imports made by the Union Carbide during the above period ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) According to Annual Report for the year ending December 23, 1984 the Company has manufacturing units at

Bhopal, Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Madras, Srinagar, Thane and Visakhapatnam.

The company manufactured the following class of goods. Batteries, flashlight cases, arc carbons, industrial carbon electrodes and shapes, photo-engravers' plates/strips for printing, stellite castings, hard facing and tube rods, electrolytic manganese dioxide, chemicals, polyethylene MIC-based pesticides and marine products.

The FOB value of exports of the company during the years 1983 and 1984 was Rs. 737.18 lakhs and Rs. 468.25 lakhs respectively. The company also exported to Nepal goods amounting to Rs. 30.56 lakhs and Rs. 100.38 lakhs during the years 1983 and 1984 respectively. Country-wise details are not required to be indicated in the Annual Report and hence not available.

(e) According to the Annual Report referred to above, the CIF value of imports by the company during the years 1983 and 1984 was Rs. 22,23.23 lakhs and Rs. 21,03.99 lakhs respectively.

#### Power Generation during Seventh Plan

9099. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for power generation during the Seventh Plan period and the estimated amount required for the purpose ;

(b) whether any external assistance has been sought ; if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what other steps are being taken by Government to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) A capacity addition of 22,245 MW is envisaged during the Seventh Plan period. The allocation for the Power Sector during the Seventh Plan includes an amount of about Re. 21,300 crores for generation.

(b) World Bank assistance of \$ 485 million will be available for the combined cycle gas-based power stations of National Thermal Power Corporation. Some other power projects are in the pipe-line for external assistance.

(c) To meet the shortage of power in the country, a number of steps are being taken which include ;

- (i) Expending commissioning of additional generating capacity.
- (ii) Maximising generation from the existing thermal power plants through plant betterment/renovation programme.
- (iii) Reducing the transmission and distribution losses.
- (iv) Adopting measures for energy conservation.
- (v) Transfer of power from surplus States to deficit States.

**Guidelines for Allotment of Fuel Service Station.**

9100. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) policy laid down for allotment of fuel service stations in the country ;

(b) whether there is any agency for monitoring this work ;

(c) whether there is any uniform policy applicable to all oil corporations or different procedure has been laid in this regard for each oil corporation ;

(d) whether any guidelines have been laid down for the allotment of fuel service stations ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) :** (a) to (c). The Oil Industry develops retail outlets for petrol and diesel based on the demand potential in an area and economic viability taking into account data relating to volumes and distances. The retail outlets so identified are included by the Oil Industry in the Marketing Plans prepared on an annual basis. The criteria for allotment of dealerships are the eligibility and suitability of the candidates which are assessed through the

procedure of advertisement and of selection by the Oil Selection Boards. This policy is applicable to selections for retail outlet dealerships of all the oil marketing companies.

(d) and (e). Retail Outlets (Petrol/Diesel), SKO-LDO dealerships and LPG distributors in the country are allotted in accordance with the prescribed guidelines whereunder reservations have been made for various categories mentioned below :

(i) Scheduled Castes/ Schedules Tribes (SC/ST)	25%
(ii) Unemployed Graduates/ Unemployed Engineering Graduates (UG/UEG)	25%
(iii) Defence Category	7½%
(iv) Physically Handicapped (PH)	7½%
(v) Freedom Fighters (FF)	5%
(vi) Others (O)	30%

**Allotment of Salt Deptt's Lands to Cooperative Housing Societies in Bombay**

9101. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allotted a few plots of Salt Department's lands in Bombay to co-operative housing societies

(b) the terms and conditions on which such allotments have been made ;

(c) whether any procedure has been laid down for allotment of such lands ; and

(d) if not, the basis on which the allotments have been made ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. Lands in Bombay have so far been leased out to the following four societies.

- (i) Shri Navyuvak Harijan Utthapan Multi Unit Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd.

- (ii) Greater Bombay Salt Departmental Co-operative Housing Society Ltd.
- (iii) Greater Bombay Salt Department Co-operative Housing Society.
- (iv) Saikripa Chaturtha Shreni Salt Departmental Co-operative Society (Proposed). Out of these, three were formed by salt workers and one society formed by the weaker sections. These lands were leased out for 99 years for housing purpose subject to payment of market value and also a nominal lease money.

#### Land Used for Manufacture of Salt

9102. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the lands used for manufacture of salt belong to the Union Government ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on withdrawal of salt manufacturing licences the salt land reverts to Government ;

(c) the acreage of land thus reverted to Government after suspension of salt manufacturing licence in Maharashtra ;

(d) whether there is any proposal before Government to dispose of the said lands ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Substantial portion of the lands used for manufacture of salt belong to the Union Government.

(b) Yes. Lands owned by Union Government revert to them.

(c) Since 1981, 652 acres and 6 gunthas of salt lands have been resumed by Government of India.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Of the lands referred to in reply to part (c) above, salt lands measuring 103 acres and 5 gunthas have been re-assigned

for salt manufacture on 20 years lease. A piece of land, measuring 43 acres and 21 gunthas, has been transferred to the C.P.W.D. for construction of residential quarters for Central Government employees. Similarly, land measuring 37 acres and 4 gunthas is proposed to be transferred to State Government for its developmental activities. The remaining lands could not be re-assigned for salt manufacture, due to write petitions filed by the ex-licenceses or their heirs challenging ownership of lands by the Union Government.

#### Utilisation of Maximum Capacity of Power Stations

9103. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken decision to use power generation stations to maximum capacity to tide-over the deficiency in energy ;

(b) what would be the net result of such endeavour from the point of view of additional generation of power ; and

(c) the State-wise figures of expectation results of such endeavour ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). For improving the performance of existing thermal power stations, a Centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 500 crores covering 32 thermal power stations has been initiated. On completion of the renovation and modernisation scheme, average plant load factor is expected to increase by about 7% in respect of stations covered under the scheme. Electricity Boardwise/organisationwise details are indicated in the statement below.

#### STATEMENT

ANTICIPATED BOARD-WISE IMPROVEMENT IN PLF AFTER COMPLETION OF RENOVATION AND MODERNISATION PROGRAMME (IN RESPECT OF STATIONS COVERED UNDER R AND SCHEME).

Board/Corporation	Anticipated improvement in PLF (%)
NTPC (Badarpur TPS)	7.5%
DESU	4.0%

Haryana State Electricity Board	10.0%
Punjab State Electricity Board	5.0%
Uttar Pradesh State Elec. Board	8.0%
Gujarat State Electricity Board	5.0%
Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board	5.0%
Maharashtra State Electricity Board	5.0%
Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board	8.0%
Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	5.0%
Neyveli	2.0%
Orissa State Electricity Board	10.0%
D.V.C.	4.0%
Bihar State Electricity Board	7.0%
West Bengal State Electricity Board	8.0%

*[Translation]***Pilfering of Gas from LPG Cylinders by Transporters in Punjab**

9104. SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH TUR :

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :

PROF. RAMAKRISHAN MORE:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints have been made by consumers recently to the effect that in place of gas, water has been filled in LPG cylinders in Chandigarh area ;

(b) if so, the details of these complaints; and

(c) the action taken by Government against persons found guilty therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). During December, 1985 and March, 1986, Indian Oil Corporation received complaints about the unusual phenomenon of presence of water in LPG cylinders supplied to some consumers in Chandigarh. The number of complaints received during these 4 months was, respectively, 4, 73, 74 and 168.

(c) Apart from removal of subcontractor from the fleet of one of the Corporations main transport contractor and black-listing of three vehicles, an enquiry committee has been set up by IOC.

**Closing of Post Offices in Punjab**

9105. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that post offices are being closed down at a number of places in Punjab ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that it has been decided to close down the post office in Varga city also ;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether Government propose to reconsider their decision to close them down ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). No Sir. No post offices have been closed in Punjab. However the workload and cost and income of Post offices are reviewed from time to time according to prescribed procedures and it is possible that some of the post offices which do not have adequate work or are incurring lossess may be discontinued.

(c) No. Sir, closure of the said post office is not contemplated at present.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The position as explained in (a) and (b) above is not being reconsidered.

(f) An adequate number of post offices have already been set up in urban and rural areas in Punjab as in other States and Union Territories. However, it is necessary to ensure on a continuous basis that the prescribed norms in respect of the volume of work handled and financial results of working are satisfied. In this process, it is unavoidable that a few post offices may be discontinued. This will be on a marginal scale and not likely to affect postal services available to the people.

[English]

**Reduction in burden on Courts by  
Lok Adalats**

9106. SHRI JAI PRAKASH  
AGARWAL :  
SHRI P.R. KUMARA-  
MANGALAM :

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

(a) how far the Lok Adalats have been successful in reducing the burden of courts ;

(b) the number of cases, civil and criminal referred to the Lok Adalat for conciliation and settlement ; and

(c) the number of cases from towns and villages brought before the Lok Adalats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes :

(a) Lok Adalats have been helpful in reducing the burden of courts. However, it is premature to assess the extent of success of Lok Adalats in reducing the burden of courts ;

(b) A total number of 1,21,300 cases approximately have been settled by the Lok Adalats held in the various States so far;

(c) Separate statistics in regard to cases brought from towns and from the villages before the Lok Adalats are not available with the said Committee.

**Checking of Malpractices in Petrol  
Filling Stations**

9107. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :  
SHRI TARLOCHAN SINGH  
TUR :  
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :  
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a series of surprise checks on petrol filling stations, in Delhi have revealed large scale rigging of petrol meters ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in the matter ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that petrol filling stations in different parts of the country have also been checked and large scale rigging of petrol meters has been found ;

(d) whether Government propose to evolve a system to conduct periodical surprise checks of all the petrol pumps ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). During a special checking drive launched by the Delhi Weights & Measures Wing of the Delhi Administration in the first week of April, 1986, 113 Petrol/Diesel Stations were checked and 35 stations out of them were found giving short delivery ranging from 20 ml to 150 ml in a measure of 5 litres.

Legal action against the offenders has been initiated by the Weights & Measures Wing of the Delhi Administration.

(c) to (e). The Oil Industry had evolved in 1982 Guidelines on Marketing Discipline at Retail Outlets which *inter alia* deal with matters concerning regular & random inspections of Retail Outlets, quality control of products, checking of dispensing units and their measurement, and steps to be taken against erring Retail Outlets/Distributors.

During regular and random inspections of Retail Outlets some cases of short delivery



were detected. Supplies were suspended to such units and were resumed only after the State Weights & Measures Departments have taken necessary action such as recalibration of the units, etc.

**Prospects of Exporting Cars including Maruti**

9108. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of Maruti cars and other brands of cars manufactured in the country is adequate to meet the requirements of the country ;

(b) whether there are any prospects of export of cars to other countries ;

(c) if so, the details regarding the total production of the cars in the country with number which can be exported ;

(d) whether there are any concrete proposals of offers for export of cars to other countries ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Sufficient capacity has been licensed in this sector to meet the projected demand of passenger cars in the country.

(b) to (e). The total production of cars during 1985-86 is about 103 thousand. Maruti Udyog Ltd. expect to export a few thousand cars to East European and neighbouring countries.

**Introduction of Electronic Applications in Coal Mining in Collaboration with U.K.**

9109. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :  
SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce electronic applications in coal mining in collaboration with the United Kingdom ;

(b) if so, what will be the increase in productivity of coal, likely investment and the time by which the project will be completed ; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the collaboration arrangement being finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). A proposal to introduce mining electronic applications in JK Nagar underground coal mine of Eastern Coalfields Limited with UK assistance is under consideration. The introduction of electronic applications is expected to contribute to higher productivity, better safety and better communications. This electronification project is expected to be completed in the year 1988. Terms and conditions of the agreement with UK have yet to be finalised.

**Measures for Prevention of Burns**

9110. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether for the prevention of burns, there is any proposal to ban the manufacture of anar, rockets and phirki which are responsible for Diwali burns, to legislate on tents being made of fire-resistant fabric only and to have many exit points, and to ban the carrying of inflammable material like kerosene oil, crackers in buses and railway compartments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : There is no proposal to ban the manufacture of anar, rocket and phirki. However, users of fireworks like anar are being educated through newspaper media as well as printed warnings on the cartons and the articles about safe firing of these fire works as a preventive measure.

Carriage of inflammable substances in conveyances carrying passengers on hire is prohibited under Rule 86 of Petroleum Rules 1976 and Rule 35 of Explosives Rules 1983.

[*Translation*]

**Appointment of Medical advisors by Gas Authority of India**

9111. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of Medical Advisors or Medical Officers in the Gas Authority of India ;

(b) whether any specific qualification and experience and maximum age limit for appointment to these posts have been laid down as in the case of other Government appoints ;

(c) if not the reasons therefore ; and

(d) whether retired persons beyond the age of 60 years are eligible for such appointment's and if so, in what circumstances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (d). Gas Authority of India Limited is a new organisation and it is in the process of finalising its organisational Structure and manpower requirements for various departments including medical services. No Medical Officer/ Medical Adviser has been appointed so far ; however a Medical Consultant has been engaged in GAIL w.e.f. January 6, 1986 on part-time basis to help organising medical facilities in the company.

**Increase in Kerosene Quota for Rural and Backward Areas of Bihar**

9112. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the minimum requirement of kerosene in Bihar is 40 thousand metric tonnes per month whereas only 28,5 thousand metric tonnes of kerosene oil is allotted to the State every month at present ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government had put forward sufficient grounds before the Mathur Committee to justify increase in their quota of kerosene ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the people of rural and backward areas of Bihar are facing great hardship due to inadequate supply of kerosene ; and

(d) if so, whether it is proposed to increase the kerosene quota for Bihar this month ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Kerosene requirements of various States and Union Territories, including Bihar, are assessed by

allowing a 5% growth over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year, on a four-month-block basis and allocations are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocations, additional ad-hoc release are also made to meet specific situations like flood, drought, cyclone, shortage of LPG/soft coke, etc. However, to meet increased demand, allocation of kerosene for the last Winter Block comprising the months of November, 1985 to February, 1986 and the present Summer Block comprising the months of March, 1986 to June, 1986, have been made after allowing a growth rate of 7½% and 7% respectively. The allocations made are considered adequate to meet the genuine demand. Details of allocations made to Bihar for the first six months of 1986 as compared with the first six months of 1985, are given below :—

Month	(Figures in tonnes)	
	Total allocation made in	Total allocation made in
	1985	1986
January	27,000	28,500
February	27,000	29,500
March	25,570	28,000
April	25,570	28,000
May	25,070	26,290
June	25,070	26,290

(b) Bihar Government had indicated a total requirement of about 40,000 tonnes per month to the Mathur Committee.

(c) Sporadic reports about inadequacy of supply of kerosene in rural areas of Bihar have been received. Since distribution of the allocated quantity of kerosene within the States is done and controlled by the concerned State Governments, they have been advised from time to time to streamline the distribution system to ensure its equitable distribution to different areas in the States.

(d) Allocation of kerosene to Bihar at the increased rate upto June, 1986 has been made as stated in the reply to part (a) above. Allocation for the remaining part of 1986, will be made on the basis of the policy mentioned above.

[English]

## STATEMENT

Supply of know-how for spares by  
Maruti Udyog Ltd.

Statement showing State-wise actual  
generation during 1985-86

9113. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of  
the complaints made to Member, Planning  
(Industry) by manufacturers of motor spare  
parts that the requisite know-how is not  
being supplied to them for Maruti spares as  
reported in 'The Economic Times' of 14  
April, 1986 ; and

(b) if so, action proposed in the matter ?

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

(a) Government have seen the said news-  
item. Company has advised that it is giving  
all possible help to component manufactur-  
ers.

(b) Does not arise.

Power Generation Target and Actual  
Performance

9114. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA  
NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the  
Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the actual performance in power  
generation as reported from different States  
and Union Territories ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the power  
generation target fixed for 1985-86 has not  
been achieved ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY  
(SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Actual energy  
generation during 1985-86 in States and  
Union Territories is given in the Statement  
below.

(b) & (c). The overall energy generation  
target fixed for the year 1985-86 was 1,70,000  
million units against which the actual  
achievement was 1,70,045 millions units.

(Figs. in MU)  
Total actual  
generation

Name of the State/System	(Figs. in MU) Total actual generation
B.B.M.B.	10568
Delhi	4695
Jammu & Kashmir	870
Himachal Pradesh	1247
Haryana	1206
Rajasthan	3326
Punjab	5763
Uttar Pradesh	18567
Gujarat	12934
Maharashtra	28560
Madhya Pradesh	15903
Andhra Pradesh	16299
Karnataka	7519
Kerala	5358
Tamil Nadu	14308
Bihar	3325
Orissa	3475
West Bengal	7885
D.V.C.	6464
Sikkim	30
Assam	842
Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura	1001
ALL INDIA	170045

Execution of Upper Indiravati Hydroelectric  
Project in Orissa

9115. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether the upper Indiravati Hydro-  
electric project in Orissa has been accorded  
administrative approval for execution ;

(b) whether the cost of the above project  
has also been revised ;

(c) if so, the latest estimate of cost and when was the last revision made ; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the execution of that project ?

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

(b) & (c). The project was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in May, 1978 at an estimated cost of Rs. 208.14 crores. The revised cost estimates of the project have not so far been submitted by the State authorities.

(d) Out of the 4 dams proposed to be constructed, the contract has been awarded for 3 dams and the tender documents for the 4th dam are under scrutiny. Out of the 8 dykes, works on the 7 dykes and the link channel are under progress. The power houses excavation work is also under progress and orders for the generating sets have also been placed. The Project is being closely monitored by the State Government, Central Electricity Authority and Central Government to see that delays are avoided.

#### **Delay in Construction of Projects Undertaken by NPCC**

9116. **SHRI T. BALA GOUD :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of projects being executed by National Projects Construction Corporation all over India are being delayed considerably due to negligence in taking decisions at the right time, improper supply of cement and other store material ; and

(b) the measures being taken by Government to tone up the working of the Corporation ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) It is not correct that a number of projects being executed by NPCC all over India are getting delayed due to negligence in NPCC in taking decision at the right time. However, some of the projects get delayed for various reasons like delayed decision of the Project Authorities on settlement of rates, designs, finalisation of drawings, delayed release of work sites due to environmental/forest clearance, work fronts etc. and also due to short supply of inputs.

(b) Government has taken several measures to avoid delay in execution of projects under construction by closely monitoring the projects by way of reviews at the level of Energy Minister, Secretary and Joint Secretary. The Corporation has also been instructed to introduce latest monitoring devices like computerised systems, pert and bar charts etc., for improved performance. There is also a close liason with the State Governments to expedite decision from their end.

#### **Adulteration of Petrol with Kerosene in Keonjher District, Orissa**

9117. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that petrol pump licences had been given to some persons in Keonjher district, Orissa who have also been given Kerosene depot licences ;

(b) whether some such persons are adulterating petrol as Kerosene depot operated by them are near the petrol pumps ; and

(c) if so, the action taken against such persons who are adulterating petrol with kerosene ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) :** (a) Two dealers in Keonjher district in Orissa have dealerships of both MS/HSD and Kerosene.

(b) No report in this regard has been received by the oil companies.

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

#### **Opening of Petrol Pumps in Keonjher District (Orissa)**

9118. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petrol pumps set up in Keonjher district, Orissa so far ;

(b) whether some petrol pumps set up in that district in Sixth Five Year Plan have been closed down ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken to open some more petrol pumps in Keonjher district in view of growing demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The Oil Industry has set up 19 Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealership in Distt. Keonjher, Orissa.

(b) & (c). Two Retail Outlets at the following locations have become inoperative due to financial problems faced by the dealers :—

1. Tengarani ;
2. Keonjhergarh.

(d) One Retail Outlet dealership is in the process of being set up, for which candidates have been interviewed as a prelude to selection.

**Compressed Natural Gas substitute for Petrol in Motor Vehicles**

9119. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM :

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

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission is introducing compressed natural gas as a substitute for petrol in its own vehicles ;

(b) if so, whether there is some special device invented for the purpose ;

(c) whether experiments have been successful in this regard ;

(d) whether the technology can be transferred to the motor vehicle manufacturers ; and

(e) the reduction in running cost as compared to petrol and diesel run vehicles ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (e). By using an imported dual fuel conversion kit, ONGC has converted a conventional petrol fuelled jeep to run either on Compressed Natural

Gas (CNG) or on petrol. The experiment is continuing and has not yet reached the stage of commercial use.

**Leaking LPG Cylinders Rejected by Ludhiana Agents**

9120. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of leaking gas cylinders despatched from Delhi to Ludhiana were rejected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Allocation for Development of Industries in 'No Industry' Districts**

9121. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount that will be made available by the Union Government for the development of industries in 'no industry' (category A districts) in the country during 1986-87 ; and

(b) the total amount going to be given to Kerala for this purpose during this period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) & (b). Budget provisions in respect of incentive schemes viz. Central Investment Subsidy, Transport Subsidy and Central Assistance for Development of Infrastructure Facilities in 'No-Industry Districts', implemented by this Ministry for the development of backward areas/'No-Industry Districts' are not made State-wise or district-wise. Funds are released as and when the claims are received from various States/Union Territories.

**Setting up of Telephone Exchanges in Idakki District, Kerala**

9122. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a number of telephone exchanges in the

Idukki district of Kerala during the Seventh Plan period ; and

(b) if so, the places where the exchanges are being set up and the total amount earmarked for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The places where the exchanges are proposed to be set up are :—

1. Murikkassery
2. Surianelly
3. Vannapuram

The approx. cost earmarked for this purpose is Rs. 11 lakhs.

9 line capacity electronic exchanges have also been opened at Chelachuvadu and Arikuzha in 1985-86.

#### Equity Capital Invested in Private Sector

9123. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total equity capital invested in the private sector as on 31st March, 1986 ;

(b) its break-up in major industrial sectors ; and

(c) the total foreign investment by way of equity capital, sector-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Data on equity capital and foreign investments in the private sector as on 31.3.86, are not available. Data on paid-up capital of the corporate sector as on 31.3.1985, including activity-wise details have been reviewed in the 29th Annual Report on the Working and Administration of the Companies Act, 1956 which was laid on the Table of the House on 11.3.1986.

#### Agreement with Foreign Firms for Oil Exploration/Exploitation of Oil Deposits

9124. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement exists with any foreign firm for oil explorations or exploitation of oil deposits in our maritime zones ;

(b) whether any exploration or exploitation activity is presently in progress under any such agreement ;

(c) the basic terms of these agreements with regard to the cost of exploration and the gas sharing of the oil and produced as well as the tax regime for the foreign firms ; and

(d) whether any standard agreement form has been worked out for future agreements ?

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

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

(d) No, Sir.

#### Telephone Lines in Rural Areas

9125. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone lines, public or private, in rural areas, outside the municipal limits or notified areas ;

(b) the average number of calls made on such lines per year ; and

(c) the average period during the year, when those lines remain out of order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of telephone lines working in rural areas is about 3,52,924.

(b) A large number of rural exchanges have capacities less than 300 lines. Local calls made in exchanges upto 300 lines are not metered.

(c) The average duration of interruption for the telephone lines working in rural areas is 3.2 hours per fault.

**Linking of Gangtok with District  
Headquarters in Sikkim by  
Micro Wave**

9126. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to connect Gangtok, the Sikkim capital with District Headquarters in the State through microwave link ;

(b) if so, then the scheme is likely to be executed ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) whether Government are thinking of any other link system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There are 3 UHF schemes sanctioned for linking the 3 District Headquarters viz. Namchi, Gaylsing and Mangan, with Gangtok the state capital of Sikkim.

(b) and (c). These three schemes are tentatively targetted for commissioning during 1988-89, subject to availability of land at different sites during the year.

(d) Not at present.

**Khadi and Village Industries in Sikkim**

9127. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given attention for introduction and development of Khadi and Village Industries in Sikkim ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the allocation provided for such industries for the past five years and for the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is given below.

**STATEMENT**

(b) Industry-Wise Production and Employment during 1984-85 in Sikkim

Sl No.	Name of Industry	Production (Rs. in lakhs)	Employment
	<b>Khadi</b>		
	(Cotton, Woollen and Silk)	4.07	*
	<b>Village Industries</b>		
1.	Processing of Cereals and Pulses	1.70	*
2.	Village leather	0.35	*
3.	Handmade paper	1.13	*
4.	Beekeeping	0.53	*
5.	Carpentry and Blacksmithy	3.76	*
6.	Gobargas	0.45	—
7.	Bamboo and Cane	3.50	*

\*=Less than 500.

(c) Disbursement made during 1980-81 to 1984-85 to Sikkim State for the Development of Khadi and Village Industries Programme. (Rs. lakhs)

Year	Khadi		Vill. IND		Total	
	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant	Loan
1980-81	0.07	...	0.09	0.54	0.16	0.54
1981-82	...	...	0.30	...	0.30	...
1982-83	0.63	...	2.28	3.63	2.91	3.63
1983-84	...	...	...	...	...	...
1984-85	...	...	0.58	1.99	0.58	1.99
<b>Total :</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3.25</b>	<b>6.16</b>	<b>3.95</b>	<b>6.16</b>

During the 7th Plan period, it is proposed to allocate Rs. 13 lakhs for the development programmes of KVIs in Sikkim—Rs. 4.00 lakhs for Khadi and Rs. 9.00 lakhs for Village Industries.

**Expansion of B.H.E.L. Unit at Hyderabad**

9128. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal with Government to expand the Bharat Heavy

Electricals Limited Unit at Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh ;

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

(c) the funds sanctioned in the Seventh Five Year Plan for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (c). An outlay of Rs. 10 crores for the manufacture of Gas Turbines at BHEL, Hyderabad has been provided in the Company's Seventh Five Year Plan.

**Proposal for Field Station for Product Design and Development in Andhra Pradesh**

9129. SHRI MANIK REDDY :

SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal pending with Union Government for clearance for the establishment of a Field Station for Product Design and Development and Service Centre at Rajahmundry in Andhra Pradesh under normal programme of assistance from UNDP/UNIDO ; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. A proposal for establishing a Product Design and Development and Service Centre at Rajahmundry was received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The proposal was considered but could not be accommodated under the programme of assistance from UNDP.

**Development of Research and Analysis Wing of IDPL, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)**

9130. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop Research and Analysis Wing of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited (IDPL) at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh ;

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

(c) the amount earmarked for that purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited is already having a Research and Development Centre at its Hyderabad Unit. There is no proposal to have Research and Analysis Wing.

**Sanction for Additional Production of Newsprint**

9131. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have lately sanctioned an additional news-print production capacity of 6.36 lakh tonnes ; and

(b) if so, the details of the units to be set up to raise this additional capacity indicating their location and estimated cost ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Besides the existing installed capacity of 2.80 lakh tonnes, an additional capacity of 6,13,500 tonnes has been approved by way of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent for manufacture of Newsprint, which is under various stages of implementation. A statement showing the details of additional capacity approved is given below.



## STATEMENT

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF ADDITIONAL CAPACITY  
APPROVED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF NEWSPRINT

Name of the Party	Location	Annual Capacity	Estimated investment in fixed assets, viz ; land building, plant and machinery (In Rupees)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. M/s. National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.	Teh. Durhanpur Distt. East Niwar M.P.	Newsprint 9,000 tpa (substantial expansion)	3267 lakhs
2. M/s. Century Pulp Ltd.	Nainital U.P.	Newsprint 20,000 tpa	7000 lakhs (includes investment for newsprint, rayon grade pulp and paper)
3. Shri B. Hanumantha Rao, Hyderabad.	Thotlavallare Vijayawada, Distt. Krishna A.P.	Newsprint 40,000 tpa	2720 lakhs
4. Shri Saravarayalu, S.B.P.V.V. and Associates	Teh. Masulipatnam, Distt. Krishna (A.P.)	Newsprint 80,000 tpa	5570 lakhs
5. M/s. Karnataka Newsprint Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Bangalore.	Nanjangud Distt. Mysore	Newsprint 30,000 tpa	2275 lakhs
6. M/s. Kerala State Indl. Dev. Corpn. Trivandrum.	Distt. Trichur, Kerala	Newsprint 40,000 tpa	3550 lakhs
7. M/s. Hindustan Electro Graphite Ltd., New Delhi.	Distt. Narsinpur or Hoshangabad or Sidhi, (M.P.)	Newsprint 60,000 tpa	5880 lakhs
8. M/s. Tirupati Newsprint Ltd. New Delhi.	Distt. Champa Dt. Bilaspur M.P.	Newsprint 79,000 tpa	5950 lakhs
9. Shri Kulin P. Maskai, USA C/o Mahesh Kothari and Co., Bombay.	Teh. Chipulon Dt. Ratnagiri Maharashtra	Newsprint 40,000 tpa	4820.5 lakhs
10. M/s. S.B. Manghani & Sons, Bombay.	Dt. Ratnagiri Maharashtra	Newsprint 40,000 tpa	2970 lakhs

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
11. M/s. The State Indl. and Investment Corpn. of Maharashtra Ltd.,	Dt. Parbhani Maharashtra	Newsprint 50,000 tpa	15532 lakhs (includes investment for 53,000 tonnes of writing and printing paper also)
12. Dr. D.K. Misra ESSEX-U.K.	Teh. Paradeep Dt. Cuttack	Newsprint 50,000 tpa	4465 lakhs
13. Shri Joe Shah Los Angeles California (USA).	Teh. Vellore Dt. North Arcot Tamil Nadu.	Newsprint 45,000 tpa	1602 lakhs
15. M/s. Solar Paper Mills Ltd., Mylapore, Madras.	Teh. Ponneri, Dist. Chingleput Tamil Nadu.	Newsprint and Magazine Paper 30,000 tpa	1100 lakhs

**Manufacture of Telecommunication Equipments by Public and Private Sector Units**

9132. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public sector and private sector units which are manufacturing telecommunication equipments in India ;

(b) the details of such telecommunication equipments ;

(c) whether these are not adequate to meet the demand ;

(d) if so, what steps are being taken to establish more such equipment manufacturing units in the country to meet the demand; and

(e) the number and details of such units be likely to be established in public sector and private sector separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Six units in public sector are manufacturing telecommunication equipment. None of the units in private sector have commenced production.

(b) These units are manufacturing Switching, Transmission and Terminal equipments for Civilian as well as Defence applications.

(c) and (d). The total equipment expected to be manufactured indigenously during 7th Plan period is likely to be adequate to meet the demand for the plan corresponding to Rs. 4010 crores allocation to Department of Telecommunications. For certain new equipments, capacities are being set up for the first time and the requirement for the initial years is required to be met through imports. In addition, private sector units have been permitted to manufacture subscribers' terminal equipment.

(e) A number of units as shown below have been given industrial approval :

	Switich- ing	Transmis- sion	Terminal
(i) Public Sector	9	12	20
(ii) Private Sector	—	—	86

**Export of Goods ..anufactured in Khadi Gramodyog Sector**

9133. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the goods manufactured in Khadi Gramodyog sector which are exported to various countries-wise ; and

(b) the efforts made by Government to increase the production of these items ?

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

(a) A statement is given below.

(b) It is proposed to increase the production of Khadi and Village Industries products from Rs. 964.68 crores in the Sixth Plan to Rs. 1570 crores by the end of the Seventh Plan. For the purpose, an outlay of Rs. 540 crores has been earmarked by the Government during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

#### STATEMENT

#### NAMES OF GOODS MANUFACTURED BY KVIC AND EXPORTED TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Name of Goods	Countries where exported
(1)	(2)
1. Kolhapuri Chappals, Shoes.	Italy, France.
2. Cotton Khadi.	Japan.
3. Papad.	USA, UK and Middle East Countries.
4. Cane and Bamboo products.	U.K.
5. Handmade papers such as Drawing papers and coloured cards.	USA, West Germany, Japan, Australia.
6. Fibre Table mats.	USA, Japan, Western European countries.
7. Palmyrah Leaf stalks for brooms.	Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, France, German, FRP, Hongkong, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Malaysia, Maldiveis, Nepal, Netherland, Newzealand, Qatar, Singapore, Spain, Srilanka, Sweden, U. Arab Emirates, UK, USA, Yemen, Tanzania.

(1)	(2)
8. Palm Fibre for Brush making.	Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, German FRP, Hongkong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, Netherland, Newzealand, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Sweden, UK, USA.
9. Palmleaf basket.	Australia, Bangla Desh, Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Italy, Newzealand, UK, USA.
10. Palmyrah Jaggery.	} Singapore, Srilanka. Nominal.
11. Palm Sugar.	

#### Investment in various State Enterprises by Union and State Government

9134. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union and State Governments have invested about Rs. 70,000 crores of public money in various State Enterprises ;

(b) the financial assets this investment is generating per year in terms of percentage of investment ;

(c) the rate of interest the public sector banks would have charged on this investment if it was loaned to private enterprises ; and

(d) whether Government prefer to collect more revenue by taking items like kerosene, cooking gas and fertilizers, etc. or by

making the public enterprises yield at least as much as the banks charge ?

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

(a) The investment as on 31.3.1985 in 221 Central public enterprises has been Rs. 42811 crores as given in the Public Enterprises Survey 1984-85 placed on the Table of the House on 27.2.1986. The State Government undertakings do not come under the purview of the Central Government and as such the figures relating to investment of State Government enterprises are not available.

(b) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member is referring to the return on investment of Central public enterprises. The percentage on gross profit to capital employed was :

1984-85	—	12.74%
1983-84	—	11.94%
1982-83	—	13.06%

(c) The rates of interest by banks on term loans have varied from time to time. The current rates are 12.5% per annum for units located in backward areas and 14% per annum for units in other areas.

(d) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to improve performance of public enterprises in order that they may generate more and more internal resources.

#### Health Hazard due to Production of Dioxin

9135. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that chemical Dioxin produced primarily by the pesticide industry is hazardous to health ;

(b) the names of the sites where this chemical is dumped ;

(c) the steps taken to destroy or to make safety dumping of this chemical waste ;

(d) whether inadequate dumping measures led Dioxin to mix with ground water ;

(e) whether Government have made any enquiry in this matter ;

(f) if so, the results thereof ; and

(g) whether usually this deadly chemical waste is being thrown into populated areas ?

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

(a) Dioxin is an impurity formed as a side reaction in the chemical preparation of 2, 4, 5—trichlorophenol, an intermediate for the production of 2, 4, 5—T, a herbicide. 2, 4, 5—T is not permitted for registration under the Insecticides Act, 1968. At present there is no manufacture of 2, 4, 5—T in India.

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

#### Inadequacy of Staff in Electricity Department in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

9136. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Electricity Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is functioning without adequate staff ;

(b) whether the Administration has taken up the matter with Union Government ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government of India and decision taken ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (c). A proposal for augmentation of the strength of the Electricity Department in Andaman and Nicobar by creation of posts has been received on 29.4.1986. Some clarifications on this proposal have been sought from Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

**High Prices of Indigenous Soda Ash**

9137. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons as to why indigenous soda ash manufacturers have not reduced their prices raised when there was scarcity of soda ash despite imports ; and

(b) the measures Government have taken to check that imported soda ash does not become an instrument for speculation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):  
(a) The price of Soda Ash of indigenous manufacturers depends upon the domestic cost of various inputs. However, the retail price in the country has shown substantial declining trend.

(b) The import duty on Soda Ash in constantly under review of Government taking into account the demand and indigenous availability. The duty structure is calibrated in such a manner so that the landed cost of imported soda ash more or less matches the indigenous price.

**Non-Resident Indians Investment in setting up Industries in Andhra Pradesh**

9138. SHRI S. PALAKONDRAYUDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received from Non-resident Indians for setting up industries and hospitals in Andhra Pradesh during 1983-84, 1984-85, and 1985-86 ;

(b) the details of the applications ;

(c) the number of applications cleared and letter of intent issued to non-resident Indians to set up industries and hospitals in Andhra Pradesh ;

(d) whether any applications are pending with Government ;

(e) if so, the reasons for delay ; and

(f) the proposed investment by NRI's to set up industries and hospitals in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):  
(a) to (c). Total number of applications, received from NRIs, for grant of industrial licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to set up industries in Andhra Pradesh during 1984 and 1985 and the total number of letters of intent/permission/ SIA Registration issued to them to set up industries in Andhra Pradesh during this period as are follows :

Year	No. of applications received	No. of letters of intent/ permission/ SIA registrations issued
1984	20	7
1985	41	19

Details of the letters of intent, issued to entrepreneurs, are available in the Monthly Newsletter, published by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

No letter of intent, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, is required to set up a hospital. However, an approval is required from the Government of India, where for setting up a hospital or an advanced Diagnostic Centre, the NRI investment (with repatriation rights) is desired for more than 40% and upto 74% of the equity of the Hospital/Advanced Diagnostic Centre. Only one such proposal was received in 1985 for inviting NRI investment under the 74% scheme to set up a hospital in Andhra Pradesh. This proposal was approved.

(d) and (e). Out of the 61 applications mentioned above, only one application, received at the end of 1985, for manufacture of photovoltaic cells; modules etc. is pending a detailed examination of the proposal.

(f) Total investment in fixed assets in the projects covered by the 26 approvals mentioned above and the NRI investment therein are expected to be Rs. 55.69 crores and Rs. 8.49 crores respectively. In addition, the corresponding figures for the hospital project mentioned above are Rs. 17.48 crores and Rs. 2.22 crores.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not matter. Even if you have given it late, it is not a matter for adjournment.

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Sir, the Cotton Corporation of India is not purchasing cotton for one month. Please direct them to purchase cotton.

MR. SPEAKER: I will like to do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you let him speak? A man is doing something good. You are unnecessarily doing it. I am going to listen to whatever is reasonable. This is very bad habit. Why are you developing this?

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Not a word goes on record.

(Interruptions)\*

MR. SPEAKER: If I allow you, you say it. There is no fun in doing it because nothing goes on record.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, workers are being victimised in "The Hindustan Times".

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do about it? Let the Government and the Management do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vasant Sathe.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Please allow us one by one Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: How can I allow irrelevant talk? Not allowed.

(Interruptions)\*

12.03 hrs.

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Annual Report and Review on the working of Damodar Valley corporation calcutta for 1984-85 and statement for delay in laying these papers, Budget estimates or Damodar Valley corporation for 1986-87, Review on the working of and Annual Report of North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited Shillong for 1984-85 and statement for delay in laying these papers.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (5) of section 45 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2626/86]

(3) A copy of the Budget Estimates (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1986-87 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2627/86]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the North Eastern Electric power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited, Shillong, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2628/86]

**One Hundred and Tenth Report of Law Commission on Indian Succession Act, 1925**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the One Hundred and Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of Law Commission on the Indian Succession Act, 1925. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2639/86]

Notification under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act 1951, Paper (Central) Amendment order, 1986, Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of National Bicycle corporation of India Ltd. Bombay for 1983-84, Braithwaite and company Ltd. Calcutta for 1984-85 etc. etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

(i) S.O. 196(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1986 regarding extension of period of take over of

management of Messrs Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur, Messrs. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini, Messrs. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Pondicherry, Messrs. Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Maunath Bhanjan, Messrs. Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur and Messrs. Rae Bareli Textile Mills, Rae Bareli beyond five years. [Placed in Library. See No LT-2637/86]

(ii) S.O. 205(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1986 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Dr. Paul Lohman (India) Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2638/86]

(2) A copy of the papers (Control) Amendment Order, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 21 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1986 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2639/86]

(3) 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) Review by the Government on the working of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, for the year 1983-84.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Bicycle Corporation of India Limited, Bombay, 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-2640/86]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Braithwaite and Company Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (4) Two Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2645/86]
- (5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) pertaining to the execution of the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 for the period from 1st January, 1984 to 31st December, 1984 under section 62 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2646/86]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iv) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the Annual Accounts of National Federation of Industrial Cooperatives Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.
- (7) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2647/86]

**Review on the working of and Annual Report of Bengal chemicals and pharmaceuticals Limited Calcutta for 1983-84.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :** On behalf of 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 Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1983—
- (2) Annual Report of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals 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-2648/86]

**Statements showing action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during Various Sessions of Lok Sabha.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD):** I beg to lay on the Table the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha : —

- (1) Statement No. XIX-Eleventh Session, 1983. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2629/86] } Seventh Lok Sabha
- (2) Statement No. XI-Fifteenth Session, 1984. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2630/86] }
- (3) Statement No. VIII-First Session, 1985. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2631/86] }
- (4) Statement No. VIII-Second Session, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2632/86] }
- (5) Statement No. V-Third Session, 1985. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2633/86] } Eighth Lok Sabha
- (6) Statement No. IV-Fourth Session, 1985. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2634/86] }
- (7) Statement No. I-Fifth Session, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2635/86] }



12.05 hrs.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF  
MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Poojary.

Minutes

*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola) : I beg to lay on the Table, Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held on the 19th March and 23rd April, 1986.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody.

*(Interruptions)\*\**

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Both the sides have unanimously agreed. You must ask the Minister to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER : I think the Minister is not deaf. What you have said is all right.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Yes, Mr. Poojary.

Fourth and Fifth Reports

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV (Khargone) : I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee :-

12.07 hrs.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT  
CESS BILL\*

(i) Fourth Report on action taken by Government on recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of the Railway Convention Committee (1980) on "Track Expansion Programme of Railways".

[*English*]

(ii) Fifth Report of Committee on Railway Electrification.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on all payments made for the import of technology for the purposes of encouraging the commercial application of indigenously developed technology and for adapting imported technology to wider domestic application and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot listen to ordinary problems. I cannot take it like this in the House.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, we have given the notice.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the levy and collection of a cess on all payments made for the import of technology for the purposes of encouraging the commercial application of indigenously developed technology and for adapting imported technology to wider domestic application and for

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter, if you have given it. Heavens do not fall. It does not matter. I have disallowed it.

\*\*Not recorded.

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2 dated 6.5.1986.

matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted*

\*\*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I introduce the Bill.

INCOME TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : In introduce the Bill.

12.08 hrs.

SUPREME COURT (NUMBER OF JUDGES) AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : I beg to move :

“that the following amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Supreme Court Number of Judges) Act, 1956, be taken into consideration :-

“Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word “Thirty-sixth” the word “Thirty-seventh” be substituted.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, for the figure “1985” the figure “1986” be substituted”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“that the following amendments recommended by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956, be taken into consideration :-

“Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word “Thirty-sixth” the word “Thirty-seventh” substituted.

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4, for the figure “1985” the figure “1986” be substituted”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. SPEAKER : We shall now take up the amendments made by Rajya Sabha.

Enacting Formula

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

- (1) That at page 1, line 1, for the word “Thirty-Sixth” the word “Thirty-seventh” be substituted.

*The motion was adopted.*

Clause 1

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

- (2) That at page 1, line 4, for the figure “1985” the figure “1986” be substituted.

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I beg to move :

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 2 dated 6. .1986.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendations of the President.

[*Shri H.R. Bhardwaj*]

“That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to”

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to”

*The motion was adopted.*

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: They should take note of it. I cannot allow here.

(*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER: This is a law and order problem, Professor Sahib.

[*Translation*]

There is no use of raising it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is a law and order problem.

(*Interruptions*)

12.08 hrs.

(*Prof. Madhu Dandavate and Some Other Hon. Members than left the House.*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Strike by workers of The Hindustan Times .....

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you see the Minister? Why can't you tell the Minister? You can tell him anything. Why are you wasting the time of the House unnecessarily? Tell him, he is your Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA (Shah-jahanpur): A serious problem has been created as a result of strike by the lawyers of several districts of Western Uttar Pradesh regarding setting up of a High Court Bench...

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): There is a wrong impression outside the country that the Lok Sabha could not be affected because Birla is concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no question of Birlas. I am not impressed by Birlas, Tatas or Singhanias. I am only concerned with my rules.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister is there. You can tell him. He must listen to you.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Why are you not hearing us? What do you mean by this?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not mean anything. I cannot tell anything.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Everyday, you are hearing Members, why not today.. because Birla is involved?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not concerned with anybody. I am only concerned with the work of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot tell anything. Let the Minister know whatever it is.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You ask the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot tell. No, it is not my job, to tell him.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Everyday, you are hearing the Members. Why not today? I want to know.

MR. SPEAKER: If you can give me in writing, I will ask for the facts. That is all. I cannot do anything more than that. I can only write to the Minister. You give it to me. I cannot have an Adjournment

Motion. It is not a matter for Adjournment Motion. You cannot browbeat me.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Every-day, after the Question Hour you are hearing us. Why not today ?

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot. I damn care about anybody. I only care for my rules. I do not care whom it concerns. For me, it is not more important than this. *(Interruptions)*

It is for you to write to me. I can write; I can convey your sentiments in writing. But it is not a question for adjournment, I cannot admit it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Why not ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is not a matter for adjournment motion. I cannot; no, I cannot. This is my judgement. I might be wrong. But this is not a question for adjournment. *(Interruptions)*

What have we to do ? Look here, gentlemen : what we have to do about this is : don't make this insinuation that this concerns a Birla institution, or anything like that. What does it have to do with Birla ? I am not concerned. I do not know to whom it belongs. To me the only concern is about the rules. *(Interruptions)*

No ; I cannot. No ; I cannot.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : You ask the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot, why can't you write to your Minister ? If you are so much agitated, you can write to him. He is your Minister. You must force him. Why should you waste the time of the House ? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No ; I am not impressed by this vehemence of yours. You must put pressure on him.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : In one minute, I will explain.

MR. SPEAKER : No ; I cannot tell him. I cannot. I never do it. Look here, gentlemen : If I have done it before, I will

do it. I never do it. I cannot ask the Minister to do anything. No ; I don't do it. I will write to him, if you write to me. I will. Without any hesitation, I will write. I always done that, and I will always do that. I will never budge from my position. I never compromise my position. I stand on my own legs. I act according to my own conscience. I stand by whatever rules there are. That is all.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Since you will not budge from your conscience, we are appealing to you.

MR. SPEAKER : You give it to me. If you write to me, I can write to the Minister. That is what I can do. I cannot force him to do anything, because that is not done.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : You ask him tomorrow to say something.

MR. SPEAKER : You do it. You give it to me. I will do it. That is what I can do. Not like this.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Yes, Sir. What we request you is : please ask the Government to speak tomorrow, on why Birla is exploiting hundreds of poor employees ..

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Azad, you might remember that this is not the first time that there is a strike. There have been strikes. Yesterday it was Tata's mill. Day before yesterday, it was somebody else's. Then there were the jute mills. There were other mills also. We have been taking all these strikes in our stride. But I do not differentiate between people. Whatever I do, I do according to the guidelines put by you ; and this I will perform, whosoever is the man, howsoever high he may be, howsoever big he may be, because I only care for the Lord and my conscience.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : That is right, Sir.

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) : Listen to me for a minute, Sir, *(Interruptions)* With regard to the Sri Lanka issue, in the B.A.C. you assured us that you will take up this issue under rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER : Where is the time with me ? We had discussed it under the Demands for External Affairs. We did discuss it. There is no time now. I cannot help it.

SHRI P KOLANDAIVELU : What is this, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : Can I create time ? Let me know if I can.

SHRI PKOLANDAIVELU : At least you allow a Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER : I have got no hesitation. (*Interruptions*) I have never had any hesitation in forwarding anything. I will do what my House says, and I am always, with it. No problem with me. But it is only the question of finding time for it.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Please do that.

MR. SPEAKER : Now Shri Basavaraj.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : I am giving it in writing to you.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I was very sympathetic about what Mr. Jitendra Prasada was saying about the strike. People are running around since for 43 days now, the High Court is closed.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Not only in Allahabad, but also in Bareilly, Agra and a number of other districts in U.P.

MR. SPEAKER : What sort of people are we ? We do not even care. What is happening ? They want to coerce everything.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have already given a Calling Attention Notice on this subject. Kindly accept the same.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Is it not coercion ? People in the countryside, poor people come

for their dates, and go back empty-handed. What is this world coming to, I do not know.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It is a major issue. (*Interruptions*) Every human being in this country counts, whether in the countryside or in Delhi ; whether it is Birla or people in Allahabad.

MR. SPEAKER : If coercion were to prevail, then every place will be a High Court, every place will be a Parliament, every place will be everything ; how can I.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Even if you ask my personal opinion, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, then you see this sort of hegemony over the Press is also in the hands of the people who have money Is it not ? Why can't it belong to the press people themselves ? If the land can be nationalised, if a ceiling can be put on land, have we put a ceiling on anybody else in this country ? A poor editor, a poor press man can be charge-sheeted and thrown out if he writes in his own way. This is the monopoly. Why can't you fight this monopoly and do away with all this nonsense ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : This is what I stand for.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SARAT DEB (Kendrapara) : What you are saying, is it the thinking of the government ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am saying for myself ; I am not saying about the government ; I am only saying as a human being, not even as a Speaker.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : We are not asking you direct. But you listen to the members for a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : You ask the Minister directly, there is no problem ; do it in a proper manner.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

- (i) **Need to provide facilities in all T.V. centers in Kerala for relaying programme in Malayalam from T.V. stations in Trivandrum**

\*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Sir, although Doordarshan Transmission centres had been set up in different parts of Kerala a few years ago, the programmes in Malayalam are not available in any of the centres except in Trivandrum. The local people will get the benefit in full of the medium of T.V. only when apart from the national programmes, there are programmes in the local language also. For example, the T.V. centre at Palghat relay only programmes from Delhi and it is not equipped to relay the programmes in Malayalam from Trivandrum. Same is the case with other centres too. A language, not understood by local people and programmes depicting an unfamiliar cultural background make the T.V. programmes uninteresting. Therefore, it is necessary to equip all the relay centres in the State to relay programmes in the regional language apart from the national programmes. It is not proper to refuse to fulfill a basic cultural need of the people merely on the ground of financial constraints.

Therefore, I request the Government to provide the facilities in all the T.V. centres in Kerala for relaying programmes in Malayalam from the T.V. Station at Trivandrum.

[English]

- (ii) **Conversion of National Highway between Bangalore and Nelamangala into a double road**

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): National Highway No. 4 is a double road only between Bangalore and Nelamangala. At least five to ten accidents take place every day leading to the loss of many precious lives. Therefore, it is very essential to immediately convert this high way into a double road between Tumkur and Nelamangala. In addition to this rest houses should

be constructed at important places on the high way. The state highway between Tumkur and Honraver should also be declared as National High way. By doing so it will enable thousands of people of Karnataka to go to Karwar and other parts. It will help the transportation of goods also. I hope that the Central Government will take necessary steps to convert this National Highway into a double road.

[Translation]

- (iii) **Extension of Tirori Tumsar Road Passenger train up to Bhandara town.**

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI (Bhandara): Chanderpur, Gondia, Balaghat, Jabalpur cities of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are connected with narrow gauge railway line. This railway line, linking the cities mentioned above, passes through such areas where there are forests and Adivasis live there. There are iron, copper and manganese mines also in these areas. This narrow gauge line is more than 100 years old and the engines and coaches have become obsolete and dilapidated. Some two or three years back, due to collapse of a culvert, an entire train fell down into the river. About 400 persons had lost their lives in the accident. The then Railway Minister had visited the site and assured on the spot that during the Seventh Five Year Plan this line would definitely be converted into broad gauge line. But no action has, so far, been taken in this regard.

Similarly, there has been a long standing demand that the passenger train running between Tirori-Tumsar Road should be extended up to Bhandara Town. The railway line is available upto Jawahar Nagar passing through Bhandara. The coaches and engine which remain idle at Tumsar Road after coming from Tirori can be taken upto Bhandara Town via Bhandara Road. In this connection assurance had been given by the General Manager of the South Eastern Railways as also by the hon. Railway Minister that the train would be extended up to Bhandara Town.

I request the hon. Railway Minister to issue immediate orders to extend the Tirori Tumsar Road passenger train upto

[*Shri Kesharao Pardhi*]

Bhandara Town and action should be taken at the earliest to convert Chanderpur, Gondia, Jabalpur narrow gauge line into a broad gauge line.

(iv) **Need to set up the Proposed Steel Plant at Daitari in Orissa.**

\***SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur):** The Government of India had a proposal to set up a Steel Plant at Daitari in Orissa during the Sixth Plan Period. The site for the Plant was selected on a Piece of land on the borders of Cuttack, Dhenkonal and Keonjher Districts. But is a matter of great regret that the proposal has not been implemented so far. All sorts of infrastructural facilities like labour, water and raw-material are readily available near the proposed plant site. The Government of Orissa has made good progress in land acquisition and a sum of Rs. 9 crores had already been spent in the preliminary works. But the steel plant has not been established so far.

As you know, Orissa is a backward State and unemployment problem is increasing in that State every year. If the steel plant is set up, the unemployed Youths will be absorbed by the plant.

A serious discontentment is prevailing among the people of Orissa due to the inordinate delay in the setting up of steel plant. Therefore in the larger interest of the State of Orissa and the country as well I appeal to the Government of India to set up the steel plant at Daitari forthwith.

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say only this much that a reference to Birla etc. has annoyed you. When will you wear a smile?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Your order cannot be disobeyed.

(v) **Development of hilly regions**

**SHRI BRAHMA DUTT (Tehri Garhwal):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make the following statement under Rule 377:

In the hilly areas, due to the Forest Protection Act, developmental activities have been greatly hampered. Construction work on many roads, a major part of which has

been constructed, has been stopped due to forest land coming in the way. The same thing applies to projects relating to drinking water, electrification, industrial, educational institution and hospital schemes. This has slowed down the pace of development works.

In Dehradun district, Lohkhandi-Atal, Dudhli-Navada roads etc., in Tehri, Gular-Gaja and Kot-Akhora roads etc. and many roads in Uttar Kashi on which crores of rupees have been spent, are not being constructed further as some forest land has come in the way.

In this connection, the Centre, and the State Government should adopt a rational procedure under which, along with the protection of environment and the forests, development may also become possible, as it is the policy of the Government that the villages should be connected with the roads and basic facilities like electrification, drinking water, education and health institutions are to be provided to them.

It is necessary that permission to start the stalled development work like construction of roads should be given. It may be allowed to carry on road construction etc. on that part also which falls under forest land. Along with it, provision can be made to plant trees whose number should be many times more than the felled ones. Measures for land conservation may also be undertaken.

The Forest Department itself constructs roads in the forests and there are roads which can be used for connecting the villages situated in the forests. Many multi-purpose river valley projects like Tehri Dam, Lakhwar-Beasi project etc. in this area are pending due to this reason. These projects should also be given early clearance after providing for land conservation and afforestation schemes so that the hilly areas may also be developed like other areas.

(vi) **Need to limit the LPG cylinder quota to one thousand cylinders per dealer for ensuring speedy delivery to the consumers.**

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur):** Mr. Speaker, Sir I am raising the following matter under Rule 377:

\*The speech was originally delivered in Oriya.

Recently LPG dealers had gone on strike in connection with supplying gas filled cylinders in place of empty cylinders to the consumers.

12.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

One of the reasons, along with other demands, for the strike was that they wanted to do away with the home delivery system. The difficulty to the consumers as a result of stopping home delivery of cylinders can very well be guessed. Whenever the Government does some work, it does with the main intention of providing the maximum facility to the common man. That is why the system of supplying gas cylinders to the consumers by the dealers at different places was started and now the situation is such that the dealers are resorting to strike to do away with that very system. This makes it very clear that they want to defeat the very purpose of the Government. I can understand the difficulty of the dealers. They are dealing with the connections upto 10 to 15 thousands. The consumers have to be supplied with the filled cylinders in place of empty cylinders within one month. With their limited resources, they are unable to meet the demands of the consumers and this is the reason that in the entire country, the filled cylinders are supplied with delay to the consumers. This is a common complaint. Therefore, I suggest that every dealer should be given one thousand connections only so that they are able to serve the consumers properly. With this arrangement, many more unemployed persons will be able to get work. This will also help in fulfilling the purpose of the Government to provide facility to the common man.

(vii) Need to provide stoppage of Chetak Express Train at Harsauli railway station in Rajasthan.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar) : Sir, Harsauli is an important railway station on Delhi-Ahmedabad metre-gauge railway line. It is located in district Alwar, Rajasthan State. Harsauli is a commercial town. There are regular passenger bus services from Harsauli to Kot-Kasim and Harsauli to Mandawar and Behore. Growth of passenger

traffic is very high at Harsauli station booking office. For passengers going to Jaipur from Harsauli railway station, a train service from one p. m. to 12 O'clock in the night is not available at all and after 3 p.m. no train service is available for the passengers going to Delhi.

Thus, passengers are facing great difficulties for undertaking their journeys from Harsauli to Jaipur and to Delhi. Residents of that region comprising of at least one hundred villages, have been regularly demanding for stoppage of Chetak Express train for two minutes only at Harsauli railway station. I feel that the demand is fully justified.

I, therefore, urge upon the Minister of Transport to order stoppage of Chetak Express train for two minutes only at Harsauli railway station.

(viii) Need to increase the number of direct trains from metropolitan cities to Kerala.

SHRI K. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram): Sir, with the coming of summer season and starting of vacations, the railways have to cope with heavy rush. The problem of getting reservation is as acute as ever. This is particularly so in the south-bound trains, especially the trains bound for Kerala. Lakhs of Keralites working in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and other major cities in the north, visit their native place during this season. One has to plan his journey and reserve tickets many months in advance and often times one is put in the waiting list. One cannot undertake a long journey with his family in such a state of uncertainty. This situation breeds corruption and the Government has not been able to root it out.

The only remedy lies in increasing the number of direct trains from the metropolitan cities to Kerala. At present there is only one direct train from Bombay to Kerala. There has been persistent demand from people for the introduction of one more train like the present Jayanti Janata between Bombay and Kerala. Bombay has perhaps the largest Malayalee population outside Kerala, and, therefore, the problems being faced by them in the matter of reservation, etc. are very serious. Similarly, even with three trains the



[*Shri K. Mohandas*]

people who travel from Delhi to Kerala face the same problem. Therefore, in view of the serious difficulties being faced by the South-bound passengers, I would request the Government to introduce one more direct train from Bombay to Kerala and increase the frequency of the trains between Delhi and Kerala. It is also requested that adequate number of summer specials should also be run in order that the heavy rush may be cleared and relief provided to the travelling public.

12.27 hrs.

STATUTORY, RESOLUTION *RE* :  
DISAPPROVAL OF SWADESHI COTTON  
MILLS COMPANY LIMITED (ACQUISITION  
AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) ORDINANCE  
AND

SWADESHI COTTON MILLS COMPANY  
LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER  
OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we shall take up items No. 12 and 13 together. The time allotted for this subject is one hour. I request *Shri Sriram Murty Bhattam* to move his resolution and speak on the subject.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : (*Bankura*) Only one hour you have allotted for this important Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is decided by the Business Advisory Committee. You are all members of the Business Advisory Committee and you people have decided. Now you cannot ask at this stage.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (*Bombay South Central*) : It is an important Bill, Sir. That is one aspect. Secondly, it was introduced only yesterday... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. We will consider it. You take your seat.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Yesterday at 12.30 p. m. only it was introduced. Only one day's time you have given. We have given amendments also on this. It was introduced in the House only yesterday and the amendments were given today morning. They must be taken into account. Yesterday night, we were working upto three O'clock. This is a very important item. Only Education Policy was there yesterday but today you have brought two more Bills.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : One hour is there and you can do it in one hour.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, under the rule two days' notice must be given unless you give the exemption. Yesterday the House went on up to 3 O'clock... (*Interruptions*). Why should such a short notice be given?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (*Bankura*) Time has to be given for this, Sir... (*Interruptions* You postpone it for tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They have circulated the amendments that you have given.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : They are not yet circulated, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They are being circulated.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We welcome this Bill, Sir, but still the Members should get ample time to give amendments, to improve the Bill.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (*Hanamkonda*): Item 10 is also introduced today, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is already over. We have taken up items 12 and 13, not item 10.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (*Visakhapatnam*) : Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution :

“This House disapproves of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited

(Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1986 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1986) promulgated by the President on the 19th April, 1986.”

Sir, the management of the sick textile undertakings of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited was taken over by the Central Government in the year 1978 itself. So, between 1978 to 1985—during the period of 7 years—the Government has been taking up the responsibility of running these textile mills. The Government have also made considerable investment in improving the health of the sick units, the management of which the Government has taken over. It was stated that large sums of money were invested. What exactly was the total or quantum of money that was invested is not specified. It is not mentioned anywhere here. It is only merely stated that large sums of money have been invested with a view to making the said undertaking viable. May I ask the Minister one question? What is the total amount which has been so far spent on this account, with the avowed object of making these undertakings viable? Have these undertakings become viable at all after Government assumed the responsibility of these sick mills? That is another point in question.

Sir, it is stated that Government should further invest Rs. 37 crores. After nationalising this industry, that is the amount that is absolutely necessary for making the industry going. It is a very huge investment. Sir, initially the total liability could not be correctly assessed. The Commissioner has got to go into the matter and finally arrived at some figures to give the total amount of liability on account of these sick textile mills. They have given roughly the estimate of the total liability arising out of this. That will be to the tune of Rs 15 crores and the compensation that is to be paid on account of these mills is Rs. 24 crores. The total amount comes to Rs 15 crores and that means, it comes to about Rs. 39 crores or Rs. 40 crores. And now apart from this, further investment is necessary for the purpose of securing the optimum utilisation of the available facilities of manufacture,

production and distribution of cloth, yarn, etc. That amount comes Rs. 37 crores. So, a very huge amount is involved in the proposed nationalisation of these sick cotton mills. Even after spending so much money can we hope that their health will improve, their functioning will improve, they will cease to be in the Red and arrive at break-even position. There is no hope in this regard, During the initial period till these investments are completed, the undertakings are liable to make losses which may have to be recouped by the Central Government. This is what is contained in the Financial Memorandum. Now, in spite of spending so much of money on account of these mills, they are bound to incur losses, in future also. For how many years it will be so, is not known. For how long it will be so, is not known. So, this is the situation today. Sick mills are being taken over by the Government with no prospect of their improvement in the near future. The mills under the management of Government become sick again and then what happens to them? Does the Government bear the expenditure? Are they nationalising these industries only with a view to make payments to the private monopoly houses or with any other higher noble objective? Will it be possible for them to improve the tone and functioning of these industries? That is the point in question. The way the Minister has painted the picture to us gives no hope at all.

The Order freezing the liabilities of the mills is going to expire on 19th April, 1986. On 19th April, the Order prescribing the freezing was fixed. On the same day, on 19th April, they have promulgated an Ordinance. How is it that the Government has kept silent all these years? During the last seven years, it has been there under their own management. They know the position actually. The liabilities were frozen. The Order freezing the liabilities was expiring on 19th April. That cannot be further extended also under the provisions of the existing law. Having known this position fully, how is it that the Government keeps indifferent all the time and wakes up suddenly in the last minute and takes recourse

[*Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty*]

to promulgation of the Ordinance while the Parliament is in session? May be the ruling of the House is there to the effect that one of the Houses is not in session and hence it is not irregular. Even then it involves a question of propriety. Legally it is valid to do so. That does not entitle them to take recourse to these measures continuously, ceaselessly and on a number of occasions while the Session of Parliament is continuing and going on. They should desist from such practices.

You see another interesting aspect. As I have pointed out earlier, the order freezing liabilities expired on 19th April and a letter from the Ministry, to the Secretary-General giving notice of their intention to come forward with a legislation reaches the Secretariat on 30th April, 1986, after 19th, and this is 30th. So, there is slackness everywhere. The Administration does not move at all. Nobody is seized with this matter and, therefore, this is the situation to which I take strong exception. The legislature is being bypassed. They take it for granted. They are often taking recourse to promulgation of Ordinances and bypassing the House. Later, steps are taken to regularise this procedure, by introducing legislation.

This is unfortunate and unwarranted and undesirable.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

“That this House disapproves of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance, 1986 (ordinance No 5 of 1986) promulgated by the President on the 19th April, 1986.”

Shri Khurshid Alam Khan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : I understand the sentiments of the hon. Member on the issue of the Ordinance. But, as the hon. Member had himself stated, 19th April was the last date and many aspects had to be examined

and many loose ends had to be tied up in order to ensure that there is no problem involved in it and, therefore, it was necessary to take recourse to this Ordinance.

In fact, there was no intention of doing it but we had to do it as otherwise the time limitation factor was there and particularly the liabilities would have un-frozen, if this Ordinance was not issued, and this would have resulted in complications. All these un-frozen liabilities would have created problems for us. Soon after the ordinance was issued, we had to refer the matter to the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs in order to find a spot for this Bill to be taken on a particular day and as soon as we got the indication from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that it would be possible to find out a suitable slot for this Bill we immediately took action and a letter was issued. There was no intention of delaying the letter nor was there any slackness. We were only trying to find a slot for this Bill.

As regards the main purpose, workers' interests were involved, no doubt. The mills, were under the management of the NTC for about 8 years and since they were working under the management, we were not in a position to invest money on modernisation of these mills. Only the cash losses were made good and the amount of that reimbursed cash losses were about Rs. 35 crores.

This in brief is what I have to say in response to the hon Member...(*Interruptions*) The number of workers is a little over 14000.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : What is the total investment made on these mills during the last 8 years ?

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : No investment was made on modernisation as such. As I said the mills were only managed and were not the property of the Government. When the mills are not the

property of the Government, we could not invest in modernisation. This is only the cash losses.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Who is the owner?

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Large sums of money have been invested in the Swadeshi Cotton Mills with a view to making the mills viable. I am quoting from the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: Because these mills were not the property of the Government, so no investment was made on modernisation: It is only the cash losses that have been made good.

I beg to move:\*

“That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of certain textile undertakings of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of different varieties of cloth and yarn and thereby to give effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in clauses (b) and (c) of article 39 of the Constitution and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of certain textile undertakings of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of different varieties of cloth and yarn and thereby to give effect to the policy of the State

towards securing the principles specified in clauses (b) and (c) of Article 39 of the Constitution and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I welcome this Bill for nationalisation of the Swadeshi Cotton Mill Ltd.

The management of these six cotton mills which are now being nationalised was taken over in 1978. Before that there was great agitation by the workers of these six cotton mills. The workers of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur waged a heroic struggle and there was blood shed and even 3 workers were killed in the police firing, so far as I remember, in the year 1973. Then the management of these mills was taken over from Jaipurias, and this taken over period was being extended since 1978. I also once demanded in this House through Rule 377 for nationalisation of these six cotton mills. Takeover of these mills were being extended again and again. After nationalisation of these mills, Government should ensure that the interest of the workers will be fully protected and the money will be available for the modernisation of the mills, to make these mills viable. But Government should see that the modernisation will not affect the job potentiality. Two years back, I personally visited Swadeshi Cotton Mills at Kanpur and the workers there complained that the previous management-owners, Jaipuria-they did not deposit the provident fund money of the workers into their account and even some of the workers were not taken back after taking over of the management of these mills. After nationalisation, I would request the Government that those workers who were not taken back, who were dismissed by the previous management, they will be taken back after nationalisation of these mills.

There is a provision to pay compensation to the previous management - Rs. 24 crores.

---

\* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) Shame. Why Rs. 24 crores to be paid.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why you are paying compensation to the management who have looted the money and diverted the amount which was sanctioned by different financial institutions. So, you nationalise these mills. But do not pay any compensation to the management. You pay only one rupee compensation, that is enough

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It is no longer a fundamental right.

*(Interruptions)*

There are 14000 workers. We are here now only 14 members.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I would also like to say that there are other mills also whose management have been taken over by the Government like the Sri Durga Cotton Mills at Srirampur. I have requested the Minister about this several time and also wrote letters to him.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He says that he has no money.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Also please nationalise those cotton mills, whose management have already been taken over and nationalise the textile industry - all textile industry and jute industry, in the interest of the workers and the nation.

Cotton and Textile Industry constitute 10 per cent of the total industrial production. There are 32 lakhs ... *(Interruptions)* of people involved in cotton sector and 75 lakhs in the handloom sector and livelihood of these six crores of people depends on these industries.

These industries export yarn and fabrics worth about Rs. 1000 crores which amounts to 20 per cent of the total Indian export.

These business houses which control this industry have systematically attempted

not to increase the production of the cloth in the mills since 1951 which has resulted in bringing down the share of the mill sector to a mere 30% of the total cloth production in the country, leaving the rest 40% to the power-loom sector and 30% to the handloom sector.

This happened inspite of an assistance of Rs. 100 crores from the Government for the modernisation of industry between 1974 and 1981. The IDBI sanctioned Rs. 581.25 crores as loan at concessional rate of interest all over the country.

The profit hungry mill tycoons prefer to produce less and to earn more by raising the prices of the cloth. In the year 1978 the average value of a metre of cloth was Rs. 5.56 when the per capita off-take stood at 11.60 metres. In the year 1981 when the average value per metre went upto Rs. 8.92 per metre, the per-capita off-take fell to 9.40 metres.

Instead of making cloth cheaper and increasing consumption of cloth indigenously the Government of India allowed the mill owners to increase the price of cloth which has been primarily responsible for dwindling the internal market of the cloth, textiles.

Till now three cotton mills have been closed down and one lakh workers have been thrown to the streets. More cotton mills are on the verge of closure. So, you should save this industry which is in a grave crisis. Your new textile policy will not save this textile industry. The new textile policy was formulated to look into the interests of the big mill owners, not the small owners and certainly not the interest of the textile workers. To save this textile industry, you have to nationalise this industry and you have to make the management of NTC more efficient.

With these words I support the nationalisation of Swadeshi Group of Cotton Mills.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to express my views in support of the Bill presented before the House in connection with the taking over of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited. As the preceding hon. Member has stated, an effort has been made to give new shape to the 6 cotton mills taken over in 1978 by the Government of India, through this Bill. It is a commendable step that all the mills have been brought under the National Textile Corporation management and a measure has been adopted to improve the conditions of service of the workers, to increase the production and to modernise the mills. Every one knows that in 1978, at the time of taking over of its management by the Government, there was dissatisfaction among the workers, the functioning had been totally disrupted and there was no production. Keeping in view all the circumstances, the mills were taken over. After 1980, our Government has been endeavouring for the constant modernisation of these mills, for increasing the facilities for the workers and for increasing the production of these mills up to their installed capacity. When the take over period was going to expire on 19th April, the company was taken over by an Ordinance. Therefore, it became necessary to acquire through an Act all the liabilities and assets of those mills, about whose modernisation and smooth functioning the Government had been taking keen interest. As has been shown, in doing so, the Government has to bear an extra expenditure of Rs. 24 to 25 crores. There does not seem to be any other difficulty in this. If Government has to spend an extra amount of Rs. 24 to 25 crores in modernising the mills, in increasing the production of the cloth and in giving more facilities to the workers and if in the interest of the nation, all these mills with their assets are brought under the public sector, then it will be a great achievement. I would like to say that the way some textile mills were taken over in 1983, if these mills have been brought under the National Textile Corporation, then it is essential today that its management is competent enough and for this purpose, the

management should be handed over to the professional people so that it is well managed like a good venture. We are well aware that there is enough scope for the production of indigenous textiles of superior quality, yet even at present, the Government or other mills cannot adequately supply good quality cloth in the rural areas. If we compare the rural and the urban areas, we would find a wide gap in their mode of consumption. Today, we have developed the know-how for producing textiles of superior quality including polyester, terycot and terylene which are widely used in the urban areas. However, in our villages, textiles of inferior quality, having less yarn are still used and which have been in use for the last 50 to 60 years. What I want to say is that we have developed new technologies in this field and our production has also increased. Besides, new varieties of cloth are being produced on a priority basis. Hence, we must exercise our control on the quality and price of the fabrics. In addition to this, we should make an effort to replace the kind of textiles which the rural people are using at present and which they have been using for so many years which the newer varieties of clothing materials. Attention must be paid towards this also.

I would like to submit one thing more. Whereas we have formulated a new scheme after acquisition of these mills, we should increase the areas of functioning under the nationalised mills. Where cotton is produced, it should be ensured that the farmers get the support price. But the farmers are not getting the same at present. Again, we produce enough cotton in our country. If we are unable to export the surplus cotton, or we are not able to make other arrangements for it, then new textile mills and new spinning mills should be opened so that the surplus cotton could be utilized for the benefit of the nation.

Finally, I would like to offer one suggestion about the management. It is essential to pay attention to this matter once again. If the management of the National Textiles Corporation could be divided into 4 or 5 units on a regional basis or if it

[*Shri Pratap Bhanu Sharma*]

could function as separate limited companies, then there could be a definite improvement in the quality of its management. If these mills are better managed, the production of textiles in this country would increase. Hence by running the mills on professional lines we could turn these mills into profitable units.

13. 00 hrs.

In the end, while supporting the Bill, I would say that it was presented at the appropriate time, with necessary amendments and by-laws in the House, and this would bring about an improvement in the quality of management and in the functioning of the 6 mills under 'Swadeshi' Group of Cotton Mills. I would now conclude by expressing my thanks to the hon. Minister for his efforts.

13. 01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

---

*The Lok-Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE:  
DISAPPROVAL OF SWADESHI COTTON  
MILLS COMPANY LIMITED (ACQUISITION  
AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS)  
ORDINANCE

AND

SWADESHI COTTON MILLS COMPANY LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER OF UNDERTAKINGS) BILL—*CONTD.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Thampan Thomas. Only five minutes please. There are so many members who want to speak.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Ernakulam): I welcome this Bill because this is meant for the acquisition of private property. But I would like to draw the

attention of the hon. Minister as to how it was mismanaged earlier and how the Government was compelled to take it over under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act. Usually, it is very difficult to invoke the jurisdiction under the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act for a textile mill, because it is not a scheduled factory and it does not come under the Schedule. It can only be taken over on the ground of public importance. I understand that this 'public importance' factor can be applied, or it came into being only because a large sum of money was taken by this Company from public institutions. And that money was spent not in the interest of the company or for the development of the factory. The money was misused. So, in this context, the Government was compelled to invoke the jurisdiction of the Industrial (Government and Regulation) Act.

Therefore, this Bill will bring light how the private companies are making money at the cost of public exchequer. This is so in the case of most of the private enterprises in this country. By and large, these private entrepreneurs take money from the public institutions, invest it in their factory and they spend it mostly for their own purposes. Ultimately they make the company sick and the Government will be compelled to take it over. Therefore, in this light I welcome this Bill and here I would like to suggest that since the management of the Company have misused the public funds and because the jurisdiction under Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act was to be invoked on account of public interest, no compensation should be paid to the company. It should be taken over without any compensation so that it will act as a lesson to the other people also who are misusing the public funds.

Another aspect which I would like to point out in this context is about promulgation of ordinances. It appears that there was an ordinance in April 1986. This seems to be the trend of the administration or the executive in this country. Even when the Parliament is in Session, they happened to pass the ordinance. The usual practice of executives in various State Governments

seems to be either making ordinances or re-promulgating the ordinances without placing the matter before the legislative fora. I know about this trend very well because in my State 203 ordinances have been passed and 34 ordinances have been re-promulgated. This is a fraud on our Constitution. We are the elected representatives of the people of this country and as per democratic process, these matters should be discussed in this forum and we should be given opportunity to involve ourselves in this process. It is very important that the mind of the representatives of the people should be ascertained on such vital matters. Instead of that, the administration is resorting to promulgation of ordinances.

After all, five years is the given period in the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act for running a company and the maximum period can be extended upto 8 years. But after that 8 years, again an ordinance was brought in and a Bill is coming. I would like to urge through you, Sir, that such ordinances should not be brought and re-promulgated in this manner.

Then Sir, the failure of the textile policy is also very well evident. The labourers have been looted. Their gratuity has not been paid and even their provident fund could not be paid. Various kinds of payments which are due to them were not given to them and the funds were mismanaged. There was no criminal prosecution against the management in this respect. According to the New Textile Policy, you want to modernise the textile industry. But I would like to submit that modernisation should not be done at the cost of the workers, interests.

Secondly, it can be seen that the company is going to be paid about Rs. 24 crores. But I suggest that that money should not be given to the company so that it would serve as a lesson for other companies. Wherever companies are made sick due to mismanagement, Government should

have the courage to take over those companies without any compensation. Thank you Sir.

[Translation]

\*SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to say a few words on the Bill nationalising the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited, Kanpur.

In April, 1978 the management of the six textile undertakings belonging to this Swadeshi Cotton Textile Mills was taken over by the Central Government in the interest of workers. After eight years, through this Bill these six textile undertakings are being nationalised. I wholeheartedly welcome this measure. The former management had exploited all these six undertakings and they made them sick. Now in this Bill there is a provision for giving a compensation of Rs. 24.32 crores. I cannot accept this proposition. The payment of compensation to the tune of Rs. 24.32 crores will deny the Government further funds for investment in them. The Government requires a further amount of Rs. 37 crores so that the installed capacity is fully utilised. In these circumstances, I suggest that no compensation should be paid to the erstwhile management.

In case the compensation is going to be paid to the former management, then I demand that the management's dues to the Provident Fund account of the workers should be deducted. Similarly, the tax arrears of the former management should also be deducted from the compensation amount.

The textile magnates who did not hesitate to fleece the textile units for their aggrandisement have now started to enter the power loom sector under the new textile policy. They will do the same thing with power looms also. But it must be borne in mind that the new textile policy has led to large scale unemployment of handloom weavers.



[*Shri R. Annanambi*]

About a crore and more handloom weavers are on the verge of being exterminated. The State Government of Tamil Nadu has brought this to the notice of the Central Government about the critical situation being faced by the handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu. Our hon. Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R. in the meeting of the National Development Council and also in other forums, has highlighted the woes of handloom weavers with the emergence of powerlooms. After agriculture, handloom sector generates the maximum employment opportunities. We cannot afford to finish the handloom sector. I take this opportunity to demand that the new textile policy should be so modified as to give full protection to the handloom industry. In the interest of crore and more handloom weavers the hon. Minister of Textiles should ponder over this and do the needful immediately.

I would also like to suggest that the Government should have a uniform policy in the nationalisation of textile mills. I do not think there is any need for the Government first to take over the management of such sick units and after some year take over the entire institution. This delays the normalisation process in the textile industry. For example, for the past two years and above, in Coimbatore, Ramakrishna Mills, Vasantha Mills, Janardhana Mills, and Bhavani Mills have remained closed. This has brought thousands of textile workers to the verge of starvation. The families of mill workers are starving and they cannot give milk to their crying children. The hon. Prime Minister who is an incarnation of generosity and whose commitment is unwavered particularly in respect of eradication of poverty should order the taking over of these four mills in Coimbatore so that the thousands of workers are saved from being exterminated.

Before I conclude, I would once again suggest the modification in the new textile policy in the interest of handloom industry.

With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT  
(Nagpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill wholeheartedly. The Bill

is essential, because it provides security to the textile mill workers. However, certain questions also arise along with it. Firstly, the Government has not been able to take any action against those industrialists who had established their industries some 50, 80 or 100 years ago and for which the workers have toiled very hard without receiving any benefits, inspite of the fact that the mill owners have earned crores of rupees. My point is that these capitalists have thrown away the workers from their mills and the Government merely looked on helplessly. No action was taken against them. On the contrary, we are paying Rs. 24.32 crores in the form of compensation to the mill owners, so that the creditors could get some of the money. But, I would like to inform the hon. Minister that the creditors and the millowners are jointly responsible for ruining the mills in such a way that those mills have turned into sick units today. These people have paid money on credit at the rate of interest of 25 to 30 per cent per annum. You are paying them compensation when they have already misappropriated several times the amount from the mills. Therefore, there is no need to pay any compensation to them. I would request you to formulate a rule by which you could take over the sick mills directly and grant only Re. one as token compensation. I would urge you to nationalise these sick units only in this way . . . (*Interruptions*) . . . . You may give a silver coin if you so wish.

These industries have become sick because of corruption and mismanagement. Now you plan to bring these mills under N.T.C. However, I would urge that every caution must be exercised while taking such a step. Only those who are honest, capable and with experties in the relevant field should be selected for management positions and while purchasing goods you should be very careful so that there is no quarter for any corruption. Here the cases of thefts occur frequently and for this reason the 'Watch and Ward' system must be strengthened and more so because goods worth lakhs of rupees are pilfered. You must prepare a Central agency so that even a pin cannot be taken out. You have several schemes and packages by which you hope to achieve a lot, but unless you prepare a

management cadre consisting of honest and capable people and recruit experienced and able purchase managers, the possibility of corruption in the sphere of sale and purchase of goods will always be there. The corrupt persons might sell the goods at a cheaper rate and in this way your commodities would be plundered. I would request you to keep these points in mind and strengthen the N.T.C.

You must pay attention to other areas also. Today, the Tatas who are considered to be the biggest industrialists in the country have declared a lock-out in their Empress Mill. This has been done inspite of the Government not agreeing to it. How could the industrialists think of taking such steps. That mill in Nagpur was 120 years old and had been established by Late Sir Jamshed ji Tata. Today, it has turned into a multi-million empire. Even then it has been closed down in a shameless manner and as a result, 7 thousand workers have been thrown out of jobs without their cases being considered at all. They are not being paid for the last two months and their children are facing starvation. The Government and especially the hon. Minister must pay his kind attention to this matter immediately. I want that such provisions are made in the Bills so that the industrialists are not able to have their own way. What they do at present is to increase their personal assets. When any mill is nationalised, provision should be made in the relevant Bill to empower the Government to attach even the personal properties of the Directors. Only then these people would learn a good lesson. Unless you give proper attention to this matter, these people would go scotfree. Then they start some other industry by which they earn crores of rupees. The workers who have toiled day and night and under all weather conditions to make the industry strong are thrown helpless on the roads. The Government must pay attention this as well. I want that stern action must be taken by the Government against the Tatas for the conditions created in the Nagpur Empress Mill by them. We feel ashamed that the Government is standing with folded hands before the Tatas. What is the need of doing like this? The Govern-

ment is granting crores of rupees to the Tatas and if they want more money, they can take it an loan from us. In spite of this, they are saying that they would not open Empress Mill regardless of what action the Government may take against them. They come along with Mr. Palkhiwala to argue. How could they dare to act in this manner? This is a most opportune moment to teach them a lesson. Nearly 50,000 people depending on 7,000 workers of the Empress Mill are literally on the roads. Now it is your responsibility to do something about these people. This is my request to you, Sir.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, I welcome this nationalisation of the Swadeshi Group of Cotton Mills and so I do not want to speak on that. But I want to speak on some other points. Sir, just now the question of taking over of cotton mills came up here. The process is going on. First of all we will take over. So some years had passed. Then there is a big loss, People then move the Government. Then you nationalize. Then again the losses continue. I hope our Minister will put an end to these things. How to do it? He knows pretty well that if experts who can manage the mills, who can be whole-time Chairmen of such mills, who have interest in saving these mills and have some national spirit are not brought to the Boards of Directors of these nationalized mills, even God cannot save these mills. They will always continue to drain out money from the national exchequer. So, this should be looked into by our hon. Minister.

The previous speaker wanted to make the poin about the Express Mills. I wholeheartedly support him. Thousands of workers are on the streets. I am glad that our Minister has not taken it up mildly with the Tatas. He may be strong with the Tatas. Some other Ministers will be weak towards them. So, no results come out. I am told that he has said that Tatas would not close the mills. But it should really be seen that the mill is not closed, and it is kept open. If Tatas still insist on closing the mills...

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :  
They have already closed it down.

SHRI NARAYAN CHAUBEY : I hope Government will take necessary action. If you want, you can take it over, but the workers should not suffer. The mills are started by the management, but it is the workers who create wealth. Then the management loots its wealth, just as in the case of sugarcane, we take juice and then throw it away. (*Interruptions*) The management should not be allowed to take the juice out of the workers. Otherwise, what is the meaning of people like us sitting here?

We had met the Minister regarding the Central Cotton Mills at Howrah. There is a threat that this cotton mill would be closed. He has promised that he would look into it. I will enjoin upon him to see that this cotton mill is not closed. He should see that it is nationalized. It is a viable mill which can be run, provided there is expert management. The Minister said that it was difficult to get expert management, because the private sector pays more money, and we get only people who cannot deliver the goods.

I will end by saying this : although it is not your area directly, it is still your area, indirectly. Now about the Nagda Gwalior Rayon Mill of Birlas. A strike is going on there from 21st March 1986. Mr. K. K. Potdar has got several mills which produce cloth out of the fibre produced at Nagda Gwalior Rayon. He said that if these mills were not opened, 18 plants which produce cloth out of this fibre would be closed down. He himself said that this strike should be settled soon, and the factory opened. Otherwise, 10,000 tonnes of this fibre produced at Nagda, would have to be imported. It will cost a huge amount of foreign exchange. Moreover, there is huge deficit in the export-import trade. The Minister should look into this.

While I support this Bill, I request the Minister to see that the area of operation by NTC is properly looked after. You cannot do it in a piece-meal manner. Otherwise, the only alternative is to nationalize the textile sector.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) :  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have not much to add to what my learned friends have already said in this regard. I want to make a request to the hon. Minister that he should examine that after taking over of a mill by the Government, the top management generally maintains a mental and economic link or partnership with the ex-owners. Whatever mills were handed over to N.T.C. after their take over are, for this very reason, running in loss because their management has not been changed.

You have repeated your promise to reinstate their employees through this Bill. You should also see to it that the old executives who are responsible to make the mills sick are shunted out of the mills, because these very executives had forced the Government to take over the sick mills.

As my friend Mr. Purohit has said that generally it is seen that when a company is formed, the major share of funds belong to the

Government. The mill-owners use its maximum capacity and after earning huge profits, declare the mill as sick. To fulfil the social obligation towards the labourers employed in the mill, Government has to take over that mill.

The mill-owners know this fact very well that with a view to fulfil the social obligation Government will have to take over a sick mill. The mill becomes sick, but the owner on the other hand enjoys at the pretext of this sickness of the mill. He floats two or three new companies and enterprises and his money grows like anything. He borrows loans from financial institutions and thus makes his fortune. On the other hand, the burden on the society and the Government continues to grow.

While taking over a sick mill, if you find that the mill has become sick due to the fault of the management, then minimum of the compensation should be paid for such mill and the management.

Your suggestion of paying taken amount as compensation is very good. I know that

it will be very difficult for you. But you should deduct at least that amount from the compensation amount which the management have invested some where else and which can be proved also. This way you can discourage. Such type of tendencies being adopted by the mill-owners.

My friends from that side said that there was no necessity of promulgating an ordinance. In my view, they have just followed the tradition. This is not the first time that an ordinance has been promulgated and by promulgated an ordinance, the Government has acted in the interest of the labourers. It shows the alertness on the part of the Government that it considered its importance in the interest of nation as well as that of the labourers. Proper legislation could have taken a lot of time. Therefore, the Government has fulfilled this necessity through this method. I support this Bill and request that the functioning of N.T.C., on which we have a great stake, requires to be improved. Faults and short-comings in the management should be done away with and social obligation of N.T.C must be kept in mind.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I had written a letter to the hon. Minister on 10th April regarding Swadeshi Mills. The Worker's Union had approached me and told me about the shortcomings and the losses being suffered by the mills. I wrote these details to the Minister and I also received an acknowledgement of the same. I want to tell you about the management that they are unable to pay the dues of the labourers. I would also like to refer to the losses occurring there.

I am having a piece of cloth with me as a sample, you can just see it. I had raised this matter under Rule 377 in the month of April. 25000 metres of cloth was spoiled there in a single day. Management was told about it, but it did not take any notice. I want to say that even after five years after taking over of the mill, if you can not improve it, then nationalisation is not a welcome step. We should once again think about the mills which we have nationalised so far.

In Warangal district, there is a very large mills, which has 7000 workers on its roll. On 25 th April, I had asked in this house as to how much loss was suffered by that mill. I was told that since 1974-75 to January 1980, a loss of Rs.7.47 crores has been suffered by the factory. I want to know as to what are the reasons for it, and what are the short-comings in the management, as also what efforts are being made to improve the situation? I have written a number of letters about this. Officers come for an enquiry, but we are not summoned. Newspapers have also reported this matter. At the time of complaint, cotton, dyes and cloth were being stolen there. In this connection I wrote a letter running into four pages, but they simply wrote me back that my letter had not contained factual information as they had made the enquiry but have found the complaint to be false.

Being a Member of Parliament and a responsible person, I had written the letter, and I should have been called at the time of the enquiry, I might have presented the witnesses there and could have proved as to how the loss was occurring there, but nobody bothered to call me to assist the enquiry.

One month back I had been there with a view to move a calling attention motion in the House. I asked them as to why it was being reported in the press that the management was going to close the mill. It would affect 7000 workers who would be rendered jobless. The mill was nationalized in 1974 by our Government. I was asked to visit the mill. When I went there, the manager was not there. Production-Manager, of course, was there. I asked him about the report of the expert committee, which had come from Coimbatore to enquire into the matter? He told me that the manager was not there and he had kept the document under lock and key. He told me that I would be informed about it later on through telephone. It was not a secret document he should have told the details about it but he said that let Mr. Saxena come first, then only he would tell me anything about it. Mr. Saxena wrote me a letter when I had come back to Delhi and asked as to what I wanted to know. I wrote him in March that it is being reported in

[*Shri C. Janga Reddy*]

the Press that the closure the mill was imminent. I had asked him as to what were the reasons for it. What type of assistance did he want from the Central Government, what were his suggestions in this regard and what was the report of the expert-committee. I wrote this letter in March and then in April, I myself went to him. After my return from there, he writes me back and asks as to what I want and I should tell him. He further tells me in his letter to phone him, when I visit Warangal district and he will let me know all the details then, but he was not prepared to give anything in writing. I can show you that letter. The Government have never enquired as to what sorts of assistance is required and why losses are being incurred. In this case, seven thousand workers are involved. Therefore, Government must examine this issue.

The hon. Minister had stated in reply to a question on 25th April that:-

[*English*]

“The Textile Policy envisages that selective modernisation would be undertaken where units can become viable. However, the continued operation of units, which are incapable of becoming viable, would mean a continued drain on scarce resources and such units or parts thereof may have to be closed down to prevent any further losses. However, no final decision has been taken regarding the closure of any mills so far”.

[*Translation*]

I want to ask about the Cotton Mill in Warangal as to why it is incurring losses whereas cotton market is just near it where there is huge production of cotton.

In case three varieties of cotton is available just near the Mill, then why should it be purchased from Adilabad, Guntur, etc. there is large scale bungling in purchasing cloth, thread, etc. We come to know of all these things when we go to the local Market. Therefore Hon' ble Minister should pay attention towards all these things.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up. You have raised this matter many times, now stop it. It is not the first time that you are raising it. You have been raising it during Zero Hour also. The time is very limited, that is why I cannot allow you to repeat the same thing. These things you have raised many times. You focus the points, that is enough. If you want to say anything about the subject, you say.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is Unstarred Question which I have read. Prior to this I did not get the reply to the matter raised by me under Rule 377. I, therefore, want a reply from the hon'ble Minister to all these things. Each and every Government Unit is being closed down. But they do not modernise them.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are discussing about Swadeshi Cotton Mills exclusively. You say anything about it if you want...(*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing is going on the record...(*Interruptions*)\*\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are wasting your time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill regarding Swadeshi Cotton Mills brought forward by the hon. Minister. Your intentions are certainly good and this Bill has been brought forward in the same spirit to continue to manage these cotton mills. Had you not brought forward this Bill, then these cotton mills would have slipped off your hands.

I would like to present some points before you. The Late Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi helped the poor by creating a network of Banks in the rural areas. The

75% population of India live in the rural areas which is unable to fight for their rights or raise slogans in support of their demands and due to lack of resources they cannot even approach any leader. Therefore, in order to uplift these people, textile mills should be opened in the rural areas.

There is a mill in our Gopalganj area, which has been lying closed for many years, but no action has been taken to reopen it. I have written a number of times about this, but nothing has happened. Be it an industry or any other business, they have devised this method that in case they have to pay arrears of income tax, they leave the scene after locking out the mill. You should develop such a system that industrialists like Tatas and Birlas are not able to indulge in the politics of monopoly in these industries of India.

Labourer's problem have also been referred to by many hon. Members in this House, in which they informed that a large number of workers have been rendered jobless or have been retrenched at such and such place.

These days, every mill-owner wants to go in for automation so that he may retrench the workers. You will also have to look into it. If you do not take any step in this direction, then there will be a revolution in the country. The labourers will be bound to think that despite their long services they are being thrown out and there is nobody to help them.

With these words I support this Bill.

**SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA** (Jhabua) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. The labourers constitute the largest section of employees of all the cotton mills at present and the mill owners are continuously closing these factories. You will have to check this menace. Whatever you pay to these mill owners as subsidy, financial help and other facilities, these owners embezzle the entire money. Even if they establish a new factory, then the old ones are closed. Unless you make a law in this regard, these industrialists will misappropriate all the public money. If you make such provisions in the law that a particular

industry must be run for at least fifteen or twenty years after its establishment and a specified number of workers would have to be involved, only then we could be successful. Today you provide maximum finance for the opening of industries, but even then the industries are being closed down. Now a days the big industrialists travel in airconditioned cars, while the workers do not get enough food to satisfy even their hunger.

Sajan Textile Mills in my area, Ratlam has been closed down. More than four thousand labourers did not even celebrate Holi festival and even food was not cooked in their houses. Does it mean that the poor labourers of this country be left at the mercy of the industrialists. Today these industrialists want that the Government should make a law according to their likings and finance should be provided in the way they want. They are all based either in Bombay or in Delhi or in Calcutta. But there were poor people, who had established these industries with their hard work and are somehow surviving today. So I want that you should make laws against these industrialists and you should devise a system under which all these mills could be nationalised. An efficient agency should be created under the Textile Corporation. We have got many good people in the country. You evolve a system and give them training and after it they can run those mills. We should try to fulfil the hopes and aspirations of the poor that they will get employment in the industries.

I support this Bill and express my thanks to you for your permission to express my views.

**SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS** (Bhilwara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome and support the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister has also cooperated in the case of a mill in our area. I, on behalf of the workers of our Bhilwara Textiles Mill, thank you and hope that in future also you will take stringent action against an industrialist who tries to create sickness in a mill.

Your predecessor Minister had said that the management trying to create sickness in an industry shall be prosecuted and punished

[*Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas*]

severely. But no such law has so far been enacted and that is why these industrialists date to sicken mills by continuously transferring the assets. I request the hon. Minister to take stringent action against the industries whose managements are trying to sicken them.

One textile mill of the 'Swadeshi group' of Cotton Mills is situated in our Udaipur also. I am the President of its Trade Union. You have nationalised that also and I thank you for this action. You have, by taking this action, saved thousands of workers from facing the agony of unemployment. But at the same time I request you that these persons should be paid their dues. Eight years have elapsed since its take over by you...(*Interruptions*) And after these eight years, you have nationalised this mill. I would like to know that will be the share of these workers in the money paid as compensation or cost, because you have indicated through these clauses that 24 or 32 crore rupees is to be paid as compensation. At one place payment of 24 crores of rupees is mentioned while at another place it has been described as 35 to 36 crores of rupees and whatever amount of money is paid, interest will also be paid at the rate of four percent. They have no such right to get money in this way. The whole of money is being invested by your corporation and financial institutions. These mill owners do not invest even a single paisa from their pocket and though these, persons have created assets elsewhere, yet you talk of paying compensation to them and that too of sick industries. You should make such a provision that no compensation would be paid for an industry which is turned sick. After their nationalisation, such industries would belong to the Government and their assets would also belong to the Government.

In the end, I request that dues of our workers, whether in the shape of provident fund, E.S.I. funds, bonus or gratuity and whatever other dues are due for payment should be paid on preferential basis so that no dues of any worker remain unpaid. And it is my request that if any action is taken by the management against a worker, it should be sacrificed and the workers should be provided their rights. We hope that keep-

ing in view the interests of the labour, you will try to develop such type of industries so that thousands of workers continue to work and they do not have to face unemployment.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[*English*]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor) : This Bill is a welcome measure and I support the Bill. In a Welfare State like ours it is a must to nationalise the private sector industries because the Government is committed to the service of the working class and our Constitution has specific provisions for ensuring the welfare of the working class under Part III and IV of the constitution of India. There are provisions for a living wage for the worker, human conditions, workers' participation in management, legal aid to the poor, etc. In a socialist democracy the labour is a partner in the common task of development of the country. For that purpose there should be joint consultations and workers and technicians should whenever possible be associated progressively in the management.

In the First Five Year Plan the policy of the Government was to make an adequate provision for the basic needs of the worker such as food, schools, jobs, clothing etc. so as to enable them to become healthy and efficient and then securing improved health facilities and a wider provision of social security, better educational opportunities and increased recreational and cultural facilities. Then another safeguard is his health and to protect him against occupational and other hazards. Then the management is expected to be considerate towards the labour.

These were there in the First Five Year Plan. But today the Indian workers are living below the poverty line. Workers' participation in management is a constitutional provision but how many workers and how many industrial workers get this right? What is the condition of the Indian workers? And what are their living conditions? Are they getting a living wage from the management? That has not been looked into properly by the Government even after 38 years of our independence.

There is a provision for labour courts for expeditious disposal of the cases, particularly, workers' cases. The Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals are there. Recently the Government under Art 323 A and B has set up Administrative tribunals for early disposal of cases of the Central Government and State Government employees. On similar lines labour Administrative Tribunals should be set up immediately. Now a labourer in the event of his dismissal, has to go to the Labour Inspector and the Labour Inspector, according to his own convenience and according to his own sweetwill, after six months refers the case to the Government and the Government after so many months refers the matter for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal or the Labour Court. Why not the labour can go direct to the Administrative Tribunal? May I ask the Government? So there should be a provision for hearing and expeditious disposal of cases relating to labour matters. Labour Administrative Tribunals should be there set up immediately. There is a provision in the Constitution and the Government is duty-bound to look into it and abolish the lengthy procedure of the industrial Dispute Act. Yesterday we passed the Muslim Women's Divorce Bill for their benefit. But what about the workers? Especially the women workers.

You have introduced a Bill to protect the rights of the Muslim women. What about the women workers? They are forced to work in the industries during the night time also. This should be abolished. In a democratic country, the workers should be benefited. The Government is duty-bound to do it.

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba): Sir, I support this Bill only because it involves employment of 14000 workers, and not because of the proclaimed intention of the Government, which has been stated in the Bill. I will not read the whole portion of the long title in which it has been stated that towards securing the principles specified in clauses (b) and (c) of Article 39 of the Constitution and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto this bill has been brought for. The provisions of Article 39 (b) and (c) were unnecessarily brought in here, which say :

39 (b) : "that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good ;

(c) : that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment".

These are the intentions of the taking over and acquisition of certain textile undertakings of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company. The clarification given was that the original proprietors/owners have taken all the profits, the units have turned sick and the workers are thrown out on the streets. From this point of view, the provision of giving compensation to the extent of Rs. 24 crores and 32 lakhs is not justified. It is not justified, because they are responsible for this position arising out of their own faults. Had they maintained properly, repaired the machinery at the proper time, this situation could not have occurred. They did not do anything. They simply earned profit and turned the units sick. Ultimately, the Government has to take over the Company. Taking into consideration all these things, I will speak separately on my amendments. But I support this Bill with my own reservations.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, In all the six mills of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills located at Kanpur, Pondicherry, Naini, Maunath Bhanjan, Udaipur and Rae Bareli, there are about 14000 workers involved in the functioning of these mills. The management of these mills were taken over in 1978. They are under the control of the Government. Now, through this Bill, the Government is going to acquire all the properties of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills and handing them over to the National Textile Corporation. That is the aim of this Bill. There are about .00 big sick mills—forget about the small ones, we cannot count them—in our country for the last 20 years. There are about 4 to 5 lakh workers working in such mills. There is much talk about the Empress Mill. Everybody is talking about it. I will not take much time



[*Dr. Datta Samant*]

of the House. I have got very bitter experience about the manipulation of accounts while purchasing cotton, selling the cloth. They are diversifying the funds, making the units sick and then they are starting another unit. Because workers are involved ; they do not get the proportionate profit. They are not modernising the units. For the last 20 years more number of units have gone sick ; then the Union leaders come. At last, the Government nationalises such units, They get some fund. I would like to know as to what is the Government's attitude in taking over these mills. During the last 20 years, Rs. 1500 crores of the nationalised banks and the IDBI and other corporation's money were swallowed by all these industrialists.

15.00 hrs.

Everybody is involved. Tata is having two-three Swadeshi Mills. In Bombay Birla is there. All big people, big magnates are there. Their assets are now Rs. 28 crores as per your own figures. These people have swallowed all the money and have done all types of frauds because they know that you are going to take over.

With regard to Empress Mill the Chief Minister of Maharashtra has refused and gave a statement that he would not allow the take over. One creditor went in the Bombay High Court and asked for the liquidation. Tata went there and said that they accept the liquidation. We are fools here to discuss this. They know how to manipulate everything. Everything has gone under liquidation. You only talk of participation of the workers and say that we will give their dues etc. You show me a single example where you have given the dues to the workers. You are talking here sweetly. It is really too much to allow such type of calamity on the working class, on the national economy. Your money is just blocked and it is ruining the whole economy, But the Government is sleeping. I accuse the Government because they don't want to listen.

In the last session a lot has been talked about taking over of the sick industries. Six months have passed. Have you formed the Board ? If you have formed that Board,

you should not have given Rs 20 lakhs. You should have taken over these units. You have changed the directors. You have threatened the employers, including Tata, that you will transfer some of their assets. But Government does not want to do anything.

Now how much money are you giving to the employees ? It is already under their possession for management. Now they are acquiring. The cash payment is 24.32 lakh rupees. We are acquiring the property of another Rs. 10,000/- per year upto Rs. 70,000/- for taking over the management. Another Rs. 70,000/- for taking over the assets. The interest on this will be Rs. 8-11 thousand. But you are giving dues and money to the man who had done open fraud.

I do not know Mr. Jaipurya because he is not in Bombay. He must have become a multi-millionaire having another 20-30 industries. That I totally oppose. You should not give such money to the management.

I have two-three more points. One is to implement the Sick Industrial Unit Bill, changing the director, transferring the assets. These are the suggestions I am giving.

What is that you are paying to the workers ? You are acquiring these units and you say that from today onwards you are taking the responsibility. I oppose this. You cannot avoid your liability for the man who has to work. 14000 workers have worked for the last 30 years. Because of no fault of theirs now you are taking over the unit and you say now that it is your money and you are not responsible for them.

Now whatever money is there, the workers cannot get them and get there disputes solved by the IDIA. They are not covered by the Statutory Act of the country. Why are you ruining the workers ? In the textile industry there are about two lakh workers. In Bombay you nationalised so many mills where about twenty thousand workers were there. After the nationalisation you are not paying their back dues,

their provident fund and other amounts. Therefore, it is high time that the Government came forward to make this a cognizable offence. You should put these people behind the bar. Actually they are ruling and not you. We are just discussing something in this House ; but we have seen all this in the last one and a half years. Therefore, technically we can talk about nationalisation; but actually the Government is wasting huge money to nationalise the textile corporation. You are spoiling 12<sup>3</sup> mills. Last year you have removed seven chairmen, you have removed your managers, you have discarded your employees.

In the nationalised mills of Bombay, they are employing their contractors and not regular workers. They are making lot of money even after nationalisation. You are now taking over the NTC. The Government has no control whatsoever on the NTC Mills. Poor working class of this country is going to suffer by this. Therefore, I accuse the Government.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL (SANGLI):  
 Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill.

When Shri Viswanath Pratap Singh was Textiles Minister, he had nationalised 13 mills in Bombay. Two lakh workers are engaged in this industry in Bombay and it is the pioneering industry of the country. Out of two lakh workers of Bombay, only one lakh workers were re-employed and the remaining workers were not re-employed. One thing I would like to point out that these mills are working since 1890 and have become outdated and obsolete. We cannot earn much profit from these old mills. The Government would not lose anything in taking over these mills as the market value of those mills is much more. The market value being more, the Government will not lose anything. Old machines were used to be imported and installed. We can send these old machines to the backward nations and new machines can be installed here. One lakh workers are unemployed due to closure of mills in Bombay. The Government should take over these mills and renovate them. The dues like provident fund

of the workers are outstanding in a very large amount. The Producers' and Farmers' Cooperative is working very effectively in our Maharashtra. The workers and management of it are farmers spearheading the cooperative movement. A cooperative society should be formed which should be handled by its management and these mills should be run by it. The mill will run efficiently and will earn more profits. The sick units are getting more sick. Therefore, a cooperative society comprising of workers, producers and farmers should be formed and these units should be activated. The Empress Mill in Nagpur is not working. This was the first industry which was established by the Jatas in India. The Government should pay attention to it, because the fate of seven thousand workers is involved. There should be every efforts to run it efficiently. Most of its workers are Congress workers and they Cooperate with the Government. But the people like Datta Samant do not behave properly. Instead our workers cooperate with the Government and so the Government must pay attention to this matter. In Bombay a standing local committee should be constituted which may take care of day-to-day functions of management and may try to improve the situation in the mill.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN) : Sir, I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in this debate. Most of them have made very valuable suggestions for which I really thank them.

This Bill has been welcomed and appreciated by all sections and from all sides. This is a very good sign which indicates that everybody has appreciated Government's decision to nationalise this sick mill. The interests of the workers will naturally be protected and they will be at par with the workers of the other units of the NTC. These people will share the similar privileges, status and wages as the other workers of NTC.

[*Shri Khurshid Alam Khan*]

Sir, it will be necessary to make a detailed assessment of the need and extent of modernisation of these mills. I quite agree that modernisation is the need of the day and it will certainly be done. We would ensure that modernisation is done in such a fashion that minimum dislocation is caused to the workers but I am sure Dr. Samant knows much better than me that in modernisation some dislocation does take place. But I again say that we will ensure that minimum dislocation takes place wherever modernisations is done in the NTC mills. At this stage, it will not be possible to take back those workers who were not taken at the time when the management of the mills was taken over eight years ago, because the studies made by the experts already indicate that there are more than 3000 excess workers in the mill and we are just carrying them over hoping that as the people retire they will be adjusted. Now, there is hardly any possibility of the previous owners to get much of the compensation, because the first charge in these compensation will be the workers due both at pre-and-post take over period. Similarly, the secured banks loans both during pre-and-post take over period will be another charge. Then the statutory dues of the post take-over and trade credits of post take-over period will get the priorities for the payment of the compensation. The Commissioner of Compensation will be appointed who will really make these payments on the basis of the claims received by him. I quite agree with most of the hon. Members that the textile industry is in that shape. But it is a fact that this had been done purposefully, because the hon. Member, Mr. Dutta, has mentioned that Rs. 1500 crores had been invested in the name of modernisation in the textile industry, but the impact is not of the same size and same dimension and, therefore, now we have decided and now we have set up monitoring agency in the Textile Commissioners Office which will be monitoring the performance of the modernisation of the mills which take loans from the nodal agency and the nodal agency will provide packages of rehabilitation for such mills which are considered in the opinion of the nodal agency that after giving packages of rehabilitation, they can be

made viable and they can run profitably. Sir, it will not be possible for this Government to take over the entire textile industry and nationalise it, because—the dimension of this nationalisation will be so enormous that it is really not possible for the government to do it, apart from this, it has been made very clear in the textile policy that the Government will not take over any sick mills in future, because we do not want to work as a sort of clinic for restoring the health to these sick mills. If they show any sign of sickness, then the nodal agency will examine and, if it will be found that the nodal agency can restore their health by giving them the package of rehabilitation, then everything possible will be done. But if it is found that no amount of package of rehabilitation will help and they can not be made viable by restoring the health, then naturally there will be no option but to allow them to close down. But the closing down will be the responsibility of the State Government, not the Central Government.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : There are good mills in Bombay like Century Mills, etc. Now, they will also make them sick and you are going to take over them. Now, it is already 50%.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : We have made it very clear in the Textile Policy that we are not going to take over any more sick mills. Now, our exports are actually increasing ; I may submit that in the textile our share out of the total exports of the country, is 20%. Our share of exports in textiles out of the total production in the country is 15 per cent. I feel that there is still possibility of increasing this percentage to more than 15 per cent. I quite agree that the NTC needs further improvement and all possible efforts are being made to improve the working of the NTC. Recently, we have appointed another expert committee to review the working of the NTC and give us suggestions as to what further can be done to improve the working and financial results.

I would also like to mention that the NTC has got 103 nationalised mills and the depreciation of these mills is about Rs. 36 crores annually, while for the whole 7th

Plan, I have been given only Rs. 117 crores for modernisation. Out of this amount of Rs. 117 crores, I have already committed about Rs. 70 crores to replace the boilers and meet other statutory requirements. Please tell me what I should do with the remaining Rs. 40 crores.

It is a fact that in the organized sector about 13 lakh people are working and in the powerloom sector, more than 40 lakh people are working. Power loom is now producing a lot of fabrics. In handloom, there are ten million people working. Naturally all these people have to be looked after. The powerloom is producing more than 40 per cent of the total fabric production in the country; the handloom is producing about 30 per cent and the organised sector less than 30 per cent. The main reasons for nationalisation of the mills and taking over these mills in 1974 were, firstly mismanagement and secondly, to safeguard the interests of the workers.

I have explained the urgency of the modernisation, but as I said, the modernisation has to be done on selective basis so that some of the mills could be modernised in such a fashion that we, particularly the NTC, are in a position to export more. The NTC has been exporting about Rs. 40 crores worth of fabrics and we want that this should be further increased.

One hon. Member mentioned about the mill which was producing viscos. I had already taken up this matter with the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh and requested him that he should immediately intervene in the matter. It was taken up by his Government, and I am not very sure, but I have got information informally that the strike has ended and I am sure, the supply of viscos will start regularly now.

I have already mentioned that the nationalisation of the entire textile industry is not really possible. I would certainly agree that in the NTC there is need for security arrangements to be reorganised and this is receiving our very earnest consideration.

As regards various matters mentioned by one hon. Member regarding labour and

the labour courts and tribunals, I think, this is a matter which has to be looked by the Labour Ministry as they have the direct responsibility for that.

The Bombay mill has been taken over only for the sake of the workers and also to ensure that the supply of the fabric is maintained, because I know that for two years when the mills were on strike, there was difficulty for supply of the fabrics. Actually, the handloom and the powerloom came to the rescue of the people. Otherwise, they would have been in much trouble about the availability of cloth needed by them.

DR DATTA SAMANT : But 65,000 workers are still out of job.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : When those sections of the mills are not functioning, how can I take those workers ?

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Sir, in 13 mills of the NTC, 20 to 25 thousand workers are out of job. You took the mills over to give jobs. Under the garb of rationalisation, the management of NTC is still keeping them out.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : No rationalisation or modernisation has been done in those mills. But there are certain sections who were not operative and which cannot be made operative and I am sorry to say that it is not possible to accommodate any workers in those sections.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; Are you withdrawing your Resolution, Mr. Bhattam?

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, I made it very clear even in the beginning that I have no objection as far as the principal which is involved in the basic question of nationalisation of textile mills is concerned. Therefore, there is no question of objecting the very basic concept. The only point is, I have raised certain issues which are required to be considered by the Minister and as a matter of fact, the way in which the management of the industry has been conducted for the last seven to eight years, without any possibility of any improvement in the working and functioning. Only that alone was pointed out by

[*Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty*]

me and I still feel that that is an aspect which is worthy of the consideration of the Minister and he is requested to do something for improvement in the working conditions of those workers. That is all I got to say.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

“This House disapproves of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Ordinance 1985 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1986) promulgated by the President on the 19th April, 1986.”

*The motion was negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of certain textile undertakings of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited, with a view to securing the proper management of such undertakings so as to subserve the interests of the general public by ensuring the continued manufacture, production and distribution of different varieties of cloth and yarn and thereby to give effect to the policy of the State towards securing the principles specified in clauses (b) and (c) of article 39 of the Constitution and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. The question is

“That Clauses 2 to 6 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 6 were added to the Bill.*

Clause 7 — (Shares to be issued by National Textile Corporation for the value of assets transferred to it by the Central Government).

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba) : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 5, line 18,—

*after “equal to the” insert—*

“book” (1)

Page 5, line 18, 1,—

*after “assets” insert—*

“as on 13th April, 1978” (2)

Sir, my amendments 1 and 2 are on the same point. This is about the compensation to be given to the company for being taken over with its assets and management. Sir, it is stated that amount of Rs 24.32 crores would be given by way of compensation. Here I have suggested that the book value of the assets should be given. When I was speaking on the Bill, I said that no compensation ought to have been given to the Company. I have proposed an amendment under the impression that the book value of this company will be nil, because the value of the machinery, which has been used for long years, would be nil, after depreciation.

And so I say that the book value should be given to them.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : Sir, this is really not necessary, as in the Section 8, it had already been mentioned. And then I have also gone through and explained that the compensations which have been earmarked and the priority is for distribution of money to the various categories which are already being mentioned.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, I put Amendments 1 and 2 moved by Shri D.B. Patil to the vote of the House.

*The Amendments No 1 and 2 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Amendment No. 12, Dr. Datta Samant.

Are you moving?

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I beg to move :

Page 5,—

*After line 26, Insert—*

“7A, after going through the detailed working of sick unit (Mill), if Central Government need more funds for running sick unit or for making payment of workmen's gratuity, provident fund etc. it may take such measures to transfer the assets of another mill or company where the Director of Swadeshi Mills Groups are partners,” (12)

Many times, it had been discussed in this House that you are paying them Rs. 24 crores as taking over compensation. It will be a total of Rs. 26 crores, including the interests on the money for the last eight years. But, what I submit is this. The same management groups are having other units and other assets. So, I urge the Government to see that some of the assets of these units are transferred instead of giving this money. Unless such type of measures are taken in this country, sickness in the country will gradually increase, because Government is not going to take any penal action against these economic frauds. So at least, transfer the assets because the units are becoming sick. Their assets are increasing as compared to other units.

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** It is really not possible to transfer the assets of those companies, which are not involved in this take over or in this nationalisation.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** Now, I will put Amendment Number 12 to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 12 was put and negatived*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

“That Clause 7 stand part of this Bill”

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clause 7 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 8—(Payment of Amount)*

**SHRI D.B. PATIL :** I beg to move :

Page 5,—

*after line 34, insert—*

“or the book value of the assets of the textile undertakings as on 13th April, 1978, which ever is less.” (3)

As I have said earlier, the compensation should be at book value. According to me, the book value should be nil. But, the book value is manipulated by the proprietors. So, I have stated that “the book value of the assets of the textile undertakings whichever is less,” in the sense that either Rs. 24.32 crores or the book value, whichever is less. I hope this will be accepted by the Government. The intention is not to give anything to the company which has been acquired and which is not due for them, because already the Government has suffered losses to the extent of Rs. 15 crores and according to the financial implications, to make an optimum utilisation of all the sick units, the Government will have to invest to the extent of Rs. 37 crores. That means the Government would invest Rs. 37 crores and it has suffered losses to the extent of Rs. 15 crores. The NTC is likely to suffer losses in the near future at least for another four to six years. It is understood that the units are old and until and unless, they are utilised the optimum, they are not going to run at profit or they are going to run at loss. If the units are going to run at a loss, no compensation should be given to the owners or the proprietors of the company.

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :** As already mentioned, the first charge on the compensation will be the pre-take over and post-take over share of the workers, and the dues of the financial institutions which have given money during the pre-take over and post-take over periods. These are the charges which will be there against this compensation.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** I now put amendment No. 3 moved by Shri Patil to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No 3 was put and negatived.*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :** The question is :

“That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill.”

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clause 8 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 9 — (Payment of further amounts)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Patil, are you moving your amendments?

SHRI D.B. PATIL (Kolaba) : Yes, Sir. I beg to move :

Page 5, lines 37 and 38,—

for “rupees ten thousand” substitute  
“rupee one” (4)

Pages 5 and 6, lines 55 and 1, respectively,—

for “rupees ten thousand” substitute,—  
“rupee one” (5)

Page 6,—

after line 2, insert—

“Provided that if the liabilities are more than the amount referred to in Section 8 and also in sub-section 1 and 2 of section 9, such liabilities shall stand transferred to original proprietors of the textile undertakings.” (6)

Amendments No. 4 and 5 have the same intention. Here, compensation has been provided to the company, because certain assets are being acquired, and the management is being acquired. This situation has arisen because of wilful default on the part of the management. There is wilful default, and for that wilful default they should not be benefited. Compensation is being provided for at the rate of Rs. 10,000; but I have simply said that a nominal compensation of Re. 1 should be provided.

Now regarding amendment No. 6 ; it is self-explanatory. As I stated earlier, if the liability is there, the company should not be benefited. If the liability is more, Government should not bear the liability. The liability should be transferred to the original proprietors.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : They are not acceptable.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I now put amendments No. 4, 5 and 6 moved by Shri Patil to the vote of the House.

*The Amendments Nos. 4,5 and 6 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill.”

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clause 9 was added to the Bill.*

“MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clauses 10 and 11 stand part of the Bill.”

*The Motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 10 and 11 were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 12—(Continuance of employees of the textile undertakings)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Patil and Dr. Datta Samant : Are you moving your amendments?

SHRI D.B. PATIL : Yes, Sir. I beg to move :

Page 7,—

after line 2, insert—

“Provided that such alterations in remuneration, terms and conditions of employment shall not be to the disadvantage of the employee.” (7)

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : I beg to move :

Page 7,

after line 2, insert—

“Provided that if any workman or workmen retire or leave service after National Textile Corporation has taken

over the company, it shall be the liability of the Corporation to pay him gratuity, pension and other like matters at the time of retirement.” (13)

This is very important. The mills are nationalized; and you are accepting the responsibility from that day. All these mills are working for 25 or 30 years : and there, we have the question of provident fund and gratuity. Even in the nationalized mills in Bombay, in the case of workers who have retired or died, their gratuity is not paid. You are paying a compensation of Rs. 24 crores, but you are not making this small provision. In all these sections in Chapter V, everywhere you have taken up the responsibility from the date it is being nationalized. But 14,000 workers having service for the last 10, 15 or 20 years are there. Regarding their terminal dues like provident fund and gratuity, is it not the duty of the Government to accept such a responsibility. This will involve only a small amount. Therefore, I have given this small amendment, but it is a very important amendment.

My point is this : A man will retire after two years, or maybe after 10, 15 or 20 years. This liability may arise accordingly. But when he retires, the money is not paid. As per the Gratuity Act, for five years they are not entitled for gratuity. So, within five years if a person retires, he will not get anything, because you are accepting him as a fresh recruit. This is a major calamity, because of which thousands of workers are suffering after nationalization. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to accept this amendment. You can do so, because it involves a small amount.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : In view of the provisions already made in Clause 12 (1) and 25 (1), this amendment is not considered necessary.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I now put the amendment of Shri Patil to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 7 was put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I put amendment moved by Dr. Datta Samant to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 13 was put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill”

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 12 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 13-(Provident and other F u n

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. D.B. Patil, are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI D.B. PATIL : No.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : I beg to move :

Page 7.

*Omit lines 18 to 20 (14)*

After taking over the management of 14,000 workers and the mills, whatever provident fund, gratuity and other welfare measures in the form of money are there, which are lying with the employers, they should not be touched, that is the money of the workers. As per section 2 of the 32, you say that whatever money is there, which belongs to the workers it will be the property of the National Textile Corporation and it will consider how to reimburse it. On the one hand you are saying that you are protecting the interest of the workers, on the other, you are saying that, the existing money that is lying with the employers and the mills, it is going to be their property and it is at their discretion to distribute it. Can you tell me where a single unit has been closed down so far? The dues of the workers are also there for the last 20 years. Then you talk of the workers, participation in the management. Why do you take away the money of the workers? Whatever money is lying with the management, that money should not be touched. It is high time that this amendment should be accepted by the government.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : NTC or the government is taking the responsibility for pre and post take over.



MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I put amendment No. 14 moved by Dr. Datta Samant to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 14 was put and negatived*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 13 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 13 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are no amendments to Clauses 14 to 26  
The question is :

“That Clauses 14 to 26 stand part of the Bill”

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 14 to 26 were added to the Bill*

*Clauses 27 (Penalties)*

SHRI D. B. PATIL : I beg to move:

Page 11, line 48,-

for “two” substitute ‘five’ (9)

Page 11, line 48, -

for “ten thousand” substitute—

“twenty-five thousand (10)

Page 11,-

after line 48, insert-

Provided that in the absence of special and adequate reasons to the contrary to be mentioned in the judgment or the Court, such punishment shall not be less than two years of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of ten thousand rupees”. (II)

The penalties are in connection with economic offences like. Section 27 (b) and (c) on page 11 which reads as follows :

“Wrongfully obtain possession of or retains any property forming part of any of the textile undertakings ; or

Wilfully withholds or fails to furnish to the National Textile Corporation or any person or body of persons specified by that Corporation etc....”

All these economic offences should be dealt with very deterrently and the present mood of the government and the present approach is not in that way. So, I have suggested that the minimum punishment should be provided in the law itself. So far as imprisonment is concerned, it should be for two years ; so far as fine is concerned, it should be Rs. 10,000. So far as money is concerned, I mean the fine, it is not a very big thing for the rich people. But so far as the imprisonment is concerned, it is very important. I suggest that a minimum imprisonment for two years should be there.

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN

Uniformity of punishment for similar offences should be there and this has been maintained here also. Therefore, I am not accepting it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, I shall put Amendment Nos. 9, 10 and 11 moved by Shri D. B. Patil to the vote of the House.

*Amendments Nos. 9, 10 and 11 were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 27 stand part of the Bill.”

*The Motion was adopted*

*Clause 27 was added to the Bill*

*Clauses 28 to 33 were added to the Bill*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill*

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:  
“That the Bill be passed”

**SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South):** 15.44 hrs.

The Government must learn from the past mistakes they made when they took over other textile mills in other parts of the country. This is the case pertaining to Kanpur. In this context, I would like to remind the hon. Minister that when 12 mills were taken over in Bombay, you yourself had said that the very purpose of taking over these mills was to provide jobs to the workers. But unfortunately, even after more than 2 years nearly 22,000 workers of these mills at still out of job in Bombay city. When the representation was made to NTC, they said that there was ineffective coordination between the Ministry of Textiles and the Ministry of Finance.

The IDBI and other financial institutions which are lending institutions, do not come forward to give credit to these mills. I request the Government to learn from the past mistakes. Whenever they take over a mill, they should see that at least for the next ten years enough finance is made available to that mill.

As far as Bombay taken over mills are concerned, I would urge the Minister that he must—convene a meeting of the representatives of the Maharashtra Government, the IDBI, State Bank and other agencies so that at least retirement dues at immediately paid to the workers.

**SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN :**  
I thank the hon. Member for his suggestion. I would like to mention for his information that we already had a meeting with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. Shortly we are going to have another meeting. We will do everything possible to sort out this problem.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

“That the Bill be Passed”

*The motion was adopted*

**RESOLUTION RE: DRAFT NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION-1986**

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) :** I beg to move :

“This House approves of the Draft National Policy on Education-1986, laid on the Table of the House on 2nd May, 1986.”

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Motion moved :

“This House approves of the Draft National Policy on Education, 1986, laid on the Table of the House on 2nd May, 1986.”

Now, amendments to be moved. Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary-not present ; Shri Somnath Chatterjee not present.

**SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY (Visakhapatnam) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at a time when the Government is embarking on an ambitious plan of educational reforms on a wide scale, let me put a few ideas for consideration by the Minister.

The eradication of illiteracy or universalisation of education for fulfilment of the Constitutional obligation of extending educational facilities to all children upto the age of 14, has been an accepted goal and that has to be achieved by the Government. At this stage, I would like to mention that a literate is defined as ‘a person who knows how to read and write, who can put his signature, Now, after about 40 years of independence, can we not change the definition of the literate ? Is the qualification of merely putting the signature, or the ability to read and write, sufficient to describe a person as literate? A particular degree of proficiency may have to be prescribed in

[*Shri Bhattam Srirama Murty*]

order to call a person literate. If that is the standard, then the number of illiterates in the country will be much more than what is now assessed in various documents produced by the Government. It is not merely a question of the percentage of literacy that is achieved, but the percentage of illiteracy which prevails in the country that materially matters.

15.47 hrs.

[*SHRI SOMNATH RATH in the Chair*]

We cannot forget the fact that by the turn of the century, in spite of the proliferation of schools, high schools, colleges and universities, we will be having the largest number of illiterates in the world. That being the magnitude of the problem, how is it that the Government is intending to solve or to tackle this problem? The Ministry of Human Resources should not normally suffer from the constraint of financial resources. Adequate resources should be made available to them before we expect them to fulfil the desired objectives.

We will have to see what is new about the new education policy. Is there anything new about that? Is there anything which is not said so far by any of the education commissions which have been appointed in the past? I do not find anything new in it except that there are areas where the Government has not so far entered and the Government now feels that something is required to be done to improve the situation in certain areas. I do not call this new policy merely an old wine in the old bottle. May be it is an old wine in an old bottle but with a new label. The latest document is full of high resolve. It is a string of platitudes and good intentions, but it does not define goals mentioned in the document in terms of time, finances, the number of students who will be ultimately able to turn out, etc. The document is profoundly silent on issues like English as Medium of Instruction. It refers to a link language. But what exactly is link language, it has not specified. The document again quietly mentions that fees for Higher Education should be increased. I hoped that the document would spell out certain areas of reform but that has not been done. When you come

to the question of tackling the problem of dropouts, you will have to inevitably touch problem of child labour in the country. And therefore you will have to relate the Education system to the goals to be achieved and the realities of life. Sir, we have our own past experiences. The previous policy formulations and various Commissions' reports are just gathering dust. I hope that the same fate may not await the proposed educational reforms now. I say this not because I doubt the bonafides, abilities and capacities of the Minister in charge of Education. In fact, I have every faith and confidence that he has got experience enough and ability enough and that he dealt with Education subject in the past with great success. So, it is not on that count that I am raising this point at all. Sir, basically it is a question of financial constraint which is facing the Education field. Budgetary allocations are too meagre to successfully embark on this ambitious plan for educational reforms. Expenditure in Education in Central Budget is declining, in the Centres Budgets, from First Plan period to the Seventh Plan period, it came down from 7.2 per cent to 1.3 per cent. The Education Commission recommended 6 per cent of the GNP instead of 3 per cent as at present. Sir, the actual level of expenditure remained far short of target. That is what has been taken notice of by the document itself. Sir, this is stated in the document itself. It says :

'Since the actual level of investment has remained far short of the targets, it is important that greater determination be shown now to find the funds for the programme laid down in this policy.'

Who should find greater determination, Sir? It is the Government that will have to find the greater determination to find out the funds necessary for the purpose of effective implementation of the policy which they have now laid down they should now show the results as promised to the nation. And therefore how best they could do it and how far they will be able to do that, is a point in question. The actual financial requirements have been computed from time to time. The outlay according to the Minister at one stage he said the fund availability is expected to outstrip or exceed the figure recommended by the 1968 policy. I am

not sure whether this robust optimism is supported by any facts of the situation, even though the optimism is a welcome thing. It is now mentioned here in this document at page 29 :

“The deleterious consequences of non-investment or inadequate investment in education are indeed very serious. Similarly, the cost of neglecting vocational and technical education and of research is also unacceptable.”

And it causes irreparable damage to the Indian women. This is what is said. They say, funds are not available. But there is no mention as to how and from what sources funds would be made available, and they will be able to mobilise necessary funds. It is stated in paragraph 11.2 :

“Resources to the extent possible will be raised by mobilising donations, asking the beneficiary communities to maintain school buildings and supply of some consumables, raising fees at the higher level of education etc ...”

Therefore, they want to entirely depend upon donations and that itself may not be able to meet the requirements. They will not be able to deliver goods by banking on only voluntary donations.

The Minister says at page 5 :

“The nation as a whole will assume the responsibility of providing resource support for implementing programmes of educational transformation etc.....”

Is it the responsibility of the nation? Generally, Govt. are looking to the philanthropists, public donations and various others bodies for funds. Is it possible for the Minister to achieve the desired results in the manner in which he wanted-with the limited funds and with the vast programme on hand?

I would like to make a reference to Navodaya schools which the Government wanted to introduce. They call them pace-setting schools. The Governments offers a standard package for every student with the direction for national cohesion. That is what, is said. We have no objection on that account Having accepted the concept, why not they

leave the question of formulation of curriculum and syllabus to the State Governments themselves? Guidelines are there ; basic concept is there; underlying philosophy is laid down. When the State Government accepts this policy, this underlying philosophy, can not the State have their own syllabus, which reflects the requirement of the people and their native genius people of the State? Therefore, the initiative must rest with the State. (*Interruptions*)

What I finally urge is that this question of curriculum should be left to the States. The State Governments to have their own syllabus and curriculum in Navodaya Schools ..

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) :  
That is, in addition to the core programme.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY:  
They are thinking of core programme. What I suggest is, accepted goals are there. Underlying philosophy is there and that is acceptable to the State Government. Why do you not let the State Governments themselves prepare a curriculum for that purpose? This is my contention. The Government is now thinking in terms of imposition of certain ideas and a pattern on the people. We oppose it.

We certainly want unity in the country but not uniformity. Our strength lies in unity in diversity. We certainly do not want to be cut away from the main national stream and from our own ancient culture. But all the same, we are opposed to centralisation and imposition which will stifle and curb our initiative, innovation and creativity. Therefore, what I suggest is, in the name of core curriculum, let not the Government create a problem for various States. The democratic traditions should be kept up. The education policy as finalised may reflect correctly the view points of the people of different States.

India is a union of States and the States are autonomous This autonomy should be respected. Education formerly was a State subject. Now the Central Government wants to make it a Central subject. It is previously included in the Concurrent List during the

[*Shri Bhattam Srirama Murti*]

period of emergency. We want education to be the State subject and oppose the move of the Centre to make it a central subject. That is the point which I would like to specially stress on this occasion.

In respect of water resources management, the Government wanted to bring it under the authority of the Centre. The Government is thinking of usurping more and more powers from the States. The Sarkaria Commission is now going into the question of Centre-State relations. At this stage it is preposterous that the Central Government should think in terms of encroaching on the powers of the State Governments.

Educational policy of 1968 was referred to by the Minister. I want to touch upon one important aspect of the same. It is at the secondary stage that the State Government should adopt and vigorously implement the three-language formula which includes the study of modern languages, preferably one of the three languages apart from Hindi and English. The 1968 general education policy should be implemented both in the Hindi and non-Hindi States. Is this being done? Is it implemented? This is not implemented at all in the North. Even now it requires to be vigorously implemented. There can be no question of imposition of any language other than the regional language on the States superseding the three-language formula.

The hon. Minister referred to the Minorities in various states. I would like to mention about the linguistic minorities in different States. In order to provide them educational opportunities, it is necessary that certain provision for schooling for children should be provided and the Government should be able to provide them. It is stated that education for women will promote equality and opportunities should be given to them. My suggestion is that women should be imparted training in embroidery, painting, music and even in Scouting and NCC, excursions, cultural programmes, and also in Karate, typewriting and Shorthand and various other courses like that. They should form part of the syllabus for women's education.

The Scheduled Tribes should be given training in horticulture, plantations, carpentry

masonry and various other crafts. All these should be taught to them. It is necessary for them to learn them and earn a living. Some model schools should no doubt be opened in district headquarters. Some of the meritorious students in SC, ST etc. should be selected and admitted in reputed schools at Government cost. If this is done, more and more students from these unfortunate sections should certainly have some opportunities for their development.

As far as University Education is concerned, I would like to refer to the question of having Vedic University, Sanskrit University, Ayurvedic University and a University for Fine Arts and Music. These things may be considered by the Government.

As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, it is in the forefront of educational reforms from the very beginning. We have an Open University there. The concept is originally developed in Andhra Pradesh and now adopted by the Centre and it may now extend to various other parts of the country also.

Similarly, a Medical University was started in Andhra Pradesh. A Women's University was started. The present Minister in charge of Human Resources Development, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao himself started the Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University in Andhra Pradesh which was there the first of its kind in the country. That is how Andhra Pradesh is known from the beginning for educational reforms and it is now in the forefront of such Educational reforms.

Audio-Visual education has been accepted and as Govt. have taken up a very ambitious programme to purchase one lakh video sets.

The Centre is requested to give exemption from customs duty, etc.

Health care is another programme which the State Government has taken up. It is going to be introduced at the primary schools level. Another aspect requires to be mentioned in the field of collegiate education. A Commission on Education is going to be constituted to take over educational administration instead of leaving it in the hands of the bureaucrats. A Service Commission for

college teachers is conceived. It will be in-charge of the recruitment of teachers. That is how new innovations are made in Andhra Pradesh and these are certain things which the Central Government should consider.

Residential schools and colleges in Andhra Pradesh are going to be organised on Gurukula lines and on the Tapavan concept for talented and meritorious students. About Rs. 800 crores, that is about 40% of the revenue of the State, is being spent on education in Andhra Pradesh.

Now, a word about the maintenance of the standards in schools and colleges. Rightly emphasis is made on the quality of teachers. Intensive and consistent in-service training should be given to the teachers. Here acquisition of academic qualifications is not enough. What is necessary is the communication skill. Teachers of sound knowledge and an inspiring character are necessary in a college or a school. Therefore, with a view to attract the best talents possible, what is it that the Government is going to do? The teachers' dis-satisfaction is directly responsible for the deteriorating environment in education. A teacher with a banner in his hand and a slogan in his mouth is never an asset for any institution. The service condition of the teachers should be adequately and satisfactorily improved and the best talent should be recruited as far as teachers. Now a word about the students and the present state of affairs. In any industry, raw material is fed into it, and after a stipulated interval or period of time, it will turn out the finished product. After a 10 or 15 years' continuous teaching and training in schools and colleges, the final product is bound to be sub-standard. They do not satisfy either the parents or the public in general. Therefore, what is wrong with the situation and how does the Govt. meet this contingency! How to improve the quality and standards of the students?

In a recent survey which was made, it was noticed that in the below Graduate level more than 70% of the those present in the class-rooms are absent mentally. The data collected in about 150 colleges reveals that about 62% of the students retain their interest for the first 15 minutes and some of them do not even know the subject the teacher is teaching. What

is the mental absenteeism due to? It is due to the fact that the students feel that their mental activity is un-related to the attainments of their goal in their life. Frustration, anger and anxiety writ large on their face. Elders worry about the decay of the moral, ethical standards and even lowering of educational standards. Therefore, can you instil some ray of hope and confidence in the student Community and after their hope of better future and placement in life. If that can be done, we will be able to turn out better quality students.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY  
(Katwa) : Sir, I beg to move :

1. That in the Resolution—

add at the end—

‘with the following modifications :—

(1) after paragraph 1.2, insert—

“1.2A While knowledge is fast extending its frontiers, two-thirds of our countrymen an appalling 470 million, remain illiterate. Both on the count of equity as well as keeping pace with the techno-scientific revolution, it is imperative that eradication of illiteracy must be accompanied by compulsory and universal elementary education. The present policy directs itself to achieve this goal by 1990.”

(2) Paragraph 3.2, line 4,—

after “To achieve this” insert—

“by the year 1990”

(3) after paragraph 3.3 insert—

“3.3A The national system of education envisages that the medium of instruction at all levels would be the mother tongue. A second language would be introduced at the upper primary stage and the third at the high school stage. These languages voluntarily chosen by the students would be Hindi and English or any other modern Indian language for those whose mother tongue is Hindi

[*Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary*]

or English. No particular language will be imposed on any part of the country."

(4) Paragraph 3.4,—

add at the end—

"This core curriculum would be arrived at on the basis of broad based consultations with the State Governments and others concerned."

(5) Paragraph 3.11,—

add at the end—

"Open and distance learning, however, should not and cannot be substitutes to formal education."

(6) Replace paragraph 4.3, by para 3.5 of the presentation submitted in the NDC meeting."

(7) Paragraph 4.7,—

add at the end—

"All educational programmes will be carried on in strict conformity with secular values."

(8) Paragraph 5.5,—

after "age" insert—

"by the year 1990"

(9) Paragraph 5.7,—

add at the end—

"The objective would be to achieve the target of primary schools with all essential facilities in every habitation by the year 1990."

(10) after paragraph 5.8,—insert—

"5.8A Non-Formal Education programmes, however, cannot be considered as substitutes to formal education. Non-Formal Education programmes would at best be supplementary aids."

(11) Paragraph 5.12,—

after "children's retention at school", insert—

"Towards this end, adequately funded support programmes like mid-day meals, free uniforms, books and stationery, creches for girl students taking care of siblings etc. will be ensured."

(12) Paragraph 5.15,—

after "experimentation" insert—

"The establishment of these schools will not be at the expense of achieving the target of a primary school with all essential facilities in all habitations."

(13) after paragraph 5.15, insert —

"5.15A The ultimate objective would be to convert all schools in the country as Navodaya Vidyalas by the turn of the century where the medium of instruction would be the mother tongue at the primary level and other languages introduced on a voluntary basis at the upper primary and high school levels."

(14) Paragraph 5.23,—

after "self-employed," insert—

"Measures will be taken to guarantee selfemployment by providing loans and access to markets."

(15) Paragraph 5.24,—

add at the end—

"With the envisaged expansion of the base of the pyramid a corresponding expansion of the apex will also be undertaken. Adequately funded programmes will be undertaken to this effect."

(16) Paragraph 5.28,—

add at the end—

"Care will be taken to ensure that such measures do not have adverse effects on standardisation or widening disparities in educational levels."

(17) omit paragraph 5.30.

(18) Paragraph 5.31,—

omit "Provision will be made for minimum facilities and admission will be regulated according to capacity."

(19) after paragraph 5.37, insert—

"5.37A The open university system, however, cannot be a substitute to formal higher education. It is envisaged to be used by those while employed or otherwise gainfully occupied to improve their educational status and gain further knowledge."

(20) omit paragraph 5.41.

(21) Paragraph 6.5,—

add at the end—

"not necessarily only in the Navodaya Vidyalayas"

(22) Paragraph 6.10,—

add at the end—

"and all facilities such as loans and protected markets would be provided"

(23) Paragraph 6.20,—

add at the end—

"Such institutions, however, will come under the control of the Government and the fee and salary structure will be in conformity with the Government run institutions."

(24) Paragraph 7.2,—

omit "All teachers should teach and all students study."

(25) Paragraph 7.3,—

after clause (b), insert—

"(e) create confidence and remove insecurity and lack of purpose amongst the students by guaranteeing employment after education."

(26) omit paragraph 9.6.

(27) Paragraph 10.1,—

in clause (c), add at the end—

"Students' Unions, Teachers' Associations, Non-Teaching Staff Associations."

(28) Paragraph 10.4,—

add at the end—

"Henceforth 10 per cent of the Union Budget allocation and 30 percent of the State Budget allocations be earmarked for education."

(29) Paragraph 11.2,—

omit "raising fees at the higher levels of education"

(30) after paragraph 12.2, insert—

"12.3 This is only possible with the realisation of the objective of providing education and employment for all."

[*Translation*]

SHRI D.P. YADAVA (Monghyr) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are going to discuss the new Education Policy. What is the need which has compelled us to hold a discussion on it? After this discussion is over, we will definitely formulate a policy for the next 5 to 10 years' period on the implementation of which we will be able to give a new direction to education and will take it further. I think what has been said in paragraph 1.2 of the policy document is the main crux of the matter and gist of the policy. In this paragraph, it has been said that :

"The country has reached a stage in its economic and technical development when a major effort must be made to derive the maximum benefit from the assets already created and to ensure that the fruits of change reach all sections."

In this sentence a mention has been made of the stage where we have reached economically and technically. We may or may not have reached that stage fully in so far as economic aspect is concerned, but in the matter of



[*Shri D.P. Yadava*]

foodgrains, we have definitely become self-reliant. So far as nuclear technology is concerned, in that field also we have become self-dependent and have achieved a respectable position. In the matter of space science also, we have made several achievements and today India, in the matter of science and technological manpower, has developed so much that it has attained a place of pride. In spite of all these achievements, we have certain weaknesses about which we have to make a self-analysis. For that self analysis our Prime Minister had said in his first speech that after the solution of the problem of Punjab, the next most important subject we are going to concentrate on will be Education. We will give a new shape to the education and a new policy will be formulated.

The education policy that we have before us today has not been formulated by one or two officers; rather it has been prepared by thousands of people after discussing the subject separately as well as collectively, after constant thinking since 1980. They gave their suggestions and those suggestions have been included in the draft of the new National Education Policy which has been brought before us.

After this, when National Education Policy was being given final shape, our leaders, particularly the Education Minister thought it fit to discuss it at least with the experts and every Chief Minister as the subject relates to the entire Nation and perhaps for the first time in the history of India, this subject was discussed in the meeting of the National Development Council for two days. After consulting every Chief Minister and other people, some more amendments were made and I think the draft of the Education Policy which is before us is quite strong, well-planned, full of 'sanskaras' and is progressive. By implementing it we will march forward and that will be our achievement.

At page 3 of the Draft Education Policy one more thing has been said, on which, I would like to say something frankly and will concede what the Ministry has also conceded. It has stated that situation is such that the general formulations incorporated in the 1968 Policy did not get translated into

implementation, because neither specific responsibilities were assigned, nor financial and organisational support was available. We are conceding that we could not do three things i.e. we could not fix specific responsibilities and we could not make available financial and organisational support. Partly I agree with it and partly I do not agree. Despite all its weaknesses and deficiencies, the stage we have reached due to Indian education and science is not less important. If we thrust our weakness, weakness of the management on the country, it will be sinful. At least I do not want to hold those people responsible for that. It is the weakness of our management. We accept that and we should know as to where there is need to bring improvement, how to improve it, why the same is necessary and in what form improvement should be made.

At present the number of schools and colleges and universities in our country is 7.5 lakhs. In other words there are 7.5 lakh institutions. The number of students has reached upto 13 crores 20 lakhs. Non-Plan expenditure is Rs. 6000 crores and Plan expenditure is Rs. 1,000 crores which means that we are spending about Rs. 7,000 crores every year on education and we have 38 lakh teachers. If someone thinks that these all will be swept aside and a new thing is going to be started, then he is mistaken. First, we will have to consolidate and strengthen this set up. If we have not been able to give direction to the education and to the country even after spending Rs. 7,500 crores, then we cannot give any direction to the country even if we spend even Rs. 14,000 crores. That is what I think.

Ours is a country with scanty resources. There is need to mobilise the resources, but we are a self-respecting nation. We can live half starved, but not without respect. I am of the view that a self-respecting country will not give a wrong turn to his education just for begging money from others.

What is the situation today. Many people read bulky books relating to education. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not read bulky books and quotations of the big people. I go to the villages and ask the rural folk as to what is the condition of education today? They, in turn ask that

considering our education policy what improvement will you bring in it? Even if you spend Rs. 14,000 crores in stead of Rs. 7,000 crores, that is not going to bring any concrete results. It occurred to me that I should tour my constituency and ask the people about their opinion on every issue. I presented them a questionnaire on education. In that I had asked them as to what was their opinion about education, what is the condition of the primary schools in their villages, what is their suggestion regarding children's education, what is their opinion about high school or college, if there is one in their area, what is their opinion about adult education and informal education? I sent that questionnaire to 1,100 villages and requested them to send their replies. Looking at their answers, I am getting nervous. This Education Policy is at one extreme and their answers are on the other extreme. How should we reconcile them? Just reconcile them, with that the radical change in the education will also take place and after removing the deficiencies, the country will also be given a new direction.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you allow me to read out, I will read out, otherwise I will give just the central idea behind them. Every village has complained that the standard of education is low, there is no school building, the teachers do not attend schools. The money being spent on adult education or informal education is a wasteful expenditure, casteism and in-breeding is being encouraged. I am quoting from the prespective policy and from nowhere else and that has been said not by me, nor by any other hon'ble Member of the House, but by the Committee of educationists about the persons holding degrees of M.Sc., Ph.D. D. Litt., and other degrees from universities and colleges. Listen what they have said :

[*English*]

“Universities and colleges are becoming notorious for rampant casteism, regionalism and inbreeding.”

[*Translation*]

Sushilaji, you will have to take the responsibility of removing all these things with firmness. Without removing these things, no change is going to happen even

if you spend Rs. 14,000 crores or Rs. 21,000 crores in stead of Rs. 7,000 crores.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, kindly allow me to submit certain fundamental points.

There is a novelty in the National Education Policy. That novelty is that in the 1968 National Education Policy 17 issues were raised, whereas in this policy about 50 to 55 issues have been raised which we should clearly examine.

If I say something, the people may make a joke of it. If you are not going to make improvement in it, may become a great burden on you. At one place, it was mentioned in the education policy of 1968 :

[*English*]

“Every effort should be made not only to protect the rights of minorities, but actively to promote their educational interests.”

[*Translation*]

We are thankful to you that you have raised this point. Besides this, you thought that unless detailed discussion in regard to the education policy is held and unless the Parliament issues directive principle in this regard, nothing concrete is going to happen. Therefore, you have presented a detailed policy statement in regard to the education of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women and the handicapped. Under Article 340, the backward classes have been classified in three parts i. e. scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. But in the new policy, the Article 340 of the constitution has been ignored, thus neglecting 40 per cent of the population who are educationally and socially backward. I would like to appeal to you that if you do not give due place to the socially and educationally backward classes as enumerated in Article 340 and thinking that by taking on the burden of 40 per cent people...

[*English*]

PROF. N. G. RANGA : It is there.

[*Translation*]

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Our Deputy Leader has said some thing. Therefore,

[*Shri D.P. Yadava*]

I would only like to quote from the speech made by a former Member and the present Member of the council of Ministers, Shri B. R. Bhagat :

[*English*]

“Now I come to Article 340. Why was Article 340 put in ? If you see the debates of the Constituent Assembly, the backward classes was a common term and then it was discussed how to determine the backward classes including the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes. These three terms came later on. In identifying the backward classes, it was easier to identify the scheduled classes, because they have common stigma, the stigma of untouchability. Each one of them suffered from the stigma of untouchability. Therefore, it is easier to identify them ; then scheduled tribes is the other category. The scheduled tribes had a common habitat; they were living in a certain area, hilly areas ; they were pushed through the ages by more aggressive people to certain areas and they were confined there. Therefore, it was easy to identify them. The question arose, how to determine and identify the other backward classes, which came into the third part of the common category of backward classes. Therefore, Article 340 was introduced in the Constitution. If you see the debate and the speech of Dr. Ambedkar on the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly, he says that for this a Commission has to be appointed, which may identify the other backward classes.”

[*Translation*]

I think that what has been said in it is absolutely clear. Adequate provision should be made for those people who have been mentioned in Article 340. Otherwise the matter may take a very serious turn later on and it might create problems for us.

I would like to caution you that this education policy will create bitter controversy and we all will be held responsible for it that why had we not done anything for them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, instead of making a lengthy speech, I would like to give some suggestions.

The deplorable state of education is the result of the jugglery of words being resorted to by the educationists. These days a new word has been coined i. e. Socially Useful Productive Works-S.U.P.W. It has a curriculum. Does it mean that all the earlier work was totally un-social, creation of an institution by using such nomenclature and creation of posts of Director, Deputy Director, Joint Director will serve no purpose at all. I shall express my views at the time of detailed discussion on the vocational education.

I would like to tell as to how the teachers of primary school should teach and how the Deputy Education Officer should exercise control over them. They are under the Minister of the concerned state and ultimately the responsibility rests on you. It is the responsibility of the teacher to see as to how his students fare in their studies and it depends on your leadership as to in what way we can provide guidance and direction to them.

As many as 38 lakh teachers are concerned about the reports of the Chattopadhyaya Commission and the Rais Ahmed Commission. In the new education policy, all the three things will have to be implemented side by side. In the event of the constraint of resources, this should not happen that salary part is agreed because of the agitation that is going on and the non-salary part like strengthening of education, teaching and construction of building etc. is not attended to. This should not happen.

This should be ensured that the report of the Chattopadhyaya Commission, the report of the Rais Ahmed Commission and the new education policy should be followed in a consolidated and co-ordinated way.

(*Interruptions*)

As we have seen that the designations of the Education Officers are different in States. In Bihar they are called District Education Officer and District Education Superintendent, in Uttar Pradesh they are called District Inspector of Schools and

Basic Education Officer, in Karnataka they are called Deputy Director of Public Instruction. In this way the Education Officers have different nomenclature in different States. This creates great difficulty at Co-ordination level. We should bring about uniformity in their designations. A panel of these officers should be formed and those officers should maintain contact with the Union Ministry of Education. Education material prepared by the Ministry of Education should be distributed among them regularly. Besides this, they should remain in contact with the educationists of the centre so that they may be able to bring about uniformity among their subordinates.

[English]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Draft National Policy on Education—1986. It is fortunate that we are discussing this policy on the 125th birthday of Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore and Shri Motilal Nehru, the two great stalwarts, one a great educationist and the other a great leader.

In the history of our country since independence, this is the first step taken by the Government of India and the Ministry of Human Resource Development, which includes the Department of Education and culture also, in accepting education as a concurrent subject. Though education became a concurrent subject with effect from 3.1.1977 consequent upon the Forty-second amendment of the Constitution in 1976, yet the Ministry dragged its feet, and the Government was allergic to take any positive step in the direction of discharging its responsibility in the formulation and implementation of a National Policy on Education in concrete measures. Now for the first time, the Government has shed its diffidence, emboldened itself and brought a draft National Policy on Education after thorough consultation with the educationists, teachers and political figures at the Centre and the States and come to a consensus.

We are aware that there are attempts in this country to shift the subject of education to the State, to take it out of the concurrent list and take it back to the States. This

House when Janta Party was ruling this country, passed a resolution for removing the education from the concurrent list and taking it back to the State list, in spite of the wishes of the millions of teachers across the country against this. But the Rajya Sabha came to our rescue and that to my mind is the utility of the Upper House. The Rajya Sabha did not approve of the resolution passed here, and consequently, education continues to be in the concurrent list even today. This is a sign of good luck and fortune for the country.

For the first time, we have come across the concrete proposals from the Ministry. The Minister for Human Resource Development Sh. P.V. Narsimha Rao is a unique personality, who has had the experience as the Education Minister in the State of Andhra Pradesh and is now charged here in the Centre with the same responsibility. So, he has seen it from both the angles, while he was the Education Minister at the State and while he is now the Education Minister at the Centre. He knows the cross current. He was also the Chief Minister of his State. He has known it from that angle also. Recently, he led our delegation to UNESCO, so he has the international perspective also. Therefore, some things which are positive have emerged.

One of the important things, which have been called the keynote, is contained in one sentence and I think, the House will give due consideration to it. It is on page 3, in para 2, 2.4 :

“In sum, education is a unique investment for the present and the future.”

To my mind, this is the most important sentence of this policy document, because it links education not only to the present, but also to the future.

The Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, deserves all round appreciation for bringing this problem to the forefront for national consideration that unless we treat education as an investment, unless we give high importance to education, nothing will happen, whether we pass resolutions or appoint Commissions.

This Policy Document rightly proposes the constitution of an all-India Education

[*Shri Narain Chand Parashar*]

Service which was there before independence and was discontinued thereafter. It is a step in the right direction. The Document also provides recognition for the inclusion of national freedom struggle in the courses of study.

It is for the first time in this country, that the sacrifices of Mahatma Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru and S. Bhagat Singh and countless other martyrs will be studied in the school and not only the ideology of Karl Marx or some obsolete problems or some distant future things. They would also be studied, but for the first time, here is a policy document declaring that the national struggle for freedom will also be a subject of study and will be included in the curriculum, So Sir, this is another point on which I want to congratulate this Ministry.

Thirdly, I would like to appreciate the concept of a minimum national core curriculum. We are all for regional diversity. We want to give full scope to the development of regional talent, the various linguistic strands that constitute beautiful harmony; we want a harmonised development in the country. But we are also eager to find a common national strand running from one part of the country to another. It may have regional variations, but the thread must not be cut at any place. If the thread is continuous, the strands may be different. Andhra may add its own colours, Himachal Pradesh may add its own beauty, Kashmir may add its own charm, and Nagaland may add its warmth and Kerala may add something of its own and so on. But at the same time, there should be the national broad stream of the country to which all these tributaries must pay their contribution and add their little part. In this respect, I would like to appreciate the ideas that have been put across in the various chapters.

The most important suggestion on raising the resources has also been hinted at. A resolve has been made in this document that 6 per cent of our GNP would be spent on education in future. For the first time again, this is a doubling of the percentage from 3 per cent, to 6 per cent, as a consequence of the recommendations of the Education Commission headed by Shri Kothari.

There have been references to the National Education Policy of 1968. The Ministry owes to this House to explain as to what were the factors that led to the non-implementation of this Educational Policy for these 18 years. What was it that stood in the way of the Ministry in implementing the 17 guiding principles that were accepted by this House on 24th of July 1968 in that policy Resolution of the Government of India? A Committee of Parliamentarians was also appointed to examine the National Policy then. With these ideas, the Ministry should be able to explain as to what were the difficulties, so that those difficulties do not recur in future.

I have a few more points to add Sir. One of the most important difficulties in the Policy Document is that it forgets what it has done. Prof. Yadav has rightly referred to the Teachers Commissions. The National Commissions for Teachers are absent from this document. I do not know why. I know the present Secretary of the Ministry of Education was a member of the Commission and the Special Secretary was also a member and so many others were the members. But when it came to the preparation of this policy document, the teachers Commissions were forgotten and it is very ironical to say that the National Commissions gave two excellent reports on various items. But the Government has not been able to hint at as to what are the recommendations that have been accepted or what is the outlook of the Government on this.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Do you want a separate Commission?

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : No, no. I am saying that reference should also have been made about the teachers commissions and as to what the Government thinks on this issue. Unless the teacher's role as the primary agent in the evaluation and implementation of the policy is recognised, till then, nothing would happen whether it is approved by this House or the State Legislatures. Teacher, at all levels, is the most important human element involved and his role should be appreciated and status and emoluments raised. Though there is an information explosion in the world of today, yet imparting of only information without inspiration

from the teacher and the school, as highlighted in our ancient tradition, would make the education totally meaningless.

Sir, this document is silent on language, the most noted factor which is able to generate creative forces in this country.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : It is controversial.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : May be controversial, but it should be tackled. It has just made a reference, which is as follows :

“That the guidelines given in the 1968 Policy are still valid”.

In this country there are 15 languages accepted by the Constitution ; 22 accepted by the Sahitya Akademi ; 146 accepted by the All India Radio ; and 23 accepted by the television. Now, has the Ministry of Education nothing to do with any one of these? It is completely silent and mum on this point. Why?

Sir, the languages of this country are to provide an active link between culture and education. And education should be based on culture, if it has to be meaningful because, it will link the masses with the elite. What has happened? Our masses are inert; they cannot express themselves because their languages are not accepted here. There is no programme for the development of regional languages-recognised or un-recognised by the Central Government. The Central Government has discharged its responsibility by agreeing to the creation of the linguistic States. Then the responsibility for the promotion of the languages, of these regions will be that of the Governments of those States.

So, I would plead that in order to make education meaningful for the future and to provide a link, the role of the regional language, especially language of the child, that is the mother-tongue, must be accepted as a sound basis for the evolution of the National Educational Policy, which will give due importance to all the regional aspirations and also unite the nation on a forward march on the path of science and technology. The development of regional languages and

mother tongue should be the Central responsibility.

Sir, with these words, I would have liked to speak more, but I would plead that 1978 Education Survey was the last (4th) survey which brought some difficulties in the schools to our notice and a new survey should be made. The test of this Education Policy would be as much in the colleges and universities, as in the primary schools, in the villages, in the hilly areas which have been forgotten in this document and backward areas and rural areas and also to provide the test, as I observed in UNESCO General Conference in Sophia in 1985, if Krishna and Sudama are able to study in the Indian School today with the same facility and prestige with which they studied in the Sandeepan Ashram of the olden days the New National Policy will surely succeed. This ancient system of Education in India was called a Beautiful Tree by Mahatma Gandhi. The creation of Navodaya Schools, is a wise step and a step in the right direction. It would provide recognition to the merit and produce excellence in the schools in the rural areas. I would like to congratulate the Minister for having launched a Navodaya Movement and the Operation Blackboard for the proliferation of adult education. Sir, distant education is the future programme of our country, because 28 Universities by 1984 had accepted it, and had the correspondence courses in them. The Indira Gandhi National open University set up in 1985 is a hope for the future. Let its campuses be located far and wide in the hills of Himachal and Arunachal, in Kerala and Kashmir.

Sir, science and technology are on the march. They are providing you educational facilities through TV, and Satellites. So, let us make full use of them. I also appreciate the emphasis on Mathematics, Science and Technology. But while the child looks to the future, and towards the stars let his feet be firmly planted in the soil in which he is born so that he does not forget his mother-tongue, culture and then also let him look for science and technology. Let him draw sustenance from the roots and then grow upwards and blossom into a fragrant tree and then let the Schools and Colleges become the cradles of our immortal culture.

[*Shri Narain Chand Parashar*]

With these words, Sir, I congratulate the Ministry for the good work and the good draft that it has prepared.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to welcome the draft policy on Education. This has been the result of a good deal of discussions, Seminars and Conferences and ultimately it was discussed in the National Development Council and this has been brought before us. If we look at the National Education Policy of 1968 and this, it differs in some respects that it has laid emphasis on distance education, open university system and also as Mr. D.P. Yadav had pointed out that it has spelt out its emphasis on the Education of the handicapped, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I welcome the commitment made by the Government that by 1990, the Government will be able to fulfil the constitutional obligation of providing universal elementary education in the country and by 1995, it is expected to provide education upto the age of 14. Sir, I do not know what is the allocation made for this because, if the Government is serious about implementing this obligation, so late, they should have made adequate allocations for that. The allocations for the Seventh Plan under the Primary education is Rs. 1850 crores, and the estimate says that, we require about Rs. 15,000 crores for achieving this goal. So, the Education Policy does not spell out the magnitude of the task, and the allocations made for it, as also what would be the content of education at the elementary level.

Mr. D.P. Yadav has already spoken about the conditions of the schools in the villages. Most of them do not have any buildings. More than 1.30 lakh schools are single-teacher ones, and the Education Policy has said that Government will endeavour to provide two teachers in each school, one of whom would be a woman, and there would be an endeavour to provide more teachers. This assurance has been given to us, but we do not know whether adequate funds are available.

I would like to welcome the statement made in the National Education Policy that

the Government proposes to increase the outlay on Education hereafter, even beyond the 6% which was recommended by the Policy of 1968.

Education has been awarded great importance. It is supposed to be a resource for development. And, therefore, there is an obligation on Government to provide not only education, but also to see that the quality of education is good. Illiteracy should also be eliminated. For that, the second strategy is to have non-formal education. According to the statistics given to us, during the 7th Plan, the number of children to be covered under non-formal education would be 2.5 crores. In order to eliminate illiteracy altogether, adult education also has been given stress. (*Interruptions*).

Sir, I have just started. Unfortunately, my position is that whenever you are in the Chair, you start ringing the bell just after I start speaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 34 Members to speak.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : You have already given 25 to 30 minutes to Prof. Parashar.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is the opener from your side.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : You should not start ringing the bell from the beginning.

This is a very important Government document. I just wanted to know what allocation has been made, what preparations are being made, and whether it will be possible for Government to provide real education to children in the villages, in view of the conditions prevailing today. Will it be possible for you to improve the quality, and at what cost? These things should have been spelt out in the draft Education Policy.

I come to the second point. The Policy says, regarding the national system of education, that there should be a common school system as per the recommendation made by the Policy Statement of 1968. The Draft Policy has said that the 10+2+3

structure has been accepted in most parts of the country. But I do not know whether all the States have accepted it or not, because as far as I know, this 10+2+3 system has been discussed a number of times in all the Conferences of Education Ministers, and of the Central Advisory Board on Education. State Governments are represented there, and have accepted it; but they have never implemented it. The Mudaliar Commission had recommended this. Some States accepted it, and some others did not. For example U.P., from which the hon. Minister comes, has got Junior and Intermediate Colleges separately from the Degree Colleges and the schools.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Even today, all the States have not accepted it.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: The Draft Policy says that they have it. Where will this +2 stage be located? Will it be the school or will it be a separate junior college because it will be very difficult to segregate now. There are Degree Colleges having inter-mediate courses along with them. For instance, in my State, there are schools, higher secondary schools and they are having degree colleges with intermediate classes with them; and those colleges have been made constituent colleges. The teachers of those colleges are getting UGC scales. Now, how are you going to segregate those classes? Where are you going to locate them.

There was an intermediate Council which was abolished. Now the Government of Bihar is proposing to have another Council and they are encouraging of setting up of intermediate colleges. Then what will happen to the +2 stage? They have already selected 28 schools which have been upgraded to intermediate standard, but if you are going to start intermediate colleges again separately, then what will happen to these schools. Where will this +2 stage stand?

With regard to vocationalisation, you have accepted your limitations that only 10 per cent of the schools will have vocational courses by 1990 and by 1995 it will rise to 25 per cent. If we want to start vocational courses, for that adequate preparations have to

be made. These schools which have been selected for starting vocational courses do not have adequate preparations and they do not know what to do. So, you have got to depend on ITI's; they alone will serve the purpose for the present and those people who are trained in different skills, you have to find out some method or you have to have a linkage with the industry so that these people who are being trained are placed in those industries; and for that purpose, if you multiply your ITI's you can also levy a cess on the industries because they are going to be the main beneficiaries; and the persons who are trained here are going to be placed there; they are going to take benefits out of it.

You have now introduced a Bill to levy cess for research and development. Now you should bring forward a Bill to levy cess on the industries which are going to be benefited by the products that will be turning out from these institutions and also from the vocational schools. Kindly make it clear because your Policy Document does not say anything. The Kothari Commission did say about it. Then this Policy Document said that +2 should be with the schools, but the State Governments did not fall in line with you and most of the States are not implementing it; but you say most of the States have accepted it. Please clarify this point what will happen to +2 system? Where will it be located? What will happen to the intermediate colleges? Why are you opening new inter-mediate colleges? if +2 stage is to be attached to the high schools, because, simultaneously I find these schools are being upgraded and at the same time colleges are also being opened; and then there are degree colleges where intermediate colleges are there. How are you going to segregate them. So, nothing has been said on this point in the Policy Document. How can you go on saying this?

By reading the Policy Document one feels it is very good. But all your policy decisions have foundered on the rock of non-implementation. How are you going to implement this policy? Who is going to implement this policy? This you have got to clarify.

I know you are going to create several institutions just like District Councils, State Councils, and to take charge and plan and



[*Shri Satyendra Narayan*]

coordinate at the district State levels in the secondary higher education respectively. But what will be the composition of these bodies? What will be the composition of the District Councils? Where will you be able to set them up? How are you going to manage them? Some States have nationalised the secondary education. Some States have not nationalised the secondary education. How are you going to do that?

I welcome the decision of the core curriculum. I also welcome the decision that in the core curriculum you will teach history of India's freedom movement. But I would emphasise that this should also include the biographies of those who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the country, because the lives of great men will teach us how to make our life sublime. This will inculcate in them a spirit of service and sacrifice. That is most needed because you are emphasising the point of value education. What value? Sri Prakash Committee made this recommendation about moral education long time back. But it has not been implemented so far. I do hope that under the leadership of the new Prime Minister there will be a new work culture and you will be able to implement all the decisions you have taken.

About teachers, in the policy you have mentioned about providing them uniformity pay scales, service conditions and all that. I welcome that. But I would like to say that in the higher education the teachers are expected to teach the students discipline. But they are agitating for service conditions and all that. This is a sad thing. We should create some such mechanism that the teachers should not have to resort to agitation. Ranchi University teachers are agitating for the removal of the Vice Chancellor. Delhi University teachers were agitating for the creation of posts of Professors and for their service conditions. I am glad that you have said that the teachers association should develop a national code of Professional ethics for teachers. I hope such a national code of professional ethics would be developed. The teachers also must behave and discharge their obligations and duties. For a little bit of thing they should not go out in the streets. I still say that the Government should under-

take to create such conditions that they should not have to go to the street for agitation for improvement of service conditions, etc.

With these words, I welcome the draft policy.

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan): Within 8 months i.e. between August 1985 and May, 1986, three documents have been brought out by the Minister of Human Resource Development. It proves that our educational planners are constantly shifting their stand. They are not sure of the prescriptions that they would make. And the last of all, we are going to accept the educational policy which has not been placed before the teachers or students or the general public. Even we got this document only two or three days back. Hence, I would request the hon. Education Minister to give more time for debate and discussion so that we may reach a consensus over this system.

I request the hon. Minister to consider whether education should remain as a State subject. The founding fathers, after much deliberation and discussions, decided that education should remain on the State List because in a country of almost sub-continental dimension, in vast multi-national state with various nationalities and sub-nationalities, how can we impose a common uniform syllabus in the name of core curriculum.

17.00 hrs

These nationalities have different cultures, different ways of life, different languages, different geographical environments. If at all the national core curriculum is to be introduced, the State Governments, the teachers, the Universities should be consulted. There must not be any imposition in the name of national integration.

Not only this, when education was made a concurrent subject, the Central Government did not allocate more funds. During the First Five Year Plan 7.56 of the budget was allocated for education. But during the Seventh Five Year Plan, only about two per cent of the budget has been earmarked for education. This is the sense of responsibility shown by the Central Government. Not only this, we find that already UGC has issued an order that at any time it can derecognise

any college or State university. We find that till now, in spite of repeated requests, the UGC has not released grants for the Mahatma Gandhi University of Kottayam and the Vidyasagar University of Midnapore. Not only that, the new education policy seems to approve the creation of an Indian Education Service. Already we find that the State Universities and the colleges have to lie prostrate before the academic *Moghuls* who function in Delhi and if we create a new Education Service, a new class of educational Jagirdars would emerge who will try to impose their decisions on the entire country. Therefore, we oppose the idea that education should remain as a concurrent subject.

Much has been said regarding adult education. We are happy to note that they have said that the goal would be reached by 1990 but I would say that had this Government that political will, this could have been done long ago because the founding fathers of our Constitution gave directives to the Government that within ten years after the Commencement of the Constitution, all children below the age of fourteen must be provided with free and compulsory education. During 1950s, B.G. Kher Committee had recommended that in order to reach this goal, the Central Government should spend at least ten per cent of its budget on education, the State Government should spend 30 per cent of their budgets and six per cent of the GNP should be earmarked for this purpose. But now, the Central Government does not spend even two per cent of its budgetary allocation on education. Therefore, as our learned friend Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha has pointed out, a document should be published as to how to implement the guidelines of this document because there are recommendations but they are never implemented. We all know that if wishes were horses, beggars would have been riders. Therefore, I am sure that this goal of universal adult education would not be reached even by 2000 A.D. The World Bank was right when it observed that at the beginning of the 21st century, there would be more than 50 crore illiterates in this country because the Government does not like the idea that the dumb millions living in remote

countryside should be socially aware. Sir, we find that the Kothari Commission recommended common school system where students of a locality would get admission. The document moans over the fact that most of the schools suffer because of the poor quality of teachers, poor laboratory equipments, poor library facilities, etc. But instead of helping these educational institutions they are trying to set up Navodaya Vidyalayas or Model Schools which will only cater to the needs of the elites and the rich. They will not serve the country. They will only serve the multi-nationals who are being invited day in and day out. I say this because in these Navodaya Vidyalayas only English and Hindi would be the Medium of Instruction and the Regional Language would be a poor third. But all the educational philosophers and the educational experts and even the Kothari Commission have recommended that only Mother Tongue should be the medium of instruction at all levels of Education.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS: I would like to correct him and say that it is not at all levels of education that they recommended. You please read that report.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruption please. I have not allowed the Member. Don't record.

(Interruptions)\*\*

DR. SUDHIR ROY : Sir, my contention is that regional language should be the medium of instruction. It should be the only medium of instruction at the primary stage. English should be introduced at the secondary stage. And there must not be imposition of any language in the name of link language. Rather, we demand that all major Indian languages should get assistance from the Central Government so that they may develop. The Government intends to set up these Navodaya Vidyalayas and Model Schools and Institutes of Excellence and I I Ts, 80 per cent of whose students would only migrate to foreign countries. But

\*\*Not recorded.

[*Dr. Sudhir Roy*]

the poor villagers and the urban slum dwellers will only receive Distance Learning, non-formal schooling, etc. Any Education to be worth the name, must be given by teachers, because, real education requires inter-action between teachers and students and inter-action between the students themselves. Already 28 universities have introduced Correspondence Courses in India. But these correspondence courses have turned into correspondence ghattos, because those students suffer and they are not at all employed. Therefore, our contention is that Distance learning, Open Universities and Non-formal Schools may be supplementary but they must not be substitutes for regular, formal education. We have millions of unemployed graduates. Your document says that they are unemployable. Why don't you employ them as teachers? But you only lay emphasis on Distance Learning, Open University and Non-formal Schools etc for the poor and the underprivileged. A few more things I would like to point out.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : May I just interrupt? Some say they are better ; some say they are worse. But we never say, they are substitutes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : At least one commitment from you ;

DR. SUDHIR ROY : Sir, we never welcomed the proposal of so-called autonomous colleges. It is because if each college is given autonomy, each college is allowed to confer degrees, then only a few colleges, a few metropolitan colleges like St. Stephens, Presidency college and St. Xavier college will be viable in the market. But there are 4,000 colleges which are situated in remote villages, which are situated at the district headquarters. These colleges will be non-viable because their degrees would have no value and students would be definitely discriminated.

Then, in the name of spiritual education, we apprehend that the Government will make abject surrender to religious obscurantists and superstitions. I have attended many seminars and I have heard the participants saying, for introducing moral education, "why don't you make Ramayana, Mahabha-

rata etc. compulsory." Article 28 of our Constitution forbids religious instructions. But we are afraid that in the name of moral education, religious instructions will be given.

There is a proposal that the degree should be delinked from the job. It is rather the duty of the Government to provide employment to all educated youngmen. The Government have this responsibility. We find no reason why this proposal is made that degree should be delinked from jobs.

Then, I must say, all educational institutions should have democratic management and the teacher, the students and the non-teaching employees should have the final say in the management of educational institutions. Not only this but the representatives of the society at large should participate in the decision-making process. But, Sir, in the name of depoliticisation, you should not deny these rights. It is because, we find that the first document has talked about excessive politicisation. We are proud that the teachers have political learnings. In a democratic country, we must enjoy all our rights and privileges. We are proud that because of our very assertive, very vocal, very conscious teachers' representatives in the Bombay University, the Chancellor of that University, had to resign. Therefore, democratisation of educational institutions which is recommended by the Kothari Committee, which is recommended by the Gajendagadkar Committee should be adhered to by the Education Ministry.

I would say that higher education has not reached a saturation point in India. But we are listening to that story from the days of Lord Curzon. I have some facts. Even in Nepal, Sri Lanka and many African countries like Algeria, Kenya, Nigeria and Ethiopia, they are enrolling more students for higher education. Further, I would like to say that there cannot be any real change in the educational policy unless we restructure the socio economic milieu of the country, unless we restructure the base. How can we restructure the superstructure. without restructuring the base? Therefore, what is required is that right to work should be guaranteed. There should be genuine land reform programmes and those should be implemented. All the citizens should be provided with basic facilities and amenities.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Draft New National Policy on Education-1986 which has been presented before the House after a period of 17 years. After 1968, our young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi had now given an assurance to the people that a new education policy would be formulated. This policy has been presented before the House in pursuance of that assurance. Discussion on this subject had been going on in the whole country for the past many months and the hon. Minister of Human Resources Development visited different parts of the country and organised a number of seminars there. After making painstaking efforts he himself knows as to what type of education should be there in the rural as well as in urban areas and there is an urgent need to make an improvement in the present education system. There are reasons for it. Unemployment is increasing but we think that we do not have skilled worker to run the factory or to undertake agricultural work or to impart education. What the people should do, when they do not get employment. On the other hand we do not get skilled workers. The main reason of it is that there is some deficiency in our education system. Radical changes are required to be made in it. The way the document has been accepted and what is written in it :

[*English*]

The common school system recommended in the 1968 policy.

17.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

[*Translation*]

It has been said that we have not been able to move forward in this respect and secondly a good point has been raised as to what we want to know through this education policy and as to how we will march forward with the help of this education policy :

[*English*]

Furthering the goals of socialism, secularism and democracy enshrined in our Constitution.

[*Translation*]

In the country some people are encouraging casteism. Such people are gaining strength and they are furthering their interests first and side tracking the interests of the country. For curbing such tendencies, it is essential to bring about changes in the education policy so that through it, a feeling may be inculcated among the people to respect the poor and the neighbours. Such education should be given to the children. The gap between the poor and the rich is widening and it is resulting in the emergence of new classes. These classes should be brought to the minimum number and by narrowing down the gap between the poor and the rich a society free from exploitation should be established. In this education policy, some provisions are sought to be made with a new system and with a fresh strength for the cause of democracy and the secular socialism.

Hon. Minister for Human Resources Development, Sir, I have a doubt in my mind that the way which we had been adopting for the last 35 years is not capable of taking us to a target where we should have reached. Every thing goes on smoothly, when children are at school level, but when they enter colleges, some problems arise, and after the students come out from the colleges, they adopt wrong methods. Someone shouts slogans in favour of casteism and others fall victims to the divisive forces. They think that they have got the education in order to get some job. They do not think in terms of self-employment and to take the steps for the progress of the nation. Therefore, through this policy, we have to think as to how we can make our nation march forward. We must consider this aspect also.

At present some such education institutions are coming up which work against the unity and integrity of the country. Such institutions are functioning on caste basis. Such institutions should not be allowed to run on caste basis. Everybody should be

[*Shri Balasheb Vikhe Patil*]

allowed to get admission in these institutions irrespective of their castes. If we do not pay attention to such basic points, it would be very difficult to maintain unity in the country. If we allow separate educational institutions to function for every religion and community, it may lead to a feeling of bitterness instead of fraternity among the followers of different religions. We admit the class struggle, but in India the class struggle is not between the haves and the have nots, but disturbances take place in the name of religions, castes and regions. Our education policy is paving way to such type of class struggle. To my mind, it will be better to bring basic changes in our education system at school and college level for this purpose. In my view, if we are not able to make such a change, it would not be good for us.

I find that this document had been well written. There may be some deficiencies in it, but how much funds would be required to implement the measures suggested in it? How would we be able to raise such huge resources? In Europe and in socialist countries the Government take up the entire responsibility of the children. It is written here that the Government desires to take up the entire responsibility of the children. The Government do desire to take up the entire responsibility of the children, but it does not have the adequate resources to take up such a responsibility.

All departments of the Government demand more funds, but if we wish to make productivity linked investment in the field of education; then provision of more funds is most essential. A good idea regarding vocational and technical education has been presented in it. It has been asserted as to how we can move forward in the field of higher education by co-ordinating All India Agricultural Research Institute, Medical Research Institute and All India Secondary Education and Higher Secondary Education Institute. But it requires proper co-ordination from the very beginning. Some people say that this subject does not come under the jurisdiction of the centre and in addition to centre, it should also be handed over to the States. When you accept the jurisdiction of both of them—Centre as well as States, then it comes under the concurrent list

which is in the interest of the nation. If different States are allowed to formulate their different policies, then we can not maintain national integrity.

When we are in the Parliament, we talk of unity and integrity of the country and when we visit a State, we talk of State and similarly when we visit districts and villages, we talk of districts and villages respectively. When we want to remain united, then only education could be a medium for this purpose and not the industries. Socialism could be a medium, but the foundation of socialism would be the education policy.

You may visit any country of the world like U.S.A., U.K., U.S.S.R. and China, but you will find that the basis of their unity is their education policy. They are proud of their education policy. The honour of their country is above all to them. This education system is becoming more relevant today and we are obviously going to reap its benefits. The people who believe in religion take black money as a sin, but today people do not take it as a sin. Therefore, the education system should inculcate good morals in the mind of children from the very beginning. The children should be taught about our policy from the very beginning. Because our old moral values are becoming a thing of the past. You have also mentioned it in your document. Therefore education about moral values should be included in the syllabus as well.

Some States would say that they have already formed a local language formula. The question of the medium of the vocational education does not have any relevance unless we make a good start about it from the very beginning. The medium of education could also be the local language. Because training in vocational courses and re-structuring of the courses in the colleges is possible only if these courses have an employment potential. I admit that this is the target. It has been admitted in this document that 10+2+3 system has not been accepted by all the States. We are entering the 21st Century and you are going into technicalities. The States, which have accepted this system will make progress and those who do not want education on the

plea of language, would lag behind and the States which do not accept this system on the pretext that it is a State subject or they are adopting economy in expenditure, in my view, they are making a mistake and they will be left behind. Thus, the language controversy will only harm them.

I will request them that they should consider it once again, as 21st Century is fast approaching and every nation in the world is marching forward, then how can we be left behind. When, all the countries of the world are attaching great importance to the education policy, we should also attach greater importance to it. Therefore I will request the heads of such State Governments and Union Territories Administratives not be indulge in such a wrong thing.

Today, a great controversy is raised in the name of the language. Due to this language controversy only, we have lagged behind by 10 years in the race of the progress. In Maharashtra State, there is a controversy over the medium of instruction, whether it should be Marathi or English. Instead of going into such disputes, we should think in the interest of our country. If we do not think in the interest of the country, we would continue to lag behind.

We have proposed in the document that Rural Universities would be opened, but its concept should be absolutely clear. At present there are already 150 universities in the country, but this university should be different from these universities. In addition to opening of such universities in villages, a provision should also be made that Education Officers should visit different villages as also each house and enquire about their difficulties, problems and their requirements and also solve them. It will be better to include these points also in the education policy.

You have also mentioned in this document about the poor and rural students. As such students do not figure in the merit lists, I do not think that they are going to get any justice. These days even merit is bought with the help of black money. We have also seen that a number of people file suits in high courts and supreme court against

people of weaker sections, who get admission according to reservation quota and the judgements also go in favour of the rich and affluent people. Therefore, if we want to ensure justice to the poor and the rural students, then amendments should be made in the constitution.

We have agricultural universities. Even these universities impart education more about the industry, whereas these universities should concentrate more on agricultural knowledge. With a view to run Agricultural Science Centres, the Ministry for Human Resources should formulate a scheme and educate the farmers. Only by doing so we can make progress in the field of agriculture.

With these words I conclude and express my thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum) : Sir, I rise to support the National Policy on Education—1986. We are now in the stage of transformation-economically, educationally and culturally. The country has to change its direction through education. We have to give new directions to the younger and coming generation. Can we change the direction of the country? I really congratulate the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister and the Government for having brought this Bill to change the direction of this country. Under the dynamic leadership of our Prime Minister, new directions are being given to this country.

As far as education is concerned, there is partiality between the urban people and the rural people. It created a wide gap between the two. One is the ruler class and the another is the ruled class. If you take the cream of the society like the top bureaucrats, top industrialists, leading lawyers and the like, they all belong to the urban areas. If you take the workers, they all come from the rural areas. So, there is a lot of difference and it is being widened because of education. Can we cure this disease through education? Education is the only universal cure for all these diseases.

Sir, in this country we have got 5000 colleges, 150 universities and they have not

[*Shri S.B. Sidal*]

been able to reach the poorest man living in the village. In the village itself there is no school. If there is school, there is no teacher. If there is school and teacher, there are no students. Under the Constitution, there is compulsory education which is totally not implemented. There is no compulsory attendance in schools. Specially scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, back-ward people and Adivasis should be compulsorily enrolled. We can legislate any Bill, make provisions; but implementation is very important.

So far many progressive laws have been enacted; but implementation has not been done. It is very poor. This Policy should lay emphasis on implementation. I congratulate again the Government because it has taken all aspects, specially the women has been given top priority in this draft. In any society if the woman is educated, the country is educated. If woman is not educated, then the country goes backward and becomes unproductive. They have taken sufficient care to give top priority for women.

The Kindergarten schools have to be established in villages. There is a mention of it in the draft. But there is no clarity as to how the Kindergarten schools will be started and about its mechanism. In the cities money is there and voluntary organisations are there. They can do very well. But in the villages only the Government has to come forward and start these schools. Therefore, the Kindergarten school is one of the basic instruments to make every citizen resourceful and productive.

How much we spend on education? Only 6% now, that too, after the increase. It is not enough. If you take Russia, they spend more than 100% on education. Therefore, they have made every citizen educated. What is literacy? What is the concept of education? Is it only to read and write? No, it is to understand the life and to understand the responsibility of the country and the

nation and to create good citizens. That is the orientation of education.

We have education which produces graduates and post-graduates. But they are unproductive. They cannot do anything except to go for clerical posts and to other non-productive jobs. They do not have any technical knowledge. That is one of the defects that the system has. That is to be taken note of.

Technical education is a must. What is the proportion of technical education required for the country? It should be in proportion to the public sector, in proportion to the rural sector and urban sector requirements. This has to be taken into account.

So far as technical education is concerned, at least one school for ten villages or 10000 or 15000 population should be given. In a village if a man purchases a tractor, he has to run 20-30 kilometres for repairing even a minor mistake. He does not know what is wrong with it. Even for some minor repair he has to spend a lot of money just because he is ignorant. As a result, the cost of production goes up and he is totally exploited. Therefore, technical education is a must, specially in the agricultural sector.

In the agricultural sector we have only 23 universities. 80% of the population is involved in agriculture. How do we expect a good production? Therefore, the agricultural colleges, agricultural diplomas, agricultural schools are to be started in the rural sector because that is where a majority and a bulk of the population live.

For example, many people die while eating *pan* not knowing the use of pesticides properly. Therefore, technical education is very important and that has to be catered to first to the rural mass.

Cities have overgrown out of proportion. I am not biased with cities, I am not biased

with the urban area. What I mean to say is that rural folk is totally neglected. When I went to my constituency in the last month I found that in a school cattles were tied in a backward village. There was no proper place to sit. Though the building was there yet there was no maintenance and the teacher was not coming. The State Governments have to be serious. They should see that teachers are involved fully in such national programmes.

Sir, teachers are also competing to make money by way of tuitions and other things because the rich people want to enroll their children into lucrative professions like engineering and medical with the result the village people are deprived of such facilities. The rich people can afford to pay the tuition fee whereas the village people cannot even pay the school fees. Therefore, there will be a wide gap between the poor and the rich.

In a democracy there are abundant opportunities but the recipients are ignorant to take these opportunities. I will give one classical example. During the last 35 years there were no trained men in scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to receive these jobs but now when they are ready the anti-reservation movement has started. It is very unfortunate. This disparity has been created by defective education and this defective education has created communalism, casteism and regionalism. It is all on account of the unequal education that has been provided so far.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL : I am concluding. In the examinations copying is regularly done and this is known to everybody. Now this creates fake personalities. We have to take a serious view of this and provide proper opportunity for the succeeding generation to take responsibility of this country. If we

produce fake personalities through copying then the country will not prosper. Therefore, education should be taken on a very serious footing.

[Translation]

\*SHRI K.V. SHANKARAGOWDA (Mandya) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in any progressive nation education is given the utmost importance. It is very essential to encourage education at all levels for the all round development of a country. Success of a country in various fields depends on the education that it imparts its students.

Shri Narasimha Rao has a deep knowledge in the field of education and I am sure that he understands Kannada. The hon. Minister has worked very hard and he has presented to this august House a very fine document on the New Education Policy. I am happy to express my appreciation about this document. In this document education policies have been elucidated to depict the various facets of the education system. The elucidation of subjects is not elaborate but they have been made clear to us in a concise form.

There are many aspects in this document which really deserve appreciation. There are some loopholes also in this document. If these loopholes are plugged I am sure that the New Education policy will give a new turn to the educational system. Today the educational system has deteriorated and the new education policy will enable us to raise the standard of education.

Since independence efforts are being made to achieve progress in various fields. In the field of education no substantial progress has been attained. There is increase in the quantum but the quality has deteriorated gradually. This is a bad sign for the whole nation. Hence the need for the new educational

---

\*The Speech was originally delivered in Kannada.



[*Shri K. V. Shankaragowda*]

policy, 1986. Shri Narasimha Rao is a learned and experienced person in various fields. He has exercised his best talents to bring this magnificent document of educational policy.

There are 12 parts in the document and Part XII is really interesting. It says that the future shape of education in India is too complex to envision with precision. Yet, given our tradition which has almost always put a high premium on intellectual and spiritual attainment, we are bound to succeed in achieving our objectives. The document has made it amply clear that intellectual attainment and spiritual attainment are integral parts of educational system, and I am very much pleased about this matter.

Primary education was for four years duration and the lower secondary education was for four years. In this document it is provided that primary education will be for five years and lower secondary education will be for three years only. The hon. Minister has taken away one year from higher secondary schools. Now it is only for two years. It will be better if the higher secondary education is for three years. The percentage of drop out is very high in the higher secondary stage. Therefore it should have been for three years duration.

While imparting education we have to concentrate on so many aspects. It is not the formal education that our country needs today. The youths should learn the art of better living. The individual should be able to adopt human qualities and he should learn not for his own self but for the country and for the whole world. His learning should be for peace in the entire universe. That would be the real education. That is why the spiritual education has been highlighted in the last part of the document. Of course, it is not an easy task to achieve this. It will be possible if all efforts are made by all sections of the society.

It is not possible to bring out refined personalities in a filthy atmosphere. There-

fore, the entire atmosphere has to be cleansed. There should be clean politics. All parts of the society must be clean. Then only we can achieve the aims and objectives of the new educational policy.

In the year 1968 three language formula was introduced. Some of the States followed this formula sincerely and some others did not follow. I am sorry to say that there was no uniformity in adopting the three language formula. I want to request the Central Govt. that education must be imparted only through the language of the State. Education through a foreign language is not at all possible. Some vested interests are still trying their best to retain English as the medium of instruction in our educational institutions. If this attitude continues, the future of the children in the five lakh villages of our country will be horrible. Their lives would be artificial and useless. Therefore I reiterate that if the Centre has any interest in the bright future of children only the State language must be made the medium of instruction in all educational institutions. Then only that particular State language will develop and the communication of the people will be very easy.

In our country, English should not be used for all times to come. It is really deplorable that English should be still with us even after the departure of Britishers. English can be studied as a language and as a subject but it should never be used as the medium of instruction in the field of education.

Hindi can be the national and link language of our country. There is opposition in some parts of the country for Hindi to be the link language. They feel that there would be no equal opportunities if Hindi is the link language. This is only an account of the some blind fanatics of North India. They want to force Hindi on others. This is not the proper approach. If positive approach is adopted and if there is mutual understanding I am sure that there would be no difficulty for Hindi to continue as the link language of our country. This fact has been

very vividly expressed by late Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru under the heading "Hindi the lingua franca of India," in his 'Discovery of India'.

In the policy document it has been mentioned about core curriculum to impart ideas link unity, integration etc. Memorization, parrot learning should be curbed in the learning process. The students should be inspired to use their hidden talents. Their potentialities must be elicited. It is also mentioned in the document about the flexible elements. Freedom should be given to the States to frame curriculum under 'flexible elements'.

I request the hon. Minister to look into all the points I have expressed. I once again appreciate the fine and ideal document of the educational policy.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as per the English calendar, today is the birthday of great Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore, though in Bengal we observe it according to the Bengali calendar.

The concept of education of Tagore has been rightly projected in the Vishwa Bharati. Today, while I am participating in this debate, I remember his concept of education, education that will give a feeling of universal brotherhood, education that will provide character to the younger generation, for considering the country as one unit—

“एक जाति, एक प्राण एकता” —

the famous quotation of Tagore.

The draft national policy on education which has been placed on the Table of the august House by the hon. Minister is no

doubt a very good document and a very timely document for all of us and for the younger generation that will lead the nation in future. Though certain things are to be rectified, nevertheless, it is a good exercise.

I would not like to say much on the aspect of education, which has been dealt with by other hon. Members. I will only be very brief on two aspects ; one is for God's sake considering all the developments in the country in the given situation, whatever be the logic and pressure, do not think of giving the subject of education to the States. Please have it in the Concurrent List for more and more years and if possible, keep higher education in the spheres of engineering and technology and higher studies in scientific research under the command and control of the Government of India. I say all this because in various States, a lot of politicking is going on in higher studies. Therefore a number of talented scholars are deprived of their role to contribute towards the development of our country as well as to impart their talent to the younger generation.

Sir, I will not take much time and I will deal with only one aspect, i.e. the sports policy of the Government. In the 'Drafts Education Policy', on page 13 in para 4.11t you have highlighted a few things on sports, Hon. Minister Sir, with great humility, I submit to you that this is the aspect which is not being taken care of in this country by any Department of Education for the last so many years and we treat it in the most casual manner. This is the department with the help of which the real human resources, the real material with full vitality and life can be developed in the country so that our youth can compete in the international events and achieve international standards.

But today, what is happening is this. The best period to pick up talent and groom it is when the children are in their primary stage of education. Talent is recognised and picked up at this stage in countries like China, Soviet Union and the GDR. Here in India, from the primary stage upto Class VI, when body and mind are just ready for gymnastics as also for other aptitudes and

[*Shri Priyo Ranjan Das Munsi*]

skills in the field of sports, they are not taken care of in any institution worth the name. Why are they not taken care of? It is because the guardians do not like their children to go to the university, college or school to become sportsmen. All the parents desire that their children should become engineers, doctors, or great men with a great name. I do agree with the feelings of the parents. These are the normal feelings of all the parents. But, if the country as a whole, gives a direction that entering the field of sports is not a crime and that it is not going to be unprofitable, then I think, there will be a tendency in the country to think on these lines. Therefore, I would insist that we should hold a conference of the State Governments to tackle this issue. There should be compulsory gymnastic and *Yoga* classes in all the primary and secondary educational institutions and there should be a definite programme for the Government to find out new talent and encourage new talent to enter the field of sports in future. We are facing a crisis now and if we do not do it, we are going to face a greater crisis in the field of sports in the country. When we go to the Olympics, we do not find our Indian national flag flying high. We always feel that we are a big country. But we are really so small in the field of real health of the youth. We just cannot show our face and it is very sad.

India is a land of rivers everywhere. But we do not have single swimmer to go to the Olympics. India is a land of Maharajas and Rajas. But we do not send even one competitor to the vanue of fencing. India is a great land of tribals. But we do not send anybody either in the javeline-throw competition or in the archery competition. It really shocks us when we go to the great field of international events. So, in our scheme of education, we must have a policy line on this aspect. What do our national federations do? They pick up people when they are grown up, after the age of 18 or 19 years. But, before that period, many years back, the actual thing should have started. We do not catch them young. Except the Subroto Cup and the Army, there is no room to groom and develop talent at the school level. This is the case in the field of football. Similar is the case with hockey and cricket and similar is the case in swimming. Therefore, I request the Hon.

Minister that the School Games Federations and the University Sports Bodies should a definite coordination with the national federation and all the elementary and secondary educational institutions should have a definite programme for gymnastics and *Yoga*. Without this, we just cannot think of what we are going to do.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Karate ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I am not talking of Karate, I am talking about the two most important things. To become a fast bowler, to become a good hockey striker or to become a good footballer, you must be a good gymnast. That is the theory of the international sports school today. And in India, I would like to inform the hon. Minister that in this vast country of ours, there is not a single sports school worth the name. I repeat, not a single sports school : You have the NIS for coaching and to become coaches, people retire from the field of sports ! May I know as to where is your sports school to which boys can go in summer holidays or during other vacation periods to understand and learn things? This facility is available in countries like GDR and China. You will be glad to know that it has been introduced even in a poor country like Bangla Desh. In India, it is not available. Therefore, in the field of sports much more needs to be done. Though, you have kept yourself confined to highlighting only in two paragraphs, I request you to deal with it in much greater detail. If possible, you may also bring forward a special resolution on this aspect, is the next Session to discuss in greater depth for the future. If we have failed in the Los Angeles, we may also fail in Seoul, but let us promise not to fail in other events of the international standards.

With these few words, I conclude.

SHRIMATI. BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am to participate in today's discussion regarding the draft National Policy on Education, 1986.

Sir, education is the all round development of the individual. The new Education Policy has magnanimous objective of achieving this all round development.

Therefore, I want to congratulate our honourable Prime Minister Shri Rajivji for taking bold steps in introducing this new educational venture. I also thank Shri P.V. Narasimha Raoji, hon. Minister for Human Resource Development and the State Minister for introducing this new educational venture. Very recently, the educational policy was discussed in the N.D.C. meeting and the Chief Ministers of various States have given their valuable suggestions. Based on the suggestions, a draft resolution was put before this august House. Some of the salient features of this New Educational Policy are :—

- (1) Education for women's equality and for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other minorities, and handicapped ;
- (2) A firm commitment to achieve universal enrolment at the elementary level by 1990 and at the middle school level by 1995;
- (3) Re-orienting the content and process of education;
- (4) Inspiration to teachers etc., etc.

The spread of literacy in the country has been one of the areas of concern since the time of freedom struggle. Mahatma Gandhi's vision of the future included removal of illiteracy and deprivation as pre-conditions for an independent and self-reliant society.

According to a recent UNESCO survey of developing nations in the Asia and Pacific Regions, India has among the lowest rate of literacy growth, akin to countries like Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Bhutan and Papua New Guinea. On the other hand, countries like Korea, Philipines, Samoa, Singapore, Vietnam and even the Maldives have already attained a literacy rate of 80 per cent or higher.

The table shows how from having one illiterate person for every two literate ones in 1951, the position in 1981 had reversed so that there were two illiterates for every one literate and it is getting worse every year. According to one recent study, on present trends more than the world's total illiterate

population will be living in India by the end of the century.

The major reasons of course, being over population and drop-outs.

It is to tackle this problem of illiteracy our Government has made a firm commitment to achieve universal enrolment at the elementary level by 1990 and at the middle school level by 1995. This objective of the policy is highly commendable.

#### “Education for All”

The New Education Policy intends to wipe our inequalities. Education will be used as an agent of basic change in the status of woman. In order to neutralise the accumulations distortions of the past. There will be a well-conceived edge in favour of women. The National Education System will play a positive role in the upliftment of women.

#### 18.00 hrs

It will foster the development of new values through re-designed curricula, text-books, training and orientation of teachers, decision-makers and administrators, and the active involvement of educational institutions. This will be an act of faith and social engineering. Women's studies will be promoted as a part of various courses and educational institutions encouraged to take up active programmes to further women's development.

The removal of women's illiteracy and obstacles inhibiting their access to and retention in elementary education will receive over-riding priority through provision of special support services, setting of time targets and effective monitoring. Major emphasis will be laid on women's participation in vocational, technical and professional education at different levels. The policy of non-discrimination will be pursued vigorously, to eliminate sex stereo-typing in vocational and professional courses, and to promote women's participation in non-traditional occupations, as well as in existing and emergent technologies.

The Education for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, handicapped and minorities is another landmark in the field of education,

[*Smt. Basavarajeswari*]

Primary education is of primary concern of this new Education Policy. Education will be child-centred. Secondary Education begins to expose students to the differentiated roles of science, humanities and social sciences.

The Open University system has been initiated, in order to augment opportunities for higher education, and as an instrument of democratising education. The Indira Gandhi National Open University, established in 1985 in fulfilment of these objectives, will be strengthened. Its motto is education for anyone, at any place, at any age, by any means.

The new pattern of Rural University will be consolidated and developed on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary ideas on education, so as to take up challenges of micro-planning at grassroot levels, and the transformation of rural areas. Institutions and programmes of Gandhian basic education will be supported.

Though our colleges turn out graduates like so many standardized Fords every year, there is a visible dearth of real cultures in our life; we are a nation with a hundred thousand schools and hardly a dozen educated men.

The existing schism between the formal system of education and the country's rich and varied cultural traditions needs to be abridged. Einstein said: "The present troubles of the world are due to science having advanced faster than morality; when morality catches up with science, these troubles will end."

The end of all knowledge must be the building up of character, said Mahatma Gandhi. He also said: "Real education consists in drawing the best of your self. What better book can there be, than the book of humanity?" Hence moral values have been stressed in this education policy.

Sports and games, as also physical education find a pride of place in the new education policy, as they are integral parts of the learning process. "A sound mind in a sound body. Physical education does neither train up the soul nor the body, but the whole man, said Montaigne.

Work Experience has been given the utmost importance in the new education policy. "Aaram Haraam Hai", said our late lamented leader, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Basavanna, the great saint of Karnataka said: 'Kayakame Kai'asha'. Work is worship. And this fact has been rightly emphasized in the policy, to uphold the dignity of labour.

The future destiny of our country lies in the class rooms. And the architect of this future is the teacher. He will mould the character and guide the future generation.

And what of teaching? Ah, there you have the worst paid, and the best rewarded, of all the vocations. Do not enter it unless you love it. For the vast majority of men and women it has no promise of wealth or fame, but they, to whom it is dear for its own sake, are among the nobility of mankind. I sing the praise of unknown teachers. Great generals win campaigns, but it is the unknown soldier who wins the war.

Famous educators play new systems of pedagogy but it is the unknown teacher who delivers, guides the young. He lives in obscurity and contends with hardship. For him no trumpet blare, no chariots wait, no golden decorations are decreed. He keeps the watch along the borders of darkness and make the attack on the trenches of ignorance and folly. Patient in his daily duty, he strives to conquer the evil powers which are the enemies of youth. He awakens sleeping spirits. He quickens the indolent, encourages the eager and studies the unstable. He communicates his own joy in learning and shares with boys and girls the best treasure of his mind. He lights many candles which, in later years, will shine back to cheer him. This is his reward.

Knowledge may be gained from books, but the love of knowledge is transmitted only by personal contact. No one has deserved better of the republic than the unknown teacher. No one is more worthy to be enrolled in a democratic aristocracy.

"King of himself and servant of mankind".

In the past it was

*Guru-Brahama Guru-Vishnu  
Guru-devo Maheshwaraha,  
Guru-Sakshat Parabrahma  
Tasmai Shri Guruvanamaha*

Even today also he should be God in the real sense. He should be a friend, philosopher and guide. As J.K. Krishnamurthy puts it :

Education is not a standard to which pupils have to confirm, but an inspiration to which they should react. The teacher must be full of inspiration, full of fire. He must be positive, eager, a master and not a slave standing on his own feet and full of truth. Education should help the individual to find his own truth."

This responsibility lies on the shoulders of the teacher.

Therefore the methods of recruiting teachers will be reorganised to ensure merit, objectivity and conformity with spatial and functional requirements. This is a highly laudable objective of our new education policy.

Another progressive step of the education policy is with regard to evaluation.

For nearly half a century, the examination has been recognised as one of the worst features of Indian education. This is according to the University Education Commission. Various articles are appearing in the news papers daily criticising the system of examination in the educational institutions of our country. F. Burk says,

"There are no misfit children, there are misfit schools, misfit tests, and misfit examinations."

Evaluation is a comprehensive term. It is measurement plus value judgement. The Secondary Education Commission says that

"The promotion of a child should depend not only on the results of the annual examination but also on the results of periodic tests and the progress shown in school records."

The new education policy has taken into consideration all these aspects and after serious thought over the matters and it has been given much importance in the education system.

The aims of the evaluation process and examination reforms are :

- (i) Elimination of excessive element of chance and subjectivity.
- (ii) The de-emphasis of memorisation.
- (iii) Continuous and comprehensive evaluation.
- (iv) Effective use of evaluation process by teachers, students and parents.
- (v) Improvement in the conduct of examination.
- (vi) Changes in instructional materials and methodology.
- (vii) Introduction of the Semester system from the secondary stage in a phased manner; and
- (viii) The use of grades in place of marks.

#### *Core Curriculum*

The education policy's national curriculum framework will have a core curriculum consisting of Indian History, Constitutional obligations etc. This is to strengthen our unity and national integration. The document of the education policy also says about the flexible element. This part of flexible element will be decided by the respective States. Here there is a chance of danger. The Centre cannot allow the States to have their own ways which will prejudice the minds of the students. There should be nothing in the textbooks which would create enmity or hatredness etc. among the students.

Regarding medium of instruction, there should not be any inhibition in the minds of the opposition Members as the education policy will have a three-language formula. The question of forcing students to learn a particular language does not arise.

Navodaya schools of the new education policy are meant for quality of education. But precautions have to be taken to see that these schools are not turned out to be the schools of elitists like public schools. On the one hand we are clamouring for the abolition of public schools which are creating two types of citizens and on the other, we are setting up Navodaya School which may trun

[*Smt. Basavarajeswari*]

out to be the school of elitists. Therefore, sufficient care has to be taken in this regard.

For education we are spending only 3 per cent of the national income. By the turn of the century the number of illiterates is estimated to be around 50 crores. The amount to be spent is very meagre. This fact speaks of the gigantic character of the problem. If substantial amount is not allocated, how can our educational system make any progress?

In the Seventh Plan a sum of Rs. 5000 crores has been allocated for education. According to the National Seminar on the financing of education held at the Madras Institute of Development Studies an

estimated sum of Rs. 21,000 crores is required for achieving the target of the Plan period. To tackle these problems, there should be more allocation. There should be planning, better management and political will. There should be the will to establish an egalitarian society based on the principles of liberty, equality and social justice as enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution.

With these words, I conclude.

18.11 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha than Adjourned till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, May, 7, 1986/ Vaisakha 17, 1908 (Saka)*