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Chaitra 4, 1908 (Saka)

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(Fifth Session)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Monday, March 25, 1986/
Chaitra 4, 1908 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, the Ministers appear to be in a Holi mood. Many of them are not there.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today you should embrace each one of the hon. Members. Even the Ministers appear to be in the *Holi* mood.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it so ? We can celebrate Holi here itself if you so desire.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Request for setting up of some major Government Projects in U.P.

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

(a) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh have made a request to the Union Government during the last two years to set up some major Government projects in the State;

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

(c) the present position in this regard ?

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

Statement

Based on the available information the following are some of the major Government Projects for which proposals have been received. The present status is also indicated against each :—

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Sl. No.	Details of the proposal		Present status
1.	Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd.—Nitrogen Project at Aonla, Bareilly at a cost of Rs. 730 crores,		Expected date of Mechanical Completion is January 1988. This is in the Cooperative Sector. An outlay of Rs. 502.29 crores has been provisionally made in the 7th Five Year Plan as government's contribution for this project.

1	2	3
2.	Tehri Dam Stage-II (4×250 MW) Estimated cost Rs. 421.3 crores	The scheme does not contain the integrated operational study of Northern Region to examine availability of off-peak energy and need for installing pump-turbine. The scheme therefore is techno-economically being appraised in the CEA in consultation with U.P. State Electricity Board.
3.	Koteshwar Dam Project (3×50 MW) Estimated cost Rs. 250.2 crores	The State had intimated in June, 1985 that the revised proposal for higher capacity is under preparation as per suggestions given by the CEA.
4.	Belka Mini Hydrel Scheme (3×1 MW) Estimated cost 7.3 crores	} Comments of Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission have been sent to the State authorities and their replies are awaited.
5.	Babail Mini Hydrel Scheme (3×1 MW) Estimated cost Rs. 7.8 crores	
6.	Kosi Gas Turbine Scheme (3×120 MW) Estimated cost Rs. 85.8 crores.	Confirmation of availability of fuel yet to be established by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
7.	Auraiya Gas Turbine (5×120 MW) Estimated cost Rs. 182.8 crores	Not being pursued as the Auraiya gas based combined cycle project of NTPC is to be executed in the Central Sector
8.	Central Sector	
8.1.	Dhauliganga Hydro Electric Project Stage-I (4×65 MW) of NHPC Estimated cost 473.8 crores	Under appraisal in the Central Electricity Authority.
8.2.	Auraiya Gas Based Combined Cycle Project of NTPC (4×1000 MW+2*×100 MW) *Waste heat Estimated cost Rs. 422.2 crores	Proposal has been cleared by the Central Electricity Authority on 2.9.1985 and also cleared by PIB.
9.	Project for manufacturing Cold Formed Sections and Welded Beam Shop at an investment of Rs. 12.00 crores at Ghazipur,	The project could not be taken up due to resource constraints, due to other important schemes under the Deptt. of Steel with higher national priorities. It has been suggested that the State Government may explore the possibility of taking the project under State Sector

1	2	3
10.	Communication Cable Project of Hindustan Cable Ltd. at Jaunpur.	Under consideration of the government.
11.	Establishment of Ordnance Factory at Jhansi,	This is under examination. The State Government has been asked for arrangement of water, power and other infrastructural facilities for the project at the cost of the State Government.
12.	Cine Colour Positive Film Project and Polyester based X-ray and Graphic Arts Film Project of Hindustan Photo Films.	Cine Colour Positive Film Project is under the examination of the Government. As regards Polyester based X-ray and Graphic Arts Film Project, PIB has approved its establishment at Ooty.
13.	Paper Project of Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum of newsprint.	Hindustan Paper Corporation has proposed the setting up of bio-gas based newsprint in Nainital at an estimated cost of Rs. 280 crores. No funds have been allotted under the 7th Plan due to financial constraints. It has been decided that preliminary action with regard to the project should be handled by the National Newsprint and Paper Mills, Neapanagar, who have the necessary managerial and technical expertise to take up the project of this magnitude.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the names of the projects for Uttar Pradesh which are pending with the Central Government. At the same time, I would also like to know which of these projects are to be taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

MR. SPEAKER : The details are given in the statement.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question relates to a number of departments. All such projects have been mentioned in the statement that I laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : After going through it, I also find it to be so.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : There are about 12 such projects, the list of which has also been given. Besides, the statement also contains the information about the action being taken thereon.

MR. SPEAKER : You tell Harishji to just go through it.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : It will be better if the hon. Minister reads it out himself.

MR. SPEAKER : All right.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : So far as the Seventh Five Year Plan is concerned, there is a provision of Rs. 757 crores in all for all sectors including

the public sector which is to be expanded over a period of five years. Rs. 757 crores will be spent on the expansion of Mathura Refinery and expansion of Smaller Mathura-Barmer Lorry Company, Rs. 37 crores have been provided for the expansion and renovation of the plant of Fertilizer Corporation of India located at Gorakhpur; Rs. 2 crores have been provided for Pyrites Prospects Chemicals limited and Rs. 502 crores have been provided for Farmers Fertilizer Factory at Aonla...

MR. SPEAKER : It is all written there.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Rs. 39 crores for B.H.E.L., Haridwar and Rs. 14 crores for the expansion of Bharat Compressor, Naini have been provided. In all, there are about 25 big and minor projects, the list of which will be sent to the hon. Member later on. This money is to be spent over a period of five years during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : ...
(Interruptions) Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister that Rs. 757 crores will be spent on various projects in a giant State like Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Plan has added to my disappointment because right from the First Five Year Plan, per capita investment in the industrial sector in U.P. has been the lowest and from the reply given by the hon. Minister, it appears that even in the Seventh Five Year Plan...

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Disappointment is not visible as he is asking the supplementary smilingly.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : The Ministry of Industry has made no effort to increase this investment... (Interruptions) I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps he proposes to take during the Seventh Plan to remove the regional disparity there and to bring Uttar Pradesh at par with other States in the matter of industrial sector, because the per capita investment in the industrial sector in that State is the lowest and the investment by the various financial institutions is also low ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, so far as the country as a whole is concerned, the provision for public investment outlay in the public sector is Rs. 15,046 crores. Out of it, as I said earlier, the share of Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 757 crores which comes to 5.1 per cent....
(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : What is the percentage of population ?

MR. SPEAKER : You do work out the percentages, but at the same time do some work also.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Of this, most of the funds are for big projects of steel plants. (Interruptions) For instance, the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant and Nalco Aluminum Factory is for the whole country, in the same way, the Singrauli Power Plant being set up in U.P. is for four States. There are many projects which are set up in a particular States, but its benefits reach different parts of the country. This is based on national policy. So far as the question of industrialisation is concerned, though a low provision has been kept for the public sector in the Seventh Five Year Plan, yet it will be our endeavour to see that more investment is made in a State like Uttar Pradesh so that imbalance could be reduced.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I remember that during his tenure as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, our hon. Minister of Industry had on various occasions personally taken cudgels with the Centre against the injustice meted out to Uttar Pradesh in the matter of allocation of funds. For example, I want to say that only Rs. 17,298.13 crores have been allocated to Uttar Pradesh in the Seventh Five Year Plan which comes to 5.6 per cent as against 8.3 per cent to West Bengal, 8.8 per cent to Bihar, 14.9% Orissa, 15.2% to Madhya Pradesh and 23.8 per cent to Andhra Pradesh. (Interruptions) This is how the allocation has been made. The hon. Minister would kindly agree that Uttar Pradesh could not have an industrial infrastructure because it was provided with lesser resources and the number of projects allocated to it was also small. Will

the hon. Minister kindly give assurance to the effect that a special treatment would be given to Uttar Pradesh, so that it could stand at par with other States in view of its population and economic backwardness ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : It is enough.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Uttar Pradesh is backward due to floods, drought and on many other scores... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. SPEAKER : In your case he thinks that you have fared outstandingly well in the matter of human reproduction. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, this is true that I had been the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh but it does not mean that I should not discharge my duties sincerely in my present capacity. To me, national interest is uppermost and every citizen of Uttar Pradesh is known for it....

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : What I want to say is that at least now you should adopt the same view point which you had adopted when you were the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, it has been the tradition of this house that we should march ahead with a balanced approach keeping in view the national interest, State's interest, regional interest and villages interest. In this context, I would like to tell the hon. Member that it has always been our endeavour to remove the regional imbalances keeping in view the national interests. This effort will continue in case of Uttar Pradesh also. So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, as I mentioned earlier also, we have made provision in the Seventh Five Year Plan for a Steel Plant at Visakhapatnam and it is due to this that the percentage share of Andhra Pradesh has gone up. But it does not mean that its benefit will go to only one State; it will go to the country as a whole. Similarly, we have made provision for Nalco Aluminium Project in Orissa and benefit thereof will also accrue to the entire country.

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : The hon. Minister has said that they think in terms of national interests, but during his tenure as the Chief Minister of U.P., the hon. Minister had declared some districts of the State as 'no-industry districts' and I must say that many areas of Kanpur district are such which do not have a single industry in the public sector. Therefore, I want to know whether the hon. Minister will make efforts to set up at least one industry in the public sector in 'no-industry districts' of the State, especially, Kanpur during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : The districts which do not have any public sector industry have been declared as 'no-industry districts' by the Centre not only in Uttar Pradesh but all over the country and their number is about 112. Besides, there are States which do not have any industry, such as Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram. All these States come under the category of 'No-Industry States'. The Central Government have started a special scheme for them and Kanpur is also one of these districts. This is also true that it is not possible to set up a public sector unit in each district and the hon. Member would, perhaps agree with me on this point. However, we have formulated a scheme with the cooperation of the Industrial Development Bank of India from industrialisation point of view under which two development centres in each district would be created for setting up of industries. Kanpur (Rural) also comes under that category.

[English]

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : In Sl. No. 12 of the Statement, you have mentioned Cine Colour Film Project and also Polyester based X-Ray and Graphic Arts Film Project of Hindustan Photo Films. Originally both these Units were allocated to Ooty in Tamil Nadu but now I see in the Statement that the X-Ray Unit has been approved by the PIB to Ooty and the Cine Colour Photo Film Project has been approved by PIB to Uttar Pradesh. There is a general impression that whoever becomes the Industry Minister, they are taking the industries to their own constituencies or to their States. I want to

know why this stepmotherly treatment has been shown to the South. Moreover the location and climate are congenial to have both the units at Ooty. Why do you want to take away the Cine Photo Film Project to U.P.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I may assure the hon. Member or hon. Leader perhaps.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I am an ordinary Member.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : In national perspective, I consider Ooty as much as I consider my own constituency because we think that all constituencies require development and I think the interests of the hon. Member of that particular area are safe to long as this national perspective is reflected in this House. There was a time when Shankaracharya came from the South, and established four *dhams* North, West, East & South. I also think that if something is done in remote hills of any part of India, the spirit of Shankaracharya will prevail with the hon. Member. *(Interruptions)* The two projects are already in U.P. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : That is spiritual industry.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Minister of Industry is a potential Shankaracharya.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : He is industrializing Shankaracharya.

MR. SPEAKER : Now next question, No. 430- Mr. Bairwa (ends).

[Translation]

Setting up of Lok Adalats

*430. **SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the workload in regard to cases involving minor

disputes has been reduced in courts as a result of the setting up of Lok Adalats;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government to ensure that these Lok Adalats are set up in every State/Union Territory expeditiously; and

(c) the arrangement made by Government to familiarise the common man with the importance of Lok Adalats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHR H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is true that a large number of minor disputes are being disposed of before Lok Adalats. It is expected that this will substantially reduce the work-load of the courts in the future if their work gets accelerated.

(b) The Union Government is encouraging and helping the setting up of Lok Adalats in the States/Union Territories through Legal Aid and Advice Boards. It intends to take more extensive steps in this behalf.

(c) The State Legal Aid and Advice Boards have taken up the programme of familiarising the common man with the work and importance of Lok Adalats. The Government is considering taking more effective steps in this direction.

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the nature of cases being disposed of through the Lok Adalats, the names of the organisations which provide free legal aid and advice and the name of the agency that presents the cases before the Lok Adalats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : Sir, Article 39 (A) of the Constitution provides for the Legal Aid. Under this provision, the Central Legal Advisory Board, which had Justice P.N. Bhagwati as its Chairman previously and is now headed by Justice Ranganath Mishra, has set up Legal Advisory Boards in all the States and it is these Boards which hold these Lok Adalats.

Most of the cases brought before these Lok Adalats are such where both the parties intend to reach a compromise and want to settle their cases through mutual consent. The compensation and relief due to the parties is paid on the spot. A large number of cases involving motor accidents in which somebody was injured and the case was pending for a long time have been settled through these Lok Adalats. Cases involving payment of compensation of about Rs. 2 crores in Bombay, about Rs. 1.5 crores in Rajasthan and about Rs. 60 to 70 lakhs in Delhi have been settled through this process which were otherwise pending for a long time. The other category of cases in these Lok Adalats are matrimonial cases involving disputes between husband and wife. A number of disputes involving cases of mutation and division of property relating to farmers are also disposed of. Compromises in all such cases are reached and all this is done through the judiciary in which judges of Supreme Court, High Courts, District Courts and collectors participate. These cases are settled through conciliatory process.

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just now told about the process of Lok Adalats in detail. Sir, our present legal system is very expensive and time-consuming. It causes a lot of difficulties to a poor man. Since the Lok Adalats have provided us a lot of relief, another thing that I want to know from the hon. Minister is whether he proposes to extend the jurisdiction of these Adalats? Another positive aspect of these Lok Adalats is that there is no favouritism in the decisions and the settlements reached through compromises do not create any bitterness; no party should win or lose. I would also like to know whether Government propose to settle thousands of cases of land disputes involving Harijans and Adivasis through the Lok Adalats as these cases are pending before the courts for years?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : The importance of Lok Adalats lies in the fact that the judges go to the poor Harijans, Adivasis and the people belonging to the backward classes, who are otherwise denied their rights, to give them encouragement as

also to settle their cases. It does not involve any expenditure.

(English)

MR. SPEAKER : You have already said it in so many words; you have explained it.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : The concept of Lok Adalats has been quite popular in Gujarat, based on the Gandhian principle of neither a victor nor a vanquished on any body's part.

We have had one hundred Lok Adalats, we have completed a century on the 1st of March when the 101st Lok Adalat was started. I think about 15,000 cases have been disposed of by settlement in the Lok Adalats. Now, I want to know one thing because there are some defects. For example, when the Government departments or public sector units are concerned, when they appear as parties in Lok Adalats, the cases cannot be settled some times on account of want of delegation of powers to settle, to the officer assisting the departments before the Lok Adalats.

Secondly there must be some more incentive also as for example, full remission of court fees in cases of disputes which are settled by the Lok Adalats at any stage whatsoever, irrespective of whether they are settled after framing of issues, or even after taking of evidence, and our Gujarat Government has also innovated.

(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : You put a question. You are just getting into something. We are getting into the habit where we just lengthen the question. This is not the way to put a supplementary.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : In Gujarat a permanent conciliation machinery has been set up.

MR. SPEAKER : You have still not come to your question.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA : I want to know whether the Government will provide some measures to ensure that, for example, the departments will have proper

delegation of powers so that insurance cases, cases concerning the electricity Board, etc., can be settled in the Lok Adalats without any delay and whether full remission of court fees can be considered.

MR. SPEAKER : And further whether ?

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I am glad that Mr. Mehta has mentioned, that the lead was taken by Gujarat and since it is the land of Mahatma Gandhi the lead was initially taken by Gujarat, but, other parts of the country are not lagging behind. For example, Rajasthan has taken the lead now in Lok Adalats, having decided more than 40,000 cases, and other areas in the country like Maharashtra are equally going ahead. Even Delhi and the other places are going ahead. But what is important is the change in the attitude of the judiciary in the country, that has made it possible for the Lok Adalats to function properly.

So far as the Government are concerned, I am grateful to my colleagues in the Ministry; they have rendered all cooperation. For example, the Finance Minister instructed the insurance companies and now I am very happy to announce that in every Lok Adalat cheques are given to the aggrieved party. This is a change of attitude, and with our efforts and I hope with the cooperation of all concerned this process of conciliation etc., is being taken care of. I would very soon come here with some figures showing reduction in the arrears.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : The question is about reduction in the workload in courts because of Lok Adalats. Now, with your permission, I want to take the question a little in the reverse gear, and I want to ask, whether it is a fact that the workload on these Lok Adalats is far heavy and they are not in a position to cope up with that particular workload. If that is a fact, what steps have been taken in order to further strengthen these Lok Adalats and especially to see that their functioning is streamlined by having some guidelines? Some Lok Adalats take up cases when the parties are not present and the others insist on the parties being present. Some guidelines should be given.

AN HON. MEMBER : This is too long.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I will give the answer. It is not a question of burden on the Lok Adalats, the Lok Adalats are trying to unburden the courts from their heavy arrears. 40,000 cases have been solved through the process of Lok Adalats. Naturally, that very burden has been reduced on the regular courts. They are working on Saturdays and Sundays. Because there was a complaint against the judiciary that they are more accustomed to holidays, they have sacrificed their holidays—two days in a week. How much it comes to? Again it is the initiative of the judiciary. We are only lending them cooperation. It is the Chief Justices and judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court who go to the masses and sort out their cases. So far as the guidelines are concerned, we never decide cases through Lok Adalats unless both the parties are agreeable to it. That would be forcing a decision on the parties. You take any case. If one party is not present, then we get the case adjourned and fix another date when the other party will be motivated to come. If they do not come, then they try their cases in the regular courts.

[Translation]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, lakhs of cases involving killings of Harijans in the country and their land disputes are pending. I want to know whether Government propose to set up special courts to dispose of those cases?

MR. SPEAKER : You leave aside the Special Courts. The entire issue has already been covered.

[English]

Viability of Paper Industry

*432. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :

SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased state :

(a) whether the paper manufacturing industry is suffering from surplus stocks, price reduction and closure of 20 per cent of manufacturing units;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to improve the viability of the industry and availability of raw materials ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) & (b) According to the information available, finished stocks with the large paper mills is estimated at about 15 days production which is not considered high. Different varieties of paper and paper board are produced and marketed by the industry and their prices are different from grammage to grammage and from region to region. It will not therefore, be possible to indicate a general trend at present in the prices for the whole country and for the entire range of paper and paper board. However, according to information available the listed prices announced by different large mills have not undergone any change in the past few months. 25 large and small paper mills are lying closed at present.

(c) A statement is given below indicating the various reliefs and concessions extended to the paper industry to enable it to improve its economic viability and relieve the shortage of raw material.

Statement

Reliefs and concessions extended to the Paper industry

1. Import of pulp and waste paper 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 unconventional raw materials is charged excise duty at concessional rates.

5. The facility of payment of excise duty on incremental basis for successive slabs is being 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 licensed capacity.
7. Requirement of 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.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : The Minister in his answer says that only 15 days production is not considered high in paper industry. And at other place he says that 25 large and small paper mills are lying closed at present. It appears that he is blowing hot and cold in the same breath. Any way, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these mills are closed due to import of paper and heavy excise duty on small industry. If so, what action Government is taking to help the paper industry to run smoothly ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : The hon. Member would agree with me that now it is the spring season. It is neither hot nor cold. So, I think, let us think of spring. Let us think of better prospects for the paper industry as well as other industries.

What the hon. Member has referred to is the number of the mills that are lying closed at present. There are many factors which have been identified, which are

sometimes local in character, sometimes in character, because of increase in cost of raw materials or due to strike. Sometimes, many paper mills have imported second-hand machines which are facing technical problems in the adaptability of these machines to unconventional raw materials. Sometimes, the yield is low because of technical constraints for adoption of chemical recovery systems by many paper units because of high silica content. Sometimes, the problem is because of inadequate infrastructural facilities being available like power supply, a because of recurrent power cuts in many States. All these have led to the closure of these mills. It does not mean that the Government has not been aware of the difficulties of the unit. If the hon. Member sees the list of reliefs and concessions that have been extended and the steps that are being taken by the financial institutions to grant relief for sick units, I think he will be satisfied.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:
Sir, the answer to part (c) of the question is that "the manufacture of writing and printing paper containing not less than 75% by weight of pulp made from bagasse exempted from payment of excise duty". My question is that there is only one mill that is making paper from bagasse. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why he does not extend the same facilities to the mills which are manufacturing paper from agricultural produce like straw etc. The same concession that is given to bagasse can be extended to the mills which are making paper out of straw and other agricultural produce. Will the Minister consider this?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:
We will certainly consider this suggestion and we have set up a committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary. Industrial Development recently to go into this question of financial problems of the small units. This Committee has been called upon to go into the whole excise structure and to examine its role in the long-term growth of paper industry. We have also asked this committee to suggest practical measures for raising captive plantation and also to examine the use of bagasse as an alternative to conventional

raw material, and I think this committee can also examine the suggestion given by the hon. Member.

DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Sir, I refer to part (c) of the reply. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that a good deal of waste paper which is being imported is not being used as raw material for manufacturing paper but is being diverted elsewhere and recently whether some raids were conducted by CBI in this regard, and if so, the outcome of these raids?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:
Sir, it will be difficult for me to answer on behalf of CBI unless I have the facts. But, certainly we will take this factor into account and see to it that waste paper, wherever imported to be used for production of printing paper, is utilised properly and for the purposes for which it is meant. We will also consider this particular factor.

[Translation]

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hand-made paper industry is in crisis. A large quantity of hand-made paper is manufactured in Sangner and in Kalpi in the hon. Minister's State and according to my information, the imposition of new excise duty will result in the total closure of this industry. Therefore, I want to know whether the hon. Minister will give consideration to it?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI:
Certainly, Sir. So far as the hand-made paper industry is concerned, the question raised by the learned Member is quite important. Whether it is Sangner or Kalpi or some other place in any other State, wherever this problem is there, Khadi Gramodyog Commission has been making efforts to solve the related problems. It also finds mention in the Schedule of the Khadi Commission Act. It will be our endeavour and we shall also impress upon the Committee set up under the convener-ship of the Secretary (Industrial Development) to consider this issue and to give their recommendations early. We shall also impress upon the Khadi Commission

in this regard. So far as the question of excise duty is concerned, normally, no excise duty is leviable on hand-made paper, but if the provisions of the excise duty are having any impact on hand-made paper, I shall certainly discuss it with the hon. Minister of Finance.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Industry Minister whether it is a fact that there was a licence pending for the manufacture of paper in Uttar Pradesh in my district when the Minister was the Industry Minister here for making paper from bagasse. Later on, the hon. Minister had shifted to U.P. as the Chief Minister and he has helped a lot in the industrialisation of U.P. Why is there this neglect of making paper from bagasse ?

I have part (b) of my question also. There were directions from the late Prime Minister's office that hand-made paper should be used in offices. Is that direction still being enforced or not ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : As far as this proposal of establishing bagasse paper plant in the eastern districts of UP including Deoria is concerned the feasibility report for Eastern UP and North Bihar was prepared by the Hindustan Paper Corporation but because of resource constraint these proposals cannot be taken up in the public sector in the 7th Plan. Now we have delicensed the production of paper based on bagasse. Everybody is free to set up paper plants based on bagasse. We have given incentive on that and it will be our endeavour to see that bagasse is utilised wherever it is produced whether in Maharashtra or in Andhra or in Eastern UP. We are liberal about it so that it can be used. The problem is, because of short supply of coal, sugar mills want to use bagasse for their own boilers. The main difficulty is this. Therefore bagasse is not available for being manufactured as paper. The Srivastava Committee which has been already set up will certainly look into this matter also.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : What about the second part of my question ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : That question refers to supply of stationary. The hon. Member will agree that this is not of direct relevance to my department.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : There is already a very serious move by the Government of Kerala to sell the raw material earmarked to Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. in Kerala to the Birla owned Gwalior Rayon and to run Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. on imported pulp. That news has appeared in local press. As far as my understanding goes, some Memorandum has been submitted to the hon. Minister by some of the unions there. I want to know what is the reaction of the Government regarding this and what action Government propose to take in this matter ?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I want a specific notice in this regard. This is a separate question.

Judicial Reforms

*436. **SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the matter of judicial reforms, besides the study entrusted to the Law Commission, Government also propose to involve public spirited bodies and Bar Councils etc., to help in their respective fields of legislation; 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 Law Commission has been entrusted with the work of studying and reporting on Judicial Reforms on the following terms :—

(i) The need for review and decentralisation of the system of administration of Justice by suitably modifying the infrastructure e.g. by introducing Nyaya

Panchayats, introducing a system of participatory justice and establishment of other tiers/systems within the judicial hierarchy with a view to reducing volume of work in High Courts and Supreme Court.

- (ii) Simplification of procedural laws to eliminate delays and unnecessary litigation;
- (iii) To reduce the cost of litigation; and
- (iv) Other matters such as, the need for setting up of various Tribunals (excluding Service Tribunals), methods of appointments in Subordinate Judiciary, training of judicial officers, role of legal profession, Government litigation and formation of All India Judicial Service.

The Commission will no doubt examine and ascertain the views of representative bodies of the public like Bar Councils, Bar Associations, leading members of the Bar and the public as also the courts and the persons engaged in the academic pursuits of law.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, the problem of judicial reforms was engaging the attention of the Government for quite some time & there was a proposal to have a separate Commission, a Judicial Reforms Commission, to go into this question. But now this has been entrusted to the existing Law Commission which is already burdened with other work for which it has been created. I would like to know, in view of the fact that there is a lot of burden on the courts and there is great need for judicial reforms without any further delay, what steps are being taken by the Government to see that this Commission which is over-burdened with the other work completes the study and submit the Report to the Government and what steps are being taken to see that this Commission is given additional staff because the existing staff is not enough to cope with the additional work, and whether any action has been already taken by the Commission to invite

comments and suggestions from the public already.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : Sir, the Law Commission has been entrusted with the work of judicial reforms. There should not be any impression that the work of judicial reforms has been shelved. We have given priority to judicial reforms and we have requested Justice D. A. Desai who happens to be the Chairman of the Law Commission to also undertake the judicial reforms study. The Law Commission has already started working on the judicial reforms work, and it is not correct that the Law Commission is over-burdened with some work. It is always specific issues that are referred to the Law Commission and in priority of those issues, we have given priority to the judicial reforms and I am giving the information, if I am correct that the judicial reforms work has already been started, they have made, indispensible study on a working paper and I think Justice D. A. Desai has already held four or five workshops in various universities, I know at least of Rajasthan University and BHU and another university where I was myself present in those workshops, and I think he has made a good headway so far as the grassroot work is concerned.

So far as the other aspect of it is concerned, he has asked for certain more staff, we are giving that staff immediately to him and we will cooperate with him in the formulation of judicial reforms immediately in the country because we have emphasised the need for judicial reforms in the Presidential Address.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, do the terms of reference of this Commission also include the ever increasing so-called judgement laws of public interest litigation ?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : Sir, the comprehensive terms, I have read out. There are various aspects. Decentralisation of the judicial system itself is a very vast subject. The question is how much we can permit at this stage, because the vast problem is with regard to the grass-root litigation. You go to the trial courts, they are crowded. So, we want to see how the crowd is to be eliminated and if the arrears

in the lower courts go down, naturally the appeals and other things will be looked after. So, this aspect is being looked after as an urgent measure.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, I would like to know whether it is true that the Mathew Commission has recommended the constitution of a separate Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court and if so, whether this recommendation has been rejected by the Government of India.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : The Mathew Commission did make a suggestion like that and I have already stated on various occasions that this matter was referred to the Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justice of India in the initial stage was hesitant. Now, we have again requested him to look into it.

Dr. V. VENKATESH : Sir, the hon. Minister has been telling from time to time that the courts' functions will be improved very much effectively and all that. But I want to know one thing from the hon. Minister, Actually the problem is that the courts are overcrowded and it takes a number of years just to complete the cases and all that. In view of this I want to know from the Government whether they are going to set up any family courts in future in order to dispose of the family problems as well as some of the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in respect of whom there is inhuman treatment by the other sections of the society. Therefore, I would like to know whether you are going to have any special courts in order to deal particularly with family problems as well as the problems of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in this country.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : The hon. Member must know that in 1984 itself the Family Courts Act was passed. Now we have requested all the State Governments to set up family courts. You know, setting up of family courts is not within my province. If it is within my province, I will do it immediately. But we are getting poor response from all the States. We are emphasising it time and again. I have written letters myself. All States including your State have not come up. Only the

State of Rajasthan has set up family courts.

DR. V. VENKATESH : Karnataka has already declared that they are going to set up family court.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : Regarding Scheduled Castes, I may tell the hon. Member that there are some States where the atrocities on the Scheduled Castes are being perpetrated. But you know, the question is, if there is atrocity on Harijans, if the local Government takes cognizance of those matters, these atrocities can be stopped. Special court is no answer for this.

Import of Rayon Grade Wood Pulp

*437. **SHRI S.G. GHOLAP :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the import of rayon grade wood pulp has been restricted upto 33 per cent of the total requirement ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the availability of rayon grade wood pulp is only 40 per cent locally ;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to review the matter and allow import of 60 per cent instead of 33 per cent; and

(e) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNA. CHALAM) : (a) Rayon grade wood pulp, which was in the list of items allowed for import under Open General Licence according to the current Import & Export Policy has been transferred to the list of Limited Permissible Items from 10.9.85. Grant of licences for import of rayon grade wood pulp is accordingly being regulated as follows —

(i) The full requirement of rayon tyre cord industry and High Wet

Modulus Fibre industry is allowed without any quantitative restriction.

- (ii) In the case of viscose filament yarn and viscose staple fibre industry, the import of rayon grade wood pulp is allowed to the extent of 1/3rd of the total requirement in a calendar year and the balance has to be procured from indigenous manufacturers.

(b) This step has been taken with a view to preventing under utilisation of indigenous installed capacity in the industry.

(c) Compared to the estimated demand of 2.00 lakh tonnes of rayon grade wood pulp the indigenous production during 1985 is estimated at 1.20 lakh tonnes.

(d) & (e) The present arrangement is due for review in September, 1986.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Sir, it is accepted that there is shortage of 40% of the wood pulp and so, it has to be imported.; It is also essential; a mixture of 50% imported and 50% indigenous material is required.

So, may I ask the hon. Minister; since the declaration of the new policy of restriction on import of wood pulp, how many licences to import wood pulp are granted and what is the quantity permitted?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : Since the amendment of the Import and Export policy regarding this item, about 18,500 tonnes of import of rayon pulp has been permitted. But it is not known whether it has actually landed or not, whether the import has been actually effected or not.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : Sir, is it a fact that no licence has been issued at all after the declaration of the new policy?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : It can only be done after the policy has been amended because previously it was

under the Open General Licence.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Sir, it is understood from the reply that there is shortage of rayon pulp in the country and foreign exchange reserve is wasted in importing this item. I would just like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have enquired the reasons for the failure of the performance or not functioning properly of the A.P. Rayon Ltd., Warrangal which is manufacturing the same pulp. If so, will they immediately take measures to see that it works well thereby reducing the tension on the foreign exchange reserve?

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : Sir, A.P. Rayon Ltd. was one of the parties who made the representation that if we allowed liberal imports, then it would lead to a complete breakdown of the indigenous industry. It was on the representation of this factory and other factories, this decision was taken to put this import of pulp from OGL in the category of limited permissible items.

We do not have to use our foreign exchange reserves on this; that was why this item was removed from the OGL and it was put into the "limited permissible items". Because indigenous production is not sufficient to meet the required demand, we have to allow imports. It has been made very clear in the Answer itself that 1/3rd of the total requirement in a calendar year, which is enough to meet the expected demand, has to be imported. We are neither liberal nor illiberal.

SHRI S.G. GHOLAP : What about my second supplementary, Sir? I have not asked my second supplementary.

MR. SPEAKER : Why did you not get up then? Mr. Charles.

Telephone Exchange at Kaithamukku
(Kerala)

*438. **SHRI A. CHARLES :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the date on which the Kaithamukku Telephone Exchange in the Trivandrum Telephone Division was commissioned;

(b) the number of new telephone lines proposed to be commissioned in the above exchange and the number actually commissioned during 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(c) whether there is any norm fixed for the creation of clerical and accounts staff corresponding to the number of commissioning of new lines; and

(d) the number of new clerical and accounts staff posted in this exchange after it was commissioned ?

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) Kaithamukku exchange with 5000 lines capacity was commissioned on 14th November, 1984. The exchange was further expanded by 5000 lines on 1-3-1986.

(b) 4,550 lines were provided from Kaithamukku exchange during 1984-85. An additional 2821 connections have been provided from this exchange as on 18-3-1986. The connectable capacity is 9400.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No new posts of clerical and accounts staff have been created for this exchange. Some staff from the existing strength in Trivandrum telephone District has been diverted for this work.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Going through the answer of the hon. Minister, there is some confusion.

“(a) Kaithamukku exchange with 5,000 lines capacity was commissioned on 14th November, 1984. The exchange was further expanded with 5,000 lines.”

It should be 10,000.

“(b) 4,550 lines were provided from Kaithamukku exchange during 1984-85.”

It is not clear whether the earlier 5,000 is inclusive of this. It appears it must be inclusive.

“An additional 2,821 connections have been provided from this exchange as on 18-3-1986.”

The total must be 12,821.

The total connectable capacity is only 9,400. Therefore, it is doubtful how this 12,821 connections can be given when the connectable capacity is only 9,400.

What I want to point out to the hon. Minister is that the connectable capacity is far short of the real need of this capital city, Trivandrum.

The applications registered in 1983 are still pending.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether urgent steps will be taken in 1986-87 to see that at least the applications registered till the end of 1984 will be given connections in the Trivandrum Exchange ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Trivandrum Telephone District comprises of three Exchanges with equipped capacity of 20,200 lines and working connection of nearly 16,400 and waiting list of about 5,500 lines. We have done all that we could to augment the capacity in Trivandrum and, as I mentioned in part (a) of my answer, we added 5,000 line capacity which was commissioned in November, 1984 and we added another 5,000 soon after that, in March, 1986 which is quite substantial improvement in such a short period. As I said, there is a waiting list and I do not think the whole waiting list could be cleared in the immediate future.

SHRI A. CHARLES : The answer to part (c) is ‘Yes’ and the answer to (d) goes counter to answer to (c).

When the new Kaithamukku exchange was commissioned, definitely new lines were allowed but no corresponding increase in the staff has been sanctioned. This is against the norms fixed. Complaints have been received that the staff is overburdened and the whole administration is in chaos and the telephone bills were not issued at the proper time and even the Telephone Directory is not upto date.

May I know from the hon. Minister what steps will be taken to provide sufficient staff as per the norms and if that is not possible, as an alternative, at least an assurance be given by the hon. Minister that he would ensure that paucity of staff will not stand in the way of the proper administration of this Trivandrum Exchange ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Norms are available for the creation of posts for the clerical job as well as for the Accounts work and according to those norms, after commissioning of these additional lines in this Exchange, some more clerical and accounts posts were justified.

But as there is a ban at present on creation of new posts, we could not do so. Our staff, however, are being diverted from other exchanges and the work is going on as well as it could in view of the paucity of staff.

I will further go into the whole matter and see at least the essential services like billing, etc are done properly and the paucity of staff does not lead to undue harassment or difficulties to the subscribers.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : On account of the numerous complaints of excessive billing in regard to STD calls will the hon. Minister consider installing personal meters on the analogy of electrical meters for the consumers ? Has he got any such plan in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This question has been raised in this House before this also and I have explained that due to certain technical reasons and paucity of lines, it is not possible to have in-

dividual meters right at the subscriber's end. But there are some devices available in the market which our Department has approved for installation to the subscriber's instrument which they can use so that they can know how much time they are using in a particular STD call.

Import of Machinery for Telecommunication Services

***440 SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the countries from where machinery for telecommunication services is being imported showing (i) nature of machinery, and (ii) amount spent during the last three years, from each country; separately year-wise;

(b) whether machinery of the same type is being imported from two different countries; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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) Information indicating the type and value of equipment being imported from various countries during the last 3 years is given in a statement which is laid on the table of Lok Sabha.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The required equipment is generally obtained from the most advantageous sources, taking into account competitive prices, as well as availability of international loans, bilateral credits and free foreign exchange.

Statement

Details of Equipments Imported.

Country : Japan

Sl. No.	Type of equipment	FOB amount	(Million)	YEN
		1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1.	Equipment for Telephone exchange.	40.8	1386.92	3100.42

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Equipment for Long Distance Media.	26.42	3962.80	670.01
3.	Equipment for Satellite system.	577.5	103.74	326.51
4.	Testing Equipments.	147.0	70.69	412.24
5.	Underground Telephone Cables	49.25	61.69	—
Total		840.97	5585.84	4509.18

Country : United States of America. (USA)

FOB Amount in Mil. US Dollar.

1.	Equipment for Telephone exchanges	0.90	—	0.03
2.	Equipment for Long Distance Media.	1.06	0.68	—
3.	Equipment for Satellite Systems.	—	—	0.41
4.	Testing equipments	0.62	0.97	3.15
5.	Underground Telephone cables.	—	—	—
Total		2.58	1.65	3.59

Country : Sweden

FOB Amount in Mil. SW. KR.

1.	Equipment for Telephone Exchanges	—	3.07	—
2.	Equipment for Long Distance Media	0.03	—	—
3.	Testing equipments	—	0.06	—
Total		0.03	3.13	—

Country : France.

FOB Amount in Million Fr. France.

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	
1.	Equipment for Telephone Exchange	381.68	148.24	24.15
2.	Equipment for Long Distance Media	18.80	42.14	1.96

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Testing equipments	0.02	1.06	
Total		400.50	191.44	26.11

Country : United Kingdom

Fob Amount in Mil. Pound Sterling

1.	Equipment for telephone Exchanges	0.05	---	0.27
2.	Equipment for Long Distance Media	---	---	0.02
3.	Testing equipments.	0.08	0.01	6.43
Total		0.13	0.01	0.72

Country : Holland

FOB in Mil. Hfl.

1.	Equipment for Telephone Exchange	---	---	15.4
2.	Equipment for Long Distance Media	---	14.09	2.4
3.	Testing equipments.	0.12	---	---
4.	Underground Telephone Cable	---	0.58	---
Total		0.12	14.67	17.8

Country : Switzerland

FOB Amount in Mil. Sw. Francs

1.	Equipment for Telephone Exchange	---	---	0.04
2.	Equipment for Long Distance Media	0.03	0.08	0.15
3.	Equipment for Satellite systems	0.93	---	---
Total		0.96	0.08	0.19

Name of the Country : Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany)

FOB Value in Mil DM

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1. Equipment for Telephone Exchanges	---	0.70	14.00

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Equipment for Long Distance Media	2.75	0.09	0.97
3.	Testing equipments	0.83	0.13	---
4.	Underground telephone cable	5.75	6.00	0.18
	Total	9.33	6.92	15.15

Name of the country : Hungary

FOB Amount in Mi. US Dollars.

1.	Equipment for Long Distance Media	0.14	---	---
	Total	0.14		

Name of the country : Canada

FOB Amount in Mi. C. Dollars.

1.	Equipment for Long Distance Media	0.04	---	---
	Total	0.04		

Name of the country - Yugoslavia

FOB Amount in Mil. US Dollars

1.	Underground Telephone cables	1.12	---	---
	Total	1.12		

Name of the Country : Denmark :

FOB Amount in Mil. D. Kr

1	Underground Telephone cables.	---	0.86	
	Total		0.86	

Name of the Country : South Korea

FOB Amount in Mil. US Dollars

1.	Underground Telephone Cable	---	---	11.5
	Total			11.5

Name of the Country : Belgium

FOB Amount in Mil. Bel. Francs

1.	Equipment for Telephone Exchange	---	---	99.54
	Total			99.54

Name of the Country : Italy

FOB Amount in Mil. Lira

1.	Equipment for Long Distance Media	—	—	3340.00
	Total			3340.00

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Since a very little time is left now, I would ask only one question... (Interruptions) You kindly state the names of the countries from where you have imported equipment on international loan basis, bilateral credit basis and free foreign exchange basis ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is all given there.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The statement that I have laid on the Table of the House itself indicates the quantum of equipment and the nature thereof imported from each country. The complete details in this regard are placed on the Table of House ... (Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What I was asking was the basis on which the equipment was imported. The reply given by you to this question is no answer to it. You will not mislead the House... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Only Shri Daga will be misled. (Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : My question was very simple. I wanted to know the names of the countries from where you have struck deals on international competitive prices, on international loan, on bilateral credit and on free foreign exchange basis.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : In reply to part (c) of the question, I have stated that we import equipment on three to four basis. One is through inviting an international tender, second is through a bilateral agreement, if we have one with the country concerned and the third is through free foreign exchange. I have given details in respect of each country. What more

does the hon. Member want to know ? These are three to four methods through which we import equipment and it is open for all.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : In future, he will ask Daga before importing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : My question has not been replied to.

MR. SPEAKER : What more reply can he give ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I want to know whether technologists from different countries also accompany the equipment you import from abroad ? Also which are the countries, the service of which you have to utilise for the operation of the imported equipment ?

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Applications for foreign collaboration in car industry

*431. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any applications pending for a long time with Government for foreign collaboration by the manufacturers;

(b) if so, the reasons for not clearing the applications for a long time; and

(c) whether the applications will be cleared soon on the accepted principles on which the applications were cleared in the recent past ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir, some applications are pending.

(b) & (c) The norms of foreign collaboration and other aspects concerning the automobile sector are under consideration of the Government.

Unrestricted Import of Soda Ash

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the country is facing an unprecedented glut of soda ash;

(b) whether the unusual spurt in the stock level of soda ash in the country is attributed to unrestricted import of soda ash started some time in February-March, 1985;

(c) if so, whether the imported soda ash is cheaper; and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There has been no unusual spurt in the stock level of Soda Ash in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Language of court proceedings

*434. **SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any difficulty has been experienced in various judicial forums up to the High Courts in the matter of use of language in the court proceedings;

(b) the main language used in these courts; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to fix a date by which these courts will

change over their work in the language of their respective States ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI A. K. SEN) : (a) & (b) Article 348 (1) of the Constitution states that until parliament by law otherwise provides, all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in the English language. Parliament has, in pursuance of this power, enacted the Official Languages Act, 1963. Under section 7 of that Act the Governor of a State has been given power, with the previous consent of the President, to authorise the use of Hindi or the official language of the State, in addition to English language, for the purposes of any judgment, decree or order passed or made by the High Court for that State provided that any judgment, decree or order so passed or made in any such language (other than the English language), is accompanied by a translation of the same in the English language issued under the authority of the High Court. Clause (2) of article 348 is on the same lines as the first part of section 7 of the said Act. It gives power to the Governor of a State to authorise the use of Hindi or any other language, other than English, for any proceedings in State High Courts notwithstanding anything contained in clause (1) (a) of the said article. So far, four High Courts, namely, the High Courts of Allahabad, Patna, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have been authorised to use Hindi, in addition to English. All the other High Courts are conducting their proceedings in English.

Regarding the languages to be used in the lower courts, sections 137 and 138 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 deal with the language to be used in civil courts and section 272 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1983 deals with the language to be used in the criminal courts. These are enabling provisions empowering the State Government to determine the language to be used in these courts.

(c) It would appear from the above legal provisions that the initiative on this matter has to come from the States concerned. It would not, therefore, be practicable to set any time-limit for a change in the language of the courts in various States.

Setting up of wind turbines

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up wind turbines in India on the pattern of California and if so, whether these have been found suitable for our country;

(b) the number of wind turbines proposed to be set up in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan period and the cost involved therein;

(c) the capacity of these turbines in megawatts; and

(d) whether several private sector companies are manufacturing such turbines and if so, whether Government propose to give financial assistance to these companies with a view to encouraging them ?

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

Statement

Three wind farms at Mandvi (1 MW) and Okha (550 KW) in Gujarat, and Tuticorin (550 KW) in Tamil Nadu, are already operational, and are feeding electricity to the concerned State grids. Two more wind farms of capacity 550 KW each, will be commissioned shortly in Deogarh in Maharashtra and Puri in Orissa.

Apart from expanding capacity at the projects already Commissioned, several more projects are being planned and the entire programme is proposed to be expanded substantially in the Seventh Plan. The number and capacity of projects will depend on the availability of financial resources.

Some companies are proposing to start manufacture shortly; financial incentives for non-conventional energy systems including wind generators will be available.

KVIC Schemes for Seventh Plan

*439. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new scheme is proposed to be taken up by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details of such scheme; and

(c) the schemes contemplated for Maharashtra during the Seventh Five Year Plan by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) :

(a) to (c) The KVI Programmes implemented by Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) are continuing programmes. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, KVIC propose to take up Intensive Area Development Project in 20 selected districts of the country. This programme aims to set up at least 2 New Model Charkha sets and 200 village industries units per block in these selected districts. Selection of districts will be based on criteria like drought proneness in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu, desert districts of Rajasthan, tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, backward districts of eastern U.P. and northern Bihar and hill areas in north eastern states of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Apart from this, new scheme to manufacture Dipped Latex Products and Processing of Arecanut are also proposed to be taken up and implemented during Seventh Five Year Plan, for which pattern of assistance, etc. are yet to be finalised.

*[Translation]***Crisis in Small Salt Manufacturing Units**

*441. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 130 small salt manufacturing units in Kutch are facing serious crisis due to shortage of railway wagons to lift salt ;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has asked the Department of Railways to provide rail wagons to these units

immediately and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of persons likely to be rendered jobless in the event of closure of these units and the loss likely to be suffered by them during rains ; and

(d) the action being taken by Government to ensure that workers employed in these units are not rendered jobless ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) & (b) Government has seen a News item in one of the Newspapers that some scale salt manufacturers in the Kutch in Gujarat were facing difficulties due to non-availability of railway wagons for lifting salt. Government maintains a constant dialogue through the Office of the Salt Commissioner with the Railways to see that orderly movement takes place from all regions of the country. There has been increase in movement of quantities of salt by rail in Kutch area in the recent years. It increased from 0.43 million tonnes during 1983-84 to 0.55 million tonnes in 1984-85 registering an increase of 28%. From April 1985 to January, 1986, 0.50 million tonnes of salt have already been despatched as against 0.46 million tonnes despatched during the corresponding period last year. Salt Commissioner has, however, requested the Railway Board to enhance the zonal quota in Western Railway to clear the accumulated stocks to the extent possible.

(c) & (d) Production of salt during 1985 was far more than the demand. The prevailing practice is that a few big parties purchase the production of small manufacturers in advance. As such in case of rains, small manufacturers themselves are not likely to be put to loss directly.

Small scale salt manufacturers are exempted from taking licence or payment of case for production of salt. The Government of Gujarat are being persuaded not to encourage un-economic holdings. The small scale manufacturers are also being advised to form cooperatives, improve methods of manufacture

and quality of salt so that their produce finds larger market.

[English]

Distribution of LPG in Bombay

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

(a) the existing machinery available for properly supervising the distribution of cooking gas all over the country ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the problems being faced by consumers in Bombay due to delays and other inefficient handling of requests of consumers;

(c) if so, the number of complaints received in that regard; and

(d) the action taken in 1985 against errant LPG dealers of Bombay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Apart from officers at the local level dealing with LPG, the oil marketing companies have officers at the Divisional/Regional level, besides whole time General Managers at the Corporate level, for supervising LPG marketing.

(b) Owing to development of a backlog, LPG consumers in Bombay have been facing inconvenience.

(c) Out of 1090 complaints received by the oil companies in 1985, 316 related to delayed supplies.

(d) (i) Two distributors have been issued show cause notices and their distributorship has been suspended temporarily.

(ii) Caution/warning letters have been issued to 21 distributors and they have been asked to improve their services.

Oil exploration on Western Coast

***444. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :**
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantum of crude oil being explored at present in Bombay High;

(b) whether there is any further expansion programme of oil exploration on the Western Coast of India; and

(c) if so, the location of such new explorations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The production of crude oil from Bombay High offshore area during the current year (1985-86) is expected to be 20.61 million tonnes.

(b) and (c) Drilling is proposed to be intensified in the three basins on the West Coast namely Bombay High, Kutch-Saurashtra and Kerala-Konkan.

161 exploratory wells are planned to be drilled in the VII Plan, as against 39 in the VI Plan.

9 blocks in the Western offshore are also proposed to be offered for exploration by foreign oil companies.

Production of anti-TB Drugs

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the multinational companies manufacturing anti-T.B. drugs in the country are not manufacturing the drugs according to their licensed capacity and some of the companies did not at all produce the drugs;

(b) if so, the names of such companies and the action taken against them; and

(c) the measures being taken by Government to meet the demand of anti-

T.B. drugs, which is an essential medicine ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) & (b) Among FERA companies, only Pfizer is licensed to produce two anti-T.B. drugs, PAS and its salts and INH. In 1984-85 the licensed capacity for production of INH was fully utilised by M/s. Pfizer. However, production of PAS and its salts by M/s. Pfizer was less than the licensed capacity mainly because of the demand constraint arising from replacement of PAS and its salts by newer anti-T.B. drugs such as Ethambutol and Rifampicin.

(c) There had not been any shortage of anti-T.B. drugs. To increase their production, Government have delicensed, for Non-MRTP/Non-FERA companies, several anti-T.B. drugs including Rifampicin, INH, Thiacetazone, PAS, Ethambutol and Pyrazinamide.

Expansion of international subscriber dialling facility during Seventh Plan

***446. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :**
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the countries with whom India has International Subscriber Dialling facility as on date; and

(b) the countries proposed to be connected with the International Subscriber Dialling Facility during the Seventh Plan period ?

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) India is having International Subscriber Dialling facility from metropolitan areas of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi with 11 countries viz., Australia, Austria, Belgium, France, Hongkong, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Netherlands, Singapore and U.K.

(b) It is proposed to start the (International Subscriber Dialling) facility with 17 more countries during the VIIth Plan

period viz., Bahrain, Greece, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, New Zealand, Nigeria, Oman, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, U.A.E., U.S.A. and Germany (Federal Republic).

Oil refineries in Seventh Plan

*447. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA WADI-
YAR :
DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up some more oil refineries in the country;

(b) if so, the particulars of refineries proposed to be set up (including those at Karnal and Mangalore) during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Government had proposed during the 6th Plan the setting up of two grass root refineries at Karnal and Mangalore. However, during the exercises made for financing the 7th Plan, it was found that a constraint on resources was coming in the way of implementation of these refinery projects. As such, these refineries are now being considered for implementation in the joint sector and offers received from various private parties for such joint participation are under examination.

2. In pursuance of the Assam Accord, Government had also agreed, inter alia, "to establish a oil refinery in Assam. Government will render all possible assistance in terms of institutional and bank finance to facilitate the establishment of a refinery in the private sector." A report of a techno-economic study made on the feasibility of establishing such a refinery is under examination by Government.

Shortage of LPG in Saurashtra

*448. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of LPG in many parts of Gujarat and particularly in Saurashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the regular supply of LPG cylinders to Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. About 17 markets in Gujarat including certain markets of Saurashtra recently developed some backlog in LPG refill supplies due to the following reasons :

(i) Seasonal increase in demand due to winter.

(ii) Urgent maintenance work at Bharat Petroleum Corporation's Bombay Refinery.

(iii) Occasional transportation problems on movement of cylinders from Hindustan Petroleum Corporation's, Bombay Refinery.

(iv) Inadequate bottling at Koyali and Surat Bottling Plants.

(v) Placing of inadequate indents by some distributors.

(c) With Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. augmenting supplies from Bombay and with Bharat Petroleum Corporation's maintenance work having been completed, the situation is expected to normalise soon.

Loss of electricity due to thefts

*449. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the percentage of loss of electricity due to thefts;

(b) if so, what special action has been initiated to prevent such thefts; and

(c) whether Government propose to lay on the Table of the House the reports or special commissions set up till now for counteracting the problem of pilferage of electricity both in the rural and urban areas ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) It has not been found practicable to segregate the loss of electricity due to thefts from the overall transmission and distribution losses.

(b) Guidelines have been issued to the State Electricity Boards for reduction of transmission and distribution losses which, *inter alia*, suggest setting up of vigilance squads to conduct surprise inspections to prevent thefts of electricity.

(c) The Central Government did not set up any special commission for this purpose. The question of laying the reports of the special commissions on the Table of the House, therefore, does not arise.

Theft of power in Southern States

4044. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any incidents of power thefts have been reported during 1985 from the Southern States ;

(b) the total quantity and value of power thus reported to have been illegally consumed in the southern States ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to curb and prevent this ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) & (b) Southern States/State Electricity Boards have not reported any incident of power

theft to the Central Government during 1985.

(c) Guidelines have been issued to the State Electricity Boards for reduction of transmission and distribution losses which *inter alia*, suggest setting up of vigilance squads to conduct surprise inspections to prevent thefts of electricity.

Production of Polyester Filament Yarn

4045. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the production of polyester filament yarn in the last three years ;

(b) the actual achievement made in the production of polyester filament yarn in those years;

(c) the steps taken to create higher production capacity of polyester filament yarn; and

(d) the total production of polyester filament yarn expected to be achieved in 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) & (b) The Target and production of Polyester Filament Yarn during the last three years is given below :

	Target (tonnes)	Production (approx. tonnes)
(i) 1983-84	28,000	48,500
(ii) 1984-85	45,000	55,700
(iii) 1985-86	50,000	65,000 (estimated)

(c) 8 letters of intent for a total capacity of 1,35,000 tonnes for new plants in different States have already been issued. Besides, as per the liberalised policy of 24. 9. 1985, the existing units of polyester filament yarn will be allowed to expand the capacity to a viable size of 15,000 tonnes/annum.

(d) About 75,000 to 80,000 tonnes.

Performance of Singareni Collieries Company Ltd.

4046. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the performance of Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd, has been satisfactory during the year 1985-86 on account of better labour relation and revamping of the management ;

(b) whether the company is expected to achieve its target of production during the year; and

(c) the target proposed for the company during the next year and the investment (Central assistance) planned for this purpose ?

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

(b) The company is likely to achieve its target of production during 1985-1986.

(c) Target of production during the year 1986-87 for Singareni Collieries Company Limited has been fixed at 18 million tonnes. Investment by the Central Government during 1986-87 in SCCL has been planned to the tune of Rs. 105.59 crores.

Increase in Power tariff and Royalty for Forest-Based Raw Material for Newsprint

4047. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the domestic newsprint industry had complained of steep increase in power tariff and quadrupling of royalty for forest-based raw materials by State Governments;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government are further faced with the refusal of some of the new units to manufacture news print and go in for white printing paper on the plea that newsprint manufacture had become uneconomic such

as Tamil Nadu, with a 200-tonne capacity per day, shifted its product mix following higher power tariff and raw material costs;

Whether it is also a fact that Government are not satisfied with the quality of indigenous newsprint which continues to be poor; and

(d) if so, whether Government purpose to have technological study in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) There have been steep increases from time to time in power tariff, royalty and working cost for extraction of forest-based raw materials by the State Governments and these are significant factors contributing to increase in the cost of production of indigenous newsprint.

(b) Satisfactory progress has not been made in the implementation of additional capacity approved for manufacture of newsprint in the country for various reasons. Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Paper Ltd., and Mysore Paper Mills Ltd. besides their newsprint capacity, are also licenced for manufacture of other varieties of paper, and are not using their licenced newsprint production capacity for production of other items.

(c) and (d) : The quality of newsprint produced by the existing newsprint units produced by the existing newsprint units is considered satisfactory, Technological studies for upgradation in quality have been made by the units themselves. The major characteristics for newsprint are the absorption of ink, no show-through capability, runnability of newsprint on printing machine, and these are not as per requirement.

[*Translation*]

Introduction of Computers in Courts

*4048. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Justice Lodha of Rajasthan High Court had suggested to Government that computers should be introduced in the Indian judicial system on the basis of introduction of computers in the judicial systems prevailing in Europe, America, Japan etc;

(b) if, so, when such suggestions were made and the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government to each of these suggestions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c) Justice G. M. Lodha had forwarded a copy of a monograph on the subject of computerisation on 6th May, 1985. This was based on his study of computerisation in Judiciary in Europe, U.S.A. and Japan. It envisaged the introduction of computers in the Supreme Court and High Courts. The question of introducing computers in the Supreme Court and High Courts is receiving the attention of the Government.

[English]

**Clearance of Kesinga Paper Projects
in Kalahandi District of Orissa**

4049. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has cleared the case of Kesinga Paper projects in Orissa; forwarded by Government of Orissa for the import of second hand machinery from Sweden in view of the special backwardness of Kalahandi District where the Industry is located and its being pre-dominantly inhabited by the tribal people;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNA CHALAM) : (a) to (c) The request of M/s Kesinga Paper Mills (P) Ltd, for

import of a second-hand paper making machinery from Sweden has not been agreed to, as under the current policy of Government import of second-hand paper making machinery is not permitted.

**Introduction of 'Instant' Scheme for
Providing Telephone Connection**

4050. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications has decided to introduce an 'Instant' scheme for providing telephone connections within a month against a deposit of Rs. 25 000 by subscribers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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) No, Sir.

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

**Collaboration By Norway in Oil
Exploration**

4051. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that Norway has offered to collaborate with India in the field of oil exploration;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached in this regard;

(c) whether other countries have also offered their cooperation in this field; and

(d) 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.

(c) & (d) Agreement has been reached with the USSR for intensive and integrated exploration for oil and gas in the North Cambay and Cauvery onshore basins. V/O Techo-export of Moscow is to carry out the work on a turn key basis as per work programme given below :

	NORTH CAMBAY	CAUVERY
Seismic survey	3100 LKH	4000 LKM
DRILLING		
(a) No. of wells	38	37
(b) Meterage	81,500	1,22,000
Duration	1986-92	1986-95.

70% of the cost of exploration work is expected to be covered by Soviet Credit.

Amendment to Patents Act

4052. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some proposals to amend the existing Patents Act are under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the likely benefits to accrue therefrom ?

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

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Supply of Coal by Bharat Coking Coal Limited.

4053. SHRIMATI GHOSH GO-SWAMI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the main consumers of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited;

(b) whether Bharat Coking Coal Limited is not supplying coal as per terms of supply;

(c) the amount deducted in the last five years by the consumers due to poor quality of coal supplied by the company; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure proper quality to its consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The main consumers of BCCL are Steel Plants, and Power Houses in North India.

(b) BCCL is supplying coal as per terms of supply. At times there have been some slippages in the quality of coal due to gradual depletion of better quality seams at upper horizons. However, efforts are being made to improve the quality of coal supplied.

(c) The deductions made by the consumers in the last five years are as under :-

(Figures in crores of Rs.)

1980-81	9.12
1981-82	6.64
1982-83	10.87
1983-84	20.97
1984-85	27.12

(d) Steps taken to ensure proper quality are :-

(i) Completion of coal handling plants

(ii) Strict supervision at the loading points.

(iii) Suspension of night loading as far as possible.

(iv) Better lighting arrangements at sidings.

(v) Upgradation of washeries.

- (vi) Rendering necessary facilities to consumers to oversee the loading arrangements at colliery end, before the coal is despatched,

Demand and supply position of energy

4054. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated demand and supply position of different types of energy by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether a comprehensive energy-plan has been formulated so that shares of production of different types of energy viz. coal, petroleum, nuclear, hydro etc. are targeted on a short/long-term basis vis-a-vis the demand of energy; and

(c) the administrative and financial steps being taken to bridge the gap between the demand and supply ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A statement is annexed.

(b) In the Seventh Plan document laid on the Table of the Parliament, Planning Commission have given an Energy Perspective upto the turn of the century, covering various forms of energy. In 1989-90, in terms of million tonnes of coal replacement, the respective shares of coal, oil and electricity will be .17.7%, 45.6% and 36.7%.

(c) The administrative steps inter alia include increasing the productive efficiency of capacities already created and of equipment used, energy conservation measures as well as training of personnel engaged at various levels in the energy sector. Regarding the financial steps, it is recognised that in order to sustain the growth momentum in the Eighth Plan, it may be necessary to make additional allocations for new projects in sectors such as power, coal etc. Depending on the progress of the economy, decisions in this matter could be taken at the time of the Annual Plan and reviews and at the time of mid-term appraisal of the Seventh Plan.

Statement

Estimated Demand and Supply position of different types of energy by the end of the Seventh Plan as per the Seventh Plan Document

	DEMAND	SUPPLY
POWER	223.23 billion kwh	223.23 billion kwh
COAL	237 million tonnes	226 million tonnes (Production) (+) 11 million tonnes (Imports/Change in Stocks)
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	52.00—52.67 million tonnes.	45.06—45.47 million tonnes (Production). (+) 6.94—7.20 million tonnes (Imports).

Opening of New Telephone Exchanges, Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Orissa

4055. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the target to open new Telephone

Exchanges, Electronic Telephone Exchanges, Post Offices and Telegraph Offices particularly in tribal and backward areas of Orissa during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) the number of exchanges and post offices and telegraph offices to be opened in the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan in Orissa ?

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) Small capacity exchanges and telegraph offices are proposed to be opened in tribal and backward areas of Orissa during 7th Plan subject to availability of demand and fulfilment of stipulated conditions for opening telephone exchanges and telegraph offices. Targets for opening of exchanges and post offices are decided on a year to year basis.

(b) 25 new exchanges and 92 telegraphs offices are proposed to be opened in first year of Seventh Five Year Plan. The proposal of opening of 52 new Post Offices has not been implemented due to ban on the creation of posts.

Proposal to increase production of coal during Seventh Plan

4056. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to increase the production of coal during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the target set for the production of coal in Seventh Plan; and

(c) the measures proposed to be adopted ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Target of coal production in 1984-85, the terminal year of Sixth Five Year Plan was 152 m.t. Target of coal production for 1989-90, the terminal year of 7th Five Year Plan, is 226 m.t. Following measures have been planned for augmentation of coal production during the Seventh Five Year Plan :

(i) Rationalisation of the existing mines;

(ii) Major reconstruction of mines with large reserves;

(iii) Opening of new mines,

Import of Capital Goods by Public Sector Companies

4057. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some cases have come to the notice of Government that after the liberalisation of import policy some public sector companies have started placing orders for capital goods with foreign countries which has resulted in the capital goods concerns of the country facing crisis to some extent; 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) Import of Capital Goods by Public Sector Companies is generally allowed only after taking into account indigenous offers and the capacity of the domestic manufacturers to comply with specific technical and commercial requirements of the Public Sector Companies.

Residential accommodation for postal and telecommunication employees

4058. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(A) whether any special effort has been initiated for the provision of residential accommodation to the postal and telecommunication employees during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the allocation made for this purpose in each of the Postal Circles and also the Telecommunication Circles and Districts for each year;

(c) what is the 'satisfaction level' at present in each of these administrative units as on date and the 'satisfaction level' proposed to be attained by the end of the Plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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) POSTAL : Funds allocated for construction of quarters for Postal Employees in the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan, i.e. 1985-86 is given in the attached Statement I. Allocation of funds for 1986-87 to each of the Postal Circles has not yet been finalised.

TELECOM : Allocation for 1985-86 is given in the attached Statement-III. For 1986-87 Rs. 20 crores have been provisionally provided for all Telecom. Circles and Districts. For the rest of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the allocation is yet to be finalised.

(c) POSTAL : As on date, the 'satisfaction levels' of accommodation in each of the postal circles is given in percentages in attached statement-II. 'Satisfaction level' proposed to be achieved for postal employees by the end of the 7th Plan is 10%, subject to allocation of funds by the Planning Commission.

TELECOM : Present, percentage satisfaction in each of the units is given in attached Statement-IV. Proposed percentage satisfaction for all the units is 15% subject to the availability of funds.

(a) Does not arise.

Statement-I

POSTAL

Circle-wise fund allocation for construction of postal staff quarters

Postal Circle	1985-86
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	37.7 Lakhs.
2. Bihar	25.2 ..
3. Delhi	—
4. Gujarat	61.1 ..

1	2
5. J&K (Jammu & Kashmir)	25.0 Lakhs
6. Karnataka	53.0 ..
7. Kerala	7.2 ..
8. M.P. (Madhya Pradesh)	28.5 ..
9. Maharashtra	34.7 ..
10. N.E. (North Eastern)	68.1 ..
11. North Western	33.6 ..
12. Orissa	44.1 ..
13. Rajasthan	58.4 ..
14. Tamil Nadu.	61.8 ..
15. U.P. (Uttar Pradesh)	52.0 ..
16. West Bengal	53.8 ..
Total	6482. Lakhs

Statement-II POSTAL

Circlewise satisfaction level in percentage of residential accommodation as on date

Postal Circle	Percentage Satisfaction.
1	2
Andhra	2.4
Bihar	5.8
Delhi	9.4
Gujarat	3.3
J&K (Jammu & Kashmir)	3.8
Karnataka	5.1
Kerala	3.6
M.P. (Madhya Pradesh)	6.8
Maharashtra	7.6
N.E. (North Eastern)	6.7
N.W. (North Western)	6.6
Orissa	6.2

1	2
Rajasthan	6.3
Tamil Nadu	6.8
U.P. (Uttar Pradesh)	6.3
West Bengal.	4.3

Statement-III

Name of Circle	Total in Thousand Rupees
1	2
Andhra	9820
Bihar	5938
Gujarat	4147
J & K	171
Karnataka	14301
Kerala	10351
Madhya Pradesh	4094
Maharashtra	4027
N. Eastern	3136
N. Western	5077
Orissa	5425
Rajasthan	13753
Tamil Nadu	14250
U.P.	6650
West Bengal	11982
T & D Telephone Districts	20
Agra District	1443
Ahmedabad District	11810
Allahabad District	120
Amritsar District	Nil
Bangalore District	6116

1	2
Baroda District	Nil
Bombay District	5125
Calcutta District	13752
Calicut District	384
Chandigarh District	220
Coimbatore District	1895
Delhi District	4201
Ernakulam District	1948
Hydarabed District	1397
Indore District	2696
Jaipur District	287
Jullundur District	279
Kanpur District	5395
Lucknow District	4376
Ludhiana District	Nil
Madras District	6917
Madurai District	1201
Nagpur District	628
Patna District	1686
Poona District	1829
Rajkot District	296
Surat District	1261
Varanasi	3100
Vijyawada	100
Trivandrum	Included in Kerala Circle

Statement-IV

Telecom. Circle	Present
1	2
Andhra	4.11%

1	2	1	2
Bihar	9.6%	Gauhati	3.0%
Gujarat	2.44%	Hyderabad	4%
J & K	6.3%	Indore	5.3%
Karnataka	4.32%	Jaipur	1.1%
Kerala	4.49%	Jullundur	6.10%
M.P.	7.15%	Kanpur	3.92%
Maharashtra	4.06%	Lucknow	5.1%
North West	12.10%	Ludhiana	4.7%
North East	8.26%	Madras	5.3%
Orissa	9.78%	Madurai	7.89%
Rajasthan	7.31%	Nagpur	4.49%
Tamil Nadu	5.18%	Patna	9.6%
West Bengal	8.60%	Pune	6%
U.P.	6.33%	Rajkot	5%
T & D (Jabalpur)	33.0%	Surat	0.50%
Telephone Districts		Trivandrum	8.51%
Agra	14.2%	Vijayawada	4.46%
Ahahabad	6.28%	Varanasi	0.53%
Ahmedabad	6%		
Amritsar	3%		
Bangalore	2.38%		
Baroda	3.05%		
Bombay	4.25%		
Calcutta	4.30%		
Calicut	3.52%		
Chandigarh	15.19%		
Coimbatore	12.36%		
Delhi	2.63%		
Ernakulam	3.99%		

[Translation]

Supply of IIG to domestic consumers and halwais at the same rate.

*4059. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are incurring a loss of about Rs. 10 per gas cylinder of 14 kg. for use of domestic consumers;

(b) if so, the reasons for providing this facility meant only for domestic consumers to the Halwais who use 15 to 20 such cylinders daily;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to stop the use of gas cylinders by Halwais in view of the fact that the domestic consumers are not getting gas connections for years together; and

(d) if no action is being taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) The amount of subsidy is Rs. 13.05 per LPG cylinder.

(b) to (d) While LPG is supplied predominantly for use in the domestic sector, release of commercial connections to hospitals, educational institutions, hotels, restaurants and similar eating houses, including halwais, takes place. Such eating houses serve the common man and use of LPG there reduces the pressure on kerosene, a product that is substantially imported. Barring temporary restrictions for operational reasons, it is not proposed to stop release of commercial connections. The connections released to halwais constitute a negligible proportion of the 15 lakhs connections being released in a year.

(English)

Purchase of saleable items by Consumers Cooperative Stores from Small Scale Industries.

4060. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the list of group IV items and other groups of items exclusively reserved for Government purchase from small scale industries; and

(b) the action being taken to make it obligatory for the Consumers Cooperative Stores to purchase the saleable items from the small scale industries as far as possible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNA-CHALAM) : (a) A list of group IV items

and other groups of items exclusively reserved for purchase from small scale industrial units, Handicraft and Handloom sectors is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2495/86].

(b) Government have not issued any instructions for the Consumer Cooperative Stores to purchase the saleable items from the small scale industries.

Delay in supply of LPG by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

4061. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that "Bharat Gas" consumers of M/s. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited in Delhi/New Delhi are receiving their LPG cylinder refills from their respective dealers/agencies after a delay of 8 to 10 days; and

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

(c) the remedial steps Government propose to take so that the consumers may get the refills on the date of reporting their requirement of at least on the next day positively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) There was some backlog in supply of refills in Delhi/New Delhi, due to upsurge in demand in winter and certain operational problems including erratic functioning of the filling machines and weighing systems at Bharat Petroleum Corporation's bottling plant in Delhi.

(c) The Corporation has carried out urgent maintenance of these machines and is augmenting availability by getting supplies from Indore and Bombay.

Setting up of natural gas power generator by Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board

4062. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production of natural gas in Andhra Pradesh by Oil and Natural Gas Commission will be able to meet the requirement for establishing a natural gas power generator by Andhra Pradesh Electricity Board; and

(b) if so, when the permission is likely to be accorded to Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board for establishing a natural gas power generator?

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

(a) & (b) As onshore and offshore fields are yet to be fully explored and production potential established, long-term commitments for supply of gas cannot be given at this stage.

Transfer of 'Drugs' and 'Pharmaceuticals' to Health Ministry

4053. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :
SHRI P. R. KUMARAMAN-
GALAM :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to transfer the subjects "Drugs" and "Pharmaceuticals" to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as has been done in the case of the subject "Fertilisers" transferred to the user Ministry of Agriculture; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Post Offices in Purnea District of Bihar

4064. SYED SHAHABUDDIN :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Post Offices in Purnea District, Bihar as on 1 January, 1986 ;

(b) the number of mobile Post Offices in that District as on 1 January, 1986;

(c) the number of institutions/individuals licensed to undertake postal work on commission basis in that district as on 1 January 1986;

(d) the number of Gram Panchayats in that District without any postal facility as on 1 January, 1986; and

(e) the approved programme for expansion of postal facilities in that district during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS & THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :
(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(e) The Circle-wise (and within a cricle and division-wise) programme of opening of rural post offices is decided on a year to year basis having regard to funds available in the Plan budget each year. However, in view of the ban on creation of posts, no new post offices have been opened so far under the Seventh Plan nor proposals finalised for 1986-87.

Shortage and high price of Rifampicin

4065. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage and high price for Rifampicin, an effective anti-T.B. drug;

(b) if so, the corrective steps proposed;

(c) whether the issue of licence for manufacture of Rifampicin has been applied for by any firms; and

(d) if so, present position thereof; and

(e) the total amount in foreign exchange spent for import of Rifampicin for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) There is no shortage of Rifampicin and its formulations. The imports of Rifampicin bulk drug are allowed under Open General Licence. The prices of Rifampicin formulations are statutorily fixed under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Letters of Intent for the manufacture of this drug have already been issued to seven manufacturers.

(e) The requisite information is given below ;

Year	CIF value of import of Rifampicin (Rs. Crores)
1982-83	15.89
1983-84	15.94
1984-85	21.30

Effect of delicensing of drugs

4066. SHRI D.N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the effect of delicensing of drugs done in March and June, 1985, in respect of achievement of plan targets and lowering the prices ;

(b) whether there are plans to delicense any drugs at present reserved for public sector and small scale sector ; and

(c) if so details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) So far about 80 registrations for the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals have been issued under the scheme of delicensing. It is too early to indicate the effects on the achievement of plan targets and lowering of prices.

(b) & (c) Drug Policy is under review.

S. T. Line in Tamluk (Midnapore district, West Bengal)

4067. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the present position in regard to connecting Tamluk (Midnapore District, West Bengal) with S.T.D. line in National net work;

(b) the details there of; and

(c) if not connected the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA) : At present Tamluk (Midnapur District, West Bengal) is not linked with National Net Work for STD Service.

(b) & (c) Due to limitation of resources, only District Headquarters and larger telephone exchanges of more than 1000 lines capacity (as on 1.4.85) have been given priority for provision of STD facility. STD service to Tamluk, which is at present a manual exchange, can be considered after meeting priority requirements.

Adulteration in Petroleum Products

4068. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been large number of cases of adulteration of petroleum products during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise, and the action taken thereon;

(c) how the situation compares with figures of 1980-83 given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4973 on 22 December, 1983;

(d) whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard; and

(e) whether as a corrective measure Government propose to lay down a code

of conduct for dealers similar to the conduct rules for Government employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The required information is given in the attached statement.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Oil Industry had

evolved in 1982 guidelines on marketing discipline at retail outlets which *inter alia* deal with matters concerning quality control of products, steps to be taken against erring retail outlets/distributors.

(e) No, Sir, in view of the provisions already contained in the dealership agreement and the Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

Statement

Number of cases (adulteration & other malpractices) detected at the retail outlets, and action taken thereon (company-wise) during the years 1983 to 1985, as compared with the figures of earlier years of 1980 to 1982.

Name of the Oil Company	Year	Number of cases and action taken thereon			
		No. of cases	Warning issued (including explanation, etc).	Suspension of supplies	Termination of dealership
1	2	3	4	5	6
HPCL	1980	133	23	109	1
	1981	7	1	5	1
	1982	21	5	14	2
	1983	72	27	42	3
	1984	113	25	86	2
	1985	94	30	64	—
IOCL	1980	497	273	218	6
	1981	285	157	125	3
	1982	245	156	78	11
	1983	194	65	127	2
	1984	182	59	122	1
	1985	149	21	128	—
BPCL	1980	98	Nil	96	2
	1981	25	Nil	25	—
	1982	15	1	14	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1983	152	84	67	1
	1984	184	80	102	2
	1985	129	58	70	1
IBP Co. Ltd.	1980	111	27	82	2
	1981	62	19	43	—
	1982	61	15	45	1
	1983	189	105	84	—
	1984	201	116	85	—
	1985	315	192	123	—

Upgradation of Branch Post Offices in Kerala

4069. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government intend to upgrade any Branch Post Offices in Kerala in the year 1986-87; and

(b) if so, the names of those places?

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.

Selling price of L.P.G. at Gurgaon

4070. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the rates of gas cylinder in Delhi and Gurgaon;

(b) the reasons for this difference in prices; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring down the price of L.P.G. cylinder at Gurgaon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The retail selling price of 14.2 kg. cylinder in Delhi and Gurgaon are Rs. 57.61 and Rs. 63.20 respectively.

(b) The price varies from place to place on account of the freight element from the bottling plant and local levies applicable at these places.

(c) No, Sir.

Linking of districts in Kerala with Delhi by S.T.D.

4071. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts in Kerala State which are connected with New Delhi by S.T.D. facility at present; and

(b) the districts proposed to be connected during 1986?

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 names of the Districts Headquarters in Kerala State having STD facility with New

Delhi are :

1. Alleppey 2. Calicut 3. Cannanore 4. Ernakulam 5. Idukki 6. Kalpetta 7. Kottayam 8. Malappuram 9. Palghat 10. Quilon 11. Trichur 12. Trivandrum.

(b) There is no plan to provide STD facilities for the remaining two districts headquarters namely Kasargod and Pathanamthitta to Delhi during 1986.

Opening of Public call offices in Andhra Pradesh

4072. SHRI S. PALAKONDRA-YUDU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of public call offices opened in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) the additional staff appointed correspondingly;

(c) whether the public call offices are being manned by physically handicapped;

(d) the number of physically handicapped persons appointed for public call offices in Andhra Pradesh;

(e) whether Government have proposals to open more public call offices at Rajampet, Cuddapah and Madanapalle of Andhra Pradesh; and

(f) if so, the time by which these will start functioning?

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) Total number of Long Distance Public Telephones and Local Public Telephones opened in Andhra Pradesh as on 19-3-1986 are 5281 and 2825 respectively.

(b) Additional staff appointed is 316.

(c) Yes, Sir. A few Public Call Offices are being manned by physically handicapped persons.

(d) Number of physically handicapped

appointed for Long Distance Public Telephones and Local Public Telephones are 73 and 243 respectively.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise in view of (e) above.

Upgradation of Sub-post Offices in Maharashtra

4073. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sub-post offices in Maharashtra which are likely to be upgraded in 1986-87 together with their locations; and

(b) the total number of sub post offices expected to be upgraded during Seventh Plan ?

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) & (b) In view of the ban orders imposed by the Government on creation & filling up of posts no sub-post offices are likely to be upgraded in 1986-87 or during the Seventh Plan till the ban orders are lifted.

[Translation]

Unauthorised jhuggis on P & T land in Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi

4074. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of the Residents Welfare Association of Posts and Telegraphs Quarters situated at Kali Bari Marg, New Delhi met him on 31 January, 1986 to apprise him of about 1000 unauthorised jhuggis which have come up on the P & T land in that area between Type I and Type II P & T quarters; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to vacate the said unauthorised occupation

and by which time the jhuggis will be cleared ?

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) & (b) No Sir, however the position is that the land where jhuggis exist belongs to CPWG/L&DO and this fact has been brought to their notice.

Officials working in and untanned leather purchased by Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited

4075. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased be state :

(a) the number of officials and

1. Purchase of Untanned Hides

Year	Quantity (Nos.)	Cost (Rs.)
1983-84	4267	5145029
1984-85	3971	5758377
1985-86 (upto February, 1986)	16880	3331745

2. Sources of Procurement

1. M/s. S. Mohd. Saleem and Co., Kanpur.
2. M/s. Modern Hides Corporation, Kanpur.
3. M/s. Yamsi Hide Co., Kanpur.
4. M/s. M.Z. Hide Corporation, Kanpur.
5. M/s. Bharat Industries, Kanpur.
6. M/s. M.R. Enterprises, Kanpur.
7. M/s. Bharat Tanners, Kanpur.
8. M/s. Madina Hide Co., Bulandshahar.
9. M/s. Animal Product Suppliers, Kanpur.
10. M/s. Mohd. Shariq and Co., Kanpur.
11. M/s. Paramount Leather Product, Kanpur.
12. M/s. Hide and Leather Co., Kanpur.

employees working in Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited and the monthly salary bill thereof; and

(b) the quantity of untanned leather purchased by Tannery and Footwear Corporation of India Limited during the last three years viz. 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the value thereof and the sources from where it was purchased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Company has a total of 2378 employees comprising of 113 officers, 434 monthly paid staff and 1831 industrial workers. Its total salary bill, inclusive of Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance contribution is Rs. 24.76 lakhs.

(b) The details are as follows :

13. M/s. Mohd. Moin and Co., Kanpur.
14. M/s. Jajmau International Tanner, Kanpur.
15. M/s. M.S. Corporation, Kanpur.
16. M/s. Hasan Traders, Kanpur.
17. M/s. Unnao Tranning Industries, Kanpur.
18. M/s. Hides and Skin Processing Co., Kanpur.

[English]

**Yen agreement for supply of pipes
for Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur
pipeline project**

4077. SHRI V. TULSIRAM :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARA-
YAN SINHA :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA
MORE :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government will pay a sum of Rs. 25 crore more to Japanese consortium as a result of Yen Agreement for the supply of pipes for the Hazira-Bijaipur-Jagdishpur pipeline project;

(b) if so, the reasons for entering into Yen Agreement instead of Rupee/Dollar agreement;

(c) whether Yen Agreement was made knowing well that Yen was soaring against Rupee in the international market; and

(d) if so, whether there is further possibility of increasing the amount by the time it is fully paid, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The total value of the order as on 19th July, 85 when the contract was signed was 22.704 billion Yen which is equivalent to U.S. dollars 95.37 million or Rs. 114.55 crores. Consequent to subsequent appreciation of Yen, the

total value of the contract as now is about Rs. 139.58 crores;

(b) The supplies under the contract are being financed by Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan and as per the conditions of the Fund the contract is to be in Yen only;

(c) & (d) For the supplies of line pipes, Gas Authority of India Limited remits the money in Rupees to the Government of India through State Bank of India, New Delhi. The repayment of the Yen credit by the Government of India to the OECF is spread over a period of thirty years, including ten years' grace period; hence, the actual amount to be repaid will depend upon the exchange value of Yen over this entire period.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Hydel or Thermal Power
Plant in Morena District, Madhya
Pradesh**

4078. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the fact that rivers in Morena District have abundant and swift flow of water, Government are considering to set up hydel or thermal power generation plants there and if so, the plants proposed to be set up there and the time by which these are likely to be set up; and

(b) whether Government propose to conduct any survey of the flow of Chambal river at Randuka Village in Sabalgarh Tehsil of Morena District with a view to setting up a hydel power plant there?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) & (b) The Cham-

bal Mini Hydel Project (3×310 KW) on Chambal Canal near Sabalgarh in Morena District has been sanctioned by the Planning Commission for implementation. The estimated time period of construction of the project is about 3 years from the commencement of works. In addition, Kunnu Hydel Project (2×250 KW), located on Kunnu river, a tributary of Chambal, is under investigation.

[English]

**Demand for creation of posts for
Additional District Judges for Goa
Daman and Diu**

4079. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of judicial districts in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) the number of posts of District Judges/Additional District Judges sanctioned for the Union Territory;

(c) whether the Administration of the Union Territory has requested his Ministry for creation of posts of Additional District Judges for the Union Territory; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) to (d) For the two Judicial Districts approval for two more posts of Additional District and Sessions Judges has been given on 11.2.1986 in addition to the existing two posts of District and Sessions Judges.

**Licence to John Mayers Granite Ltd.
for Granite Processing Plant at
Sullarpet in Nellore District**

4080. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently a licence was given in favour of John Mayers Granite Ltd. for setting up of a granite processing plant at Sullarpet in Nellore district;

(b) if so, the total capacity of the plant;

(c) the other firms who are assisting the above company in extraction technology with sophisticated machines;

(d) whether there are any such companies in the country elsewhere; and

(e) if so, the locations thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. M/s. Johnmayers Granite Ltd. (Previously Shri T.T. John) were granted approval on 19.2.83 for setting up of a granite processing plant at Tehsil Sullarpet, Distt. Nellore under the 100% Export Oriented Scheme.

(b) The total approved capacity of the plant is 60,000 Sq. metres per annum.

(c) M/s. Karl Mayer K.G. of West Germany, the technical collaborator, are assisting M/s. Johnmayers Granite Ltd. for setting up the unit.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) A list of companies along with their locations is given in the Annexure.

ANNEXURE

List of Companies granted approval for the manufacture of granite slabs, tiles etc. under the 100% export oriented scheme

S. No.	Name of the company	Location
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Khammam Granite Ltd.	Khammam Andhra Pradesh

1

2

3

-
- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. | M/s. LVR & Dong in Granites Company | Taluk : Nagavir
Distt : Chittoor
Andhra Pradesh |
| 3. | M/s. Basu Granite Ltd. | Taluk : Udayagiri
Distt. Nellore
Andhra Pradesh |
| 4. | Sh. E. Vijai Kumar Rao
(M/s. Decoan Granites P. Ltd.) | Distt : Warrangal
Andhra Pradesh |
| 5. | M/s. Mysore Minerals Ltd. | Teh. & Distt. Hassan
Karnataka |
| 6. | M/s. Chamundi Granites (P) Ltd. | Taluk Anekal
Distt. Bangalore
Karnataka |
| 7. | M/s. Doongursee Machines &
Construction Pvt. Ltd. | Distt. Mysore
Karnataka |
| 8. | Shri Sudhir S. Gupta
(M/s. M.M.V. Continental Enterprises) | Distt. Bangalore
Karnataka |
| 9. | M/s. Bhumi Jal Pvt. Ltd. | Distt : Bangalore or
Mysore
Karnataka |
| 10. | M/s. Indian Furniture Works | Distt. Bangalore
Karnataka |
| 11. | M/s. Prithvi Granite Exports Pvt. Ltd. | Taluk Anekal
Distt : Bangalore
Karnataka |
| 12. | M/s. Sabri Granites P. Ltd. | Distt. Bangalore
Karnataka |
| 13. | Shri K. Subbatah Shetty | Anekal, Bangalore,
Karnataka |
| 14. | M/s. Tamin Granites | Village Manali
Taluk Saidapet
Distt : Chingleput
Tamil Nadu |
| 15. | M/s. Yak Granite Inds. P. Ltd. | Taluk : Sriperumbudhur
Distt. Chingleput
Tamil Nadu |

1	2	3
16,	Shri L.R. Shiva Prasad	Tehsil : Gummidipoondi Distt. Chingleput, Tamil Nadu
17.	M/s. Gem Granites	Village : Injampakkom Taluk Saidapet Distt. Chingleput Tamil Nadu
18.	M/s. Bright Stones Ltd.	Kandachavadi Industrial area, Near Madras, Tamil Nadu
19.	Mr. P. Ravichandran	Tehsil : Ponneri Distt : Chingleput Tamil Nadu
20.	Sh. H.M. Sudhakar Reddy	Distt : Chingleput Tamil Nadu
21.	M/s. Enterprising Enterprises	Distt. Chingleput Tamil Nadu
22.	M/s. Amman Granites	Tehsil : Harur Distt. Dharmapuri Tamil Nadu
23.	M/s. South India Monuments Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Tehsil : Denkani Taluk : Katta Distt : Dharmapuri Tamil Nadu
24.	Shri Prakash Reddy Eleti	Tehsil : Narsapur Distt : Medak Andhra Pradesh
25.	M/s. Rock Copco Ltd.	Tehsil : Mehbubabad Distt : Warrangal Andhra Pradesh
26.	Shri K. Raghava Reddy	Tehsil : Narsapur Distt : Medak Andhra Pradesh
27,	M/s. M.B. & Co. Ltd.	Tehsil : Tada Distt : Nellore Andhra Pradesh

1	2	3
28.	M/s. Kerala State Indl. Development Corporation	Distt. Kasargode Kerala
29.	M/s. Monuments India	Tehsil : Harur Distt : Dharamapuri Tamil Nadu
30.	Shri O. Prabhakar Reddy & Associates	Madi Konda Tehsil : Ghanpuri Distt : Warrangal Andhra Pradesh
31.	M/s. Raslee Granites Pvt. Ltd.	Village : Poonamalee Distt : Chingleput Tamil Nadu
32.	M/s. Amalgamated Coalfield Limited	Andhra Pradesh

Permission to Hindustan Lever to acquire a sick detergent unit

4081. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited, a multinational company to acquire M/s. Union Home Products Limited, a sick detergent unit in Manglore; and

(b) whether Hindustan Lever will thus have the largest capacity in detergent manufacture amounting to about 70 per cent of the total manufactured in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Hindustan Lever Ltd., have been allowed to take over, on lease, for a period of five years, M/s. Union Home Products, a sick and closed unit in Karnataka with a view to revive its production of detergents, which is an essential commodity and to ensure continuity of employment of workers.

(b) Out of the total capacity of 7 lakh tonnes in the country in the organised and small scale sector, share of

Hindustan Lever Ltd. including the capacities of two sick units taken over on lease) is 1.347 lakh tonnes or about 19%.

New telephone exchanges at Goregaon and Kandivalee

4082. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 664 on 30th April, 1985 regarding additional telephone exchanges at Goregaon, Malad and Kandivalee and state;

(a) whether Government have now decided to open two new telephone exchanges at Goregaon and Kandivalee with the capacity of 10000 lines each by the end of 1987 instead of in 1989-90; and

(b) if so, when the work on these exchanges is likely to be started ?

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) & (b) Two exchange units for Goregaon and Kandivalee of 6000 lines and 14,000 lines respectively have been allotted. These are likely to be commissioned in 1988-89 subject to availability of resources.

However, augmentation by 4000 lines has been planned for Malad Telephone area by remote line unit from Marol electronic exchange during 1986-87.

Central Projects in Durgapur without top managerial personnel

4083. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Problems in Durgapur Units' appearing in the 'Statesman' of 19 February, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that no one was coming forward to take over the top jobs in the Durgapur based Central projects;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the names of the Units in Durgapur without top managerial personnel; and

(e) the action Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes Sir. (b) to (d) As per available information, only the post of Chairman and Managing Director, Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation is vacant among the Central projects located at Durgapur. This post has fallen vacant on the expiry of the tenure of the former incumbent.

(e) The Public Enterprises Selection Board has already made its recommendation for the post of Chairman and Managing Director, Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation.

Bio-gas plants in Orissa

4084. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) number of bio-gas plants set up in Orissa so far and their capacity for production of energy;

(b) whether any programme has been chalked out by Government for promotion of bio-gas plants in Orissa during the next three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) (a) : In Orissa State, over 10,100 family based biogas plants have been set up from 1974-75 to 1985-86 (upto February, 1986). The capacity of plants to produce biogas varies from 1 to 25 cubic metres per day. It is, however, estimated that the plants set up so far in Orissa have the capacity of producing 12.12 million cubic metres gas per annum, taking an average capacity of 4 cubic metres per day per plant for 300 days in a year.

(b) & (c) National Project for Biogas Development (NPBD) which was started in November, 1981, is being continued during the Seventh Plan period. The project is being implemented throughout the country, including Orissa. Physical targets for setting up biogas plants are fixed on year to year basis in consultation with State Governments. The target fixed for Orissa for 1985-86 was 2500 plants, subsequently revised to 3500 plants.

Review of code of conduct for political parties

4085. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of national and regional political parties recognised by the Election Commission;

(b) whether Government consider that the existing code of conduct is inadequate keeping in view the increase in the number of small and regional political parties in recent past and accordingly propose to review the code of conduct;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to discuss these with all political parties to make them more comprehensive for national integration; and

(d) if so, action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): (a) There are seven national parties and thirty-two regional parties recognised by the Election Commission.

(b) (c) & (d) The code of conduct has been evolved by the Election Commission on the basis of a consensus reached with political parties. It is the Election Commission and not the Government which holds consultations with political parties on matters regarding the code of conduct. Government on its part is happy about the code since it has had a salutary effect on the electoral process. If changes or modifications are required to be made to the code due to developments like the growth of new parties or other factors, specific suggestions could be made to the Election Commission for its consideration.

[Translation]

Allotment of LPG Agency in Khagaria District, Bihar

4086 SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation had advertised on 29 May, 1983 inviting applications for allotment of LPG dealership in Khagaria District, Bihar;

(b) whether only two candidates appeared in the interview because most of the Scheduled Caste people could not know about this advertisement;

(c) whether dealership was allotted to such candidates who did not fulfil eligibility conditions;

(d) whether it is a fact that the former Minister of Petroleum had stopped the allotment of dealership and had ordered to issue a fresh advertisement on the complaints made by some Members of Parliament; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to issue a fresh advertisement and if not, the reasons thereof?

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

(b) Two persons applied in response to the advertisement which appeared in local English and vernacular newspapers, indicating a 30-day period for submitting applications. While both candidates were called for the prescribed interview, only one appeared.

(c) The Selection by the Oil Selection Board has been made in accordance with the prescribed guidelines.

(d) & (e) Proceedings relating to commissioning of the distributorship were stayed on the basis of complaints received from two Members of Parliament and a Member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly. No direction about re-advertisement was given. Since the selection has been found to be in order, the stay has been vacated and IOC advised to proceed with commissioning of distributorship.

Survey for Oil Exploration in Rajasthan

4087. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil India is carrying out the survey work of exploration of oil and gas on a large scale in Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Jodhpur and Ganganagar districts of West Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to drastic cut in the budget of Oil India this year, the oil-well drilling work is being delayed and the import of desert rigs from abroad has been suspended; and

(d) if so, whether the work of drilling oil wells is proposed to be carried out expeditiously by importing rigs capable of drilling upto 6000 feet?

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

(b) Oil India Limited has carried out, as on 28.2.86, 5215 line kms. seismic survey in Rajasthan. The data is being processed and interpreted in-house at OIL's Computer Centre in Jodhpur for assessing of the oil and gas prospects.

(c) and (d) The proposal of OIL for drilling in Rajasthan with imported rig has had to be modified on account of reduced plan outlays. Survey work is continuing in Rajasthan. No drilling is proposed in 1986-87. The drilling plan for 1987-88 would be known only after the outlays for the year are finalized.

[English]

Exports of Drugs and Pharmaceuticals made of imported material

4088. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the drugs and pharmaceuticals exported from India are largely re-exports of imported material; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of net loss/profit in terms of foreign exchange spent and earned, indicating the value-added benefits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Public Enterprises Centre of Continuing Education

4089. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to

close down the Public Enterprises Centre of Continuing Education;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether from certain quarters a suggestion for keeping its separate entity has been received; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) & (d) The Public Enterprises Centre for Continuing Education (PECCE) is a Society registered under the Societies Act and as per its provisions it is for the Executive Council of PECCE itself to take an appropriate view in such matters. Government have, however, decided that it will not be possible to extend any further budgetary support to the PECCE.

[English]

Progress of Float Glass Project in Banda

4090. SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the progress in the Float Glass Project at Bargarh in Banda ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : The U.P. State Mineral Development Corporation Limited who hold a letter of intent for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking for the manufacture of float glass at District Banda in the State of Uttar Pradesh have reported that they have taken the following steps towards the implementation of the letter of intent :

(i) A joint sector company 'Continental Float Glass Limited has been

registered and incorporated in April, 1985.

- (ii) The Foreign Collaboration has already been approved in this case.
- (iii) The company has applied for term loan assistance from Central financial institution.
- (iv) The company is acquiring 402 acres land at Bargarh.
- (v) They have been sanctioned 7 MW power for the project.
- (vi) The Jal Nigam have been requested to design the water supply scheme from River Yamuna.
- (vii) The Railways have approved the alignment for independent railway siding for Bargarh Railway Station.

Introduction of Optical Fibre Technology in Telecommunication Network

4091. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a comprehensive plan to introduce optical fibre technology in our communication net work;

(b) if so. the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have entered into an agreement with some foreign companies in this regard; and

(d) 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) Cables with 12-fibres have been planned for being held laid during 7th Five Year Plan covering a route length of

about 6000 Kms. in long distance network and about 850 Kms. for the local network.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Functioning of Kandla Thermal Power Station in Gujarat

4092. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased state :

(a) the reasons for which Kandla Thermal Power Station in Gujarat stops working frequently and does not generate power to its full capacity;

(b) the names of the places from which turbines and other machines have been brought for this power station and the defects found in these machines; and

(c) whether a complete inquiry has been made into the causes of non-functioning of this power station properly and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Requirement to Thermal Generation Equipment

4093. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of thermal power generation equipment for the Seventh Five Year Plan—whole plan assessment;

(b) how much of the same is going to be procured from indigenous sources;

(c) the total indigenous thermal power generation equipment manufacturing capacity—whole plan period assessment;

(d) the total hydel power generation

equipment manufacturing capacity in the country-annually;

(e) the total requirement of hydel generation equipment during the Seventh Plan; and

(f) the hydel equipment to be procured from indigenous sources for the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (f) A capacity addition of 15999 MW thermal power generation is envisaged for the 7th Plan. Out of this, 12260 MW has been ordered on BHEL. BHEL has a manufacturing capacity of 22500 MW of thermal power generation equipment for the 7th Plan period. The target of addition to hydel generation capacity has been fixed at 5541 MW for the 7th Plan. Out of this, orders for 4202 MW have been placed on BHEL. BHEL has an annual capacity for manufacture of 1345 MW of hydel power generation equipment.

Setting up of New Bodies to Finance Power Projects

4094. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently set up two new bodies in the country to finance power projects;

(b) if so, details of the proposed new bodies; and

(c) to what extent the new bodies will provide adequate help to the power projects ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) For financing power projects, the only new body recently decided by Government to be set up is Power Finance Corporation. The Corporation is expected to be incorporated in 1986-87. It will, inter-alia, provide term finance to thermal, hydel and transmission projects, schemes of renovation and modernisation, system improvements schemes, etc., and will assist in

strengthening the financial, managerial and technical capabilities of State Electricity Board.

Setting up of a unit of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited in Madhya Pradesh

4095. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up a unit of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Somaiah Committee on 'No Industry Districts' Setting up of a unit of Indian Drugs

4096. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations contained in the Report of the Somaiah Committee set up to go into the desirability or otherwise of retaining 'no-industry' districts or of going in for block or the taluk as the backward unit; and

(b) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Inter-Ministerial Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri C.G. Somaiah set up to review and revise the existing scheme for industrialisation of backward areas/'No Industry Districts,' has not submitted its report so far.

(b) Does not arise.

Effect of Introduction of Electronic Equipments on Number of Telecommunication Employees.

4097. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees working in the Tele-communications Department;

(b) how many employees are there per telephone;

(c) whether the introduction of electronic equipments will further reduce the number of employees in the department; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to project the interest of the employees who may be affected adversely as a result of said reduction ?

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 in all about 3.2 lakh employees working in the Telecommunication Department.

(b) There is 0.106 employees per telephone. In other words, there are about 9.44 telephones per employees in the Department.

(c) Yes Sir, requirement of the staff for maintenance of internal equipment of electronic exchanges is less than the staff required for internal maintenance of other exchanges. Staff required for outdoor maintenance and other purposes remains same for Electronic Exchanges.

(d) The surplus staff, if any, will be adjusted against vacancies arising out of future expansion.

Journal 'Company News And Notes' Brought out by Department of Company Affairs.

4098. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Company Affairs has been bringing out a monthly journal 'Company News and Notes;

(b) since when it has been published;

(c) whether this Journal was publishing news about Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices and other Regulations made thereunder;

(d) whether the Department has decided to discontinue its publication; and

(e) whether any other alternative is proposed for providing adequate and correct information about the details of company affairs activities ?

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

(b) October 1982.

(c) The Journal published information regarding the Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act, the Companies Act and other relevant information of interest to the corporate sector,

(d) Yes, Sir,

(e) Information in regard to Monopolies & Restrictive Trade Practices Act and the Companies Act is being published in the Annual Reports on the Working and Administration of the two legislations. Statistical information on corporate sector is also being brought out by the Department of Company Affairs in Quinquennial Directory on Joint Stock Companies and Publications on Registration & Liquidation of Joint Stock Companies.

Amendments to Companies Act

4100. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether Government propose to bring about suitable amendments to the Companies Act, 1956 and the Rules thereunder to effect speedy liquidation proceedings and early payment of amounts due to the creditors of a company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

**Telephone Service in Faridabad,
Haryana**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the telephone service in Faridabad (Haryana) is unsatisfactory and most of the time the lines remain dead;

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

(c) the steps being taken to improve this situation ?

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. Telephone service in Faridabad, (Haryana) is generally satisfactory and the telephone lines do not remain dead for most of the time. On the contrary, the telephone service is showing an improving trend. This is because of the upgradation of the exchange equipment and the external plant undertaken since October last and keeping strict watch over the performance of the telephone system there. No efforts are being spared to maintain the satisfactory level of service.

(b) However, the Department is seized of the difficulties being faced by the subscribers and is making consistent efforts to further improve the service.

(c) As per (a) above.

**Completion of Rengali Hydro-Electric
Project, Orissa**

4102. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of the Rengali Hydro-electric project under execution in Orissa;

(b) the amount spent on executing the above project as on 31st December, 1985; and

(c) the progress made in the completion of that project ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e) The Rengali Hydro-electric project is being executed in two Stages. The Stage-I of the project (2X50 MW) was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 57.92 crores. The total cost as per the revised estimate is Rs. 194.37 crores of which the total cost chargeable to power is Rs. 118.34 crores. The Ist Unit has been commissioned on 27.8.1985 and the IInd Unit has been rotated on 16.3.1986 and is expected to be commissioned in March, 1986. An amount of Rs. 108.28 crores had been spent upto October, 1985 on the power portion.

The Stages-II of the project (3X50 MW) was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 40.55 crores. The latest revised cost estimate is Rs. 40.67 crores. An amount of about Rs. 1.64 crores had been spent on this stage till March, 1985. All the main civil works essential for this Stage have been completed in Stage-I. Order for two generating units had already been placed and order for the third unit is expected to be placed shortly. The first two units of this stage are expected to be commissioned in 1989-90 and the third unit in the 8th Plan.

**Issue of Letters of Intent For Manu-
facture of PEY/PTA**

4104. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are granting letters of intent for manufacture of polyester filament yarn purified terephthalic acid only to State Development Corporations;

(b) whether the decision to block the limited funds of State Corporations in such industries is rational when private parties are prepared to set up such units without any State's assistance;

(c) the particulars of companies have applied for above two licences during last one year and out of them how many are prepared to set up the project without any assistance from financial institutions indicating names of such companies;

(d) What has been Government's decision in respect of companies mentioned in part (c) and the reasons for approving or rejecting such cases; and-

(e) the target for the manufacture of PFY/PTA during the Seventh Five Year Plan, and how much has been covered so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAI CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) & (b) No, Sir. All applications including the applications from State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. are considered on merits.

(c) & (d) Details of applications received during 1985 for manufacture of Polyester Filament Yarn and PTA rejected mainly on capacity constraint are given in the attached statement. Details of pending applications are not published until Government has taken a view thereon.

(e) The targets for production for Polyester Filament Yarn and DMT/PTA as indicated in the Seventh Plan documents are 77,800 tonnes and 1,73,000 to 1,94,000 tonnes respectively. The present rate of growth is more than that envisaged in the above target. The total capacity so far approved for polyester filament yarn is over 2,35,000 tonnes per annum and for DMT/PTA (alternative raw-materials for production of Polyester) is 3,74,000 tonnes/annum.

Statement

Polyester Filament Yarn

S.No	Name of Applicant	Location	Capacity (tonnes/Annum)
1.	M/s. Sudhir Sanghi, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	10,000
2.	Shri Brahm Dutt, New Delhi	Uttar Pradesh	10,000
3.	Shri A. L. Dhingra, Bombay	Maharashtra	5,000
4.	Shri Subhash Bhatia, New Delhi	Himachal Pradesh	6,000
5.	M/s. India Polyfibres Ltd., Calcutta	Uttar Pradesh	5,000
6.	Shri R. G. Patwari, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	10,000
7.	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay	Uttar Pradesh	20,000
8.	M/s. Jagdish Khanna & Manmohan Anand, Bombay	Gujarat	6,000
9.	M/s. Haryana Petrochemicals Ltd., New Delhi	Haryana	6,000

10.	M/s. Ganapathi Textiles Ltd., Ahmedabad	Madhya Pradesh	40,000
11.	M/s. Mukund Patel, U. S. A.	Dadranagar, Haveli	6,000
12.	M/s. Vinod Kumar Deora, Bombay	Maharashtra	1,000
13.	M/s. Shri Ram Fibres Ltd., New Delhi	Punjab	25,000
14.	M/s. Dharampal Brothers Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	Madhya Pradesh	6,000
15.	M/s. Raasi Synthetics Ltd., Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	15,000
16.	Shri Gamanlal I. Gandhi, Hyderabad	Gujarat	6,000
17.	The State Industrial and Investment Corporation of Maharashtra, Bombay	Maharashtra	6,000
18.	Shri Kishore Chandan, Dubai	Punjab	15,000
19.	M/s. J. K. Synthetics Ltd., New Delhi	Uttar Pradesh	30,000
20.	Shri Suresh Mittal, Bombay	Maharashtra	2,000
21.	M/s. Rajasthan State Industrial Dev. & Investment Corpn. Ltd.	Rajasthan	15,000
22.	M/s. Gujarat Industrial Investment Development Corporation	Gujarat	10,000
23.	Shri N. Adimoolam, U. S. A.	Pondicherry	10,000
24.	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., New Delhi	Uttar Pradesh	20,000
25.	Shri S. Bhadoria, New Delhi	Uttar Pradesh	6,000
26.	M/s. Madhu Fabrics Ltd., Ahmedabad	Gujarat	5,000
27.	M/s. Satta Prakash Arya, Bombay	Gujarat	1,500
28.	M/s. Grantex & Co. Bombay	Punjab	10,000
29.	M/s. Ester India Limited	Uttar Pradesh	15,000
30.	Shri U. M. Patel, U. K.	Gujarat	15,000
31.	Shri P. K. Agarwal, Bombay	Karnataka	15,000

32.	M/s. Khoday Distilleries Ltd., Bangalore	Karnataka	15,000
33.	Shri Subhash Bhatia, New Delhi	Himachal Pradesh	15,000
34.	Dr. Som Dutt, New Delhi	Haryana	7,500
35.	Shri Gamanlal I, Gandhi, Bombay	Gujarat	18,000
36.	M/s. Vijay Synthetics Prints Ltd., Bombay	Madhya Pradesh	15,000
37.	M/s. Venkateshwara Industries Ltd., New Delhi	Maharashtra	15,000
38.	Shri Man Mohan Anand, Bombay	Madhya Pradesh	15,000
39.	M/s. Vishal Deep Spinning Mills Ltd, Bombay	Gujarat	15,000
40.	M/s. Arthur Import & Export Co., Bombay	Maharashtra	10,000
41.	Shri Kuldeep K. Jaiswal, Singapore	Maharashtra	15,000
42.	M/s. Keshavlal Talakchand & Co., Bombay	Goa, Daman & Diu	15,000
43.	M/s. M. R. Shah Associates, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	12,000
44.	M/s. Ashok Oswal, New Delhi	Punjab	15,000
45.	Shri C. H. Krishnamoorthy Rao, Madras	Pondicherry	15,000

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1.	M/s. Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay	Uttar Pradesh	75,000
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Wage and pricing policy for public sector

4105. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a wage and pricing policy for the public sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. However, no final decision has been arrived at.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a).

Collaboration agreements between Indian and Italian Firms

4106. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSAIN ; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) the total number of industrial collaboration agreements signed between Indian and Italian firms, public and private, in 1984-85 and 1985-86, year-wise;

(b) the States where these projects have been distributed; and

(c) how many more such projects with Italian collaboration are expected in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) & (b) The Statistical information regarding Foreign Collaborations is maintained calendar year-wise. 38 and 56 proposals for foreign collaboration with Italian firms were approved by Government during the years 1984 and 1985 respectively. The details of all approved foreign collaborations showing the names of Indian and Foreign firms, item of manufacture and nature of collaboration are published on a quarterly basis by Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly news letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

(c) As approvals are in response to proposals made, no projection is possible.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Training Institutes in the field of electricity in Madhya Pradesh

4107. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of training institutes in the field of electricity set up by the Central Government and the location therefor;

(b) whether Government are considering setting up any such institute in Madhya Pradesh, keeping in view comprehensive power programme of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The following

five Training Institutes in the Power Sector were set up by the Central Government :

- (1) Thermal Power Stations Personnel Training Institute, Nagpur.
- (2) Thermal Power Stations Personnel Training Institute, Durgapur.
- (3) Thermal Power Stations Personnel Training Institute, Badarpur (New Delhi).
- (4) Thermal Power Stations Personnel Training Institute, Neyveli.
- (5) Power System Training Institute, including Hot Line Training Centre, at Bangalore.

(b) There is no proposal at present to set up a training institute of the Central Government in Madhya Pradesh in the field of electricity.

[*English*]

Deficiencies in Bio-Gas Plants

4108. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that State Governments and Khadi and Village Industries Commission have been conducting surveys since 1984 to determine the number of defective bio-gas plants;

(b) if so, the findings of the surveys so conducted; and

(c) whether any steps have been taken to remove the deficiencies detected in these surveys ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) Khadi and Village Industries Commission conducted a Census Survey of 13,216 bio-gas plants in 14 selected districts of Bihar, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. The survey revealed that about 2804 plants i.e., 21 per cent

were non-functional due to various reasons including defective construction. The Directorate of Economic and Statistics of Govt. of Maharashtra also conducted a survey of about 2504 biogas plants from October to December '85. It was found that 92.7% plants were functioning. During 1985-86, DNES has taken a package of measures which included improvement in technology, organisation of larger number of training programmes including Users Training and Masons Training Courses, repair and maintenance vans, kits, mobile maintenance vans, monitoring and evaluation, etc. DENS is also strengthening its monitoring mechanism. Govt. of India have sanctioned Rs. 7.5 lakh for setting up 3 mobile repairing units.

Mobile post offices in Bangalore city

4109. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to withdraw mobile post offices from Bangalore city; and

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. The Department has taken a decision in principle that the motorised mobile post offices functioning in different cities in the country including Bangalore will be withdrawn in a phased manner.

(b) The scheme of motorised mobile post offices in large urban centres was introduced several years ago mainly to provide the facility of late posting to connect with the Night Air Mail Service. With the introduction of faster planes in the normal schedules with large capacities for mail transportation, the NSA Scheme was discontinued in the early 70's and the basic purpose of mobile van post offices had also ceased to exist. Over the years, the number of regular post offices set up in various cities has appreciably increased and late posting facilities have also been made available to public in night post offices and in RMS offices. More

recently, under the new scheme of licensed postal agencies, postal facilities available to members of the public in different urban localities have further improved. The need for mobile services has consequently been considerably reduced.

On the other hand, the cost of maintaining and operating motorised mobile post offices has been increasing steadily with the result that in most cases the service has become uneconomical. In the light of large deficits incurred in postal services, it is imperative that wherever alternative facilities can be provided at a cheaper cost, the expensive modes of service such as the mobile van post offices operating in cities are discontinued.

In so far as Bangalore is concerned, the latest review of cost and revenue of the mobile van post office operating in that city has shown that the mobile service is incurring a loss of about Rs. 1.40 lakhs per annum.

Objectives of Bureau of Public Enterprises

4110. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the objectives behind the establishment of the Bureau of Public Enterprises;

(b) whether the Bureau has achieved these objectives or the major part thereof;

(c) the cost involved in the functioning of the Bureau;

(d) the benefits derived from these operations; and

(e) how these costs benefits are calculated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) & (b) Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) was set up by Government as a nodal agency for providing policy guidelines to Central public sector undertakings on various aspects of public enterprises management, making continuous appraisal of their performance and

generally assisting the Government in improving their performance and profits. The Bureau has been continuously endeavouring to achieve these objectives

(c) The annual expenditure on Bureau of Public Enterprises is around Rs. 1 crore. Budget provisions for the years 1984-85 to 1986-87 are as under :-

1984-85	90.88 lakh
1985-86	103.61 lakh
1986-87	103.79 lakh

(d) & (e) The achievements of Bureau of Public Enterprises cannot be quantified in terms of Cost benefit ratio as its functions are mainly advisory and catalytic.

Application for telephone connections in Alleppey Telephone Sub division, Kerala

4111. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending in Alleppey Telephone Sub-division in Kerala for new telephone connections; and

(b) the time by which telephone connections are likely to be given to all the pending applications there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA) : (a) The number of applications pending in Alleppey Telephone Sub-Division as on 13.3.86 is 487.

(b) Out of these, 300 applicants are likely to be provided telephone connections by 31.3.86 and the remaining will be provided telephones by the end of 7th Five Year Plan.

Collaboration agreements between Indian and Japanese firms

4112. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of industrial collaboration agreements signed between Indian and Japanese firms—public and private—in 1984-85 and 1985-86, year-wise;

(b) the States where these projects have been distributed; and

(c) how many more such projects with Japanese collaboration are expected in 1986-87 ?

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

(a) & (b) The statistical information regarding foreign collaborations is maintained calendar year-wise, 78 and 108 proposals for foreign collaboration with Japanese firms were approved by Government during the years 1984 and 1985 respectively. The details of all approved foreign collaborations showing the names of Indian and Foreign firms, items of manufacture and nature of collaboration are published on a quarterly basis by Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its Monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

(c) As approvals are in response to proposals made, no projection is possible.

Policy regarding production of Thermal Power Generation equipment

4113. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of Government regarding production of thermal power generation equipment in the country;

(b) whether indigenous thermal power generation equipment industry has been exposed to foreign competition lately;

(c) if so, whether that will do good to indigenous industry in the long run;

(d) if so, whether the same practice will be followed for some other industries also; and

(e) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (e) Thermal power generation equipment upto 60 MW unit rating can be manufactured in the private and public sectors. Manufacture of thermal power generation equipment above 60 MW unit rating is reserved for the public sector.

The import and export Policy for 1985-88 provides for floatation of global tender in respect of 13 selected capital goods industries, including power generation equipment. Indigenous power equipment industry has secured orders against global tenders in the face of stiff international competition.

Proposal to have ISI marking on LPG cylinders

4114. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been cases of fires resulting from leaking LPG cylinders during the last three years;

(b) if so, the year-wise figures of these cases and the details of those killed and injured;

(c) whether it is fact that a cooking gas system consists of many parts and defect in any one of these can cause gas leakage;

(d) if so, the measures already taken and proposed to be taken to ensure that there is no manufacturing defect in these appliances;

(e) whether it is also a fact that many of these parts particularly the connecting rubber tube do not carry ISI Marking; and

(f) if so, whether Government propose to make it compulsory for manufacturers of all the parts required in a gas cylinder/system to get ISI stamp ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM

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

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) to (f) Instructions exist as to the supply of only approved appliances by LPG distributors to consumers. ISI specifications exist with regard to LPG Stoves, Rubber Tubes, Cylinders, Valves and Regulators. The oil industry has a proposal to insist on the use by the consumer of only ISI approved rubber tubes while releasing LPG connections.

Statement			
Year	No. of Accidents	Deaths	Injured
1982-83	78	81	136
1983-84	153	83	167
1984-85	130	58	141

[Translation]

Workshop organised by Law Commission

4115. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Law Commission had organised a workshop in the first week of March 1986;

(b) if so, the main conclusions arrived at by the workshop; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

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

(b) The Law Commission of India organised a workshop on 1st and 2nd March, 1986, at Jaipur on the Law Commissions' working paper "Alternative Forum for resolution of Disputes at Grass-Roots Level". In general the participants agreed with the proposals put forth by the Law Commission.

(c) The conclusions arrived at the workshop will be known after the Law

Commission makes its recommendation on completion of the in-depth study of the subject matter. The Commission, is likely to organise more workshops at different places on the subject.

[English]

Completion of hydel projects in Orissa

4116. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total generation of electricity in Hydro-electric projects in Orissa during the last three years;

(b) the number of Hydel generation projects which have not been completed in time schedule in Orissa, with details thereof;

(c) whether Government have made any study as to why the projects could not be completed in time, if so, the details of each such project; and

(d) the steps Government have taken to expedite completion of such projects ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Hydel generation in Orissa during the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 (April, 1985—February 1986) was 2392 MU, 2269 MU and 2046 MU respectively.

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

(c) The various reasons for delay for each project have been identified and are indicated in the annexure attached.

(d) The need for timely commissioning of the hydro-electric projects is being constantly emphasised on State authorities. The progress of on-going hydro-electric projects is also being monitored by Central Electricity Authority. Senior Officers of CEA also visit project sites to assess the progress and help the project authorities in overcoming the constraints.

Statement

On-going Major/Medium Hydro-Electric Projects in Orissa whose commissioning is delayed

Sl. No.	Name of the Project Date of sanction	Capacity (MW)	Original Commg. Schedule Likely date of commg.	Present Status	Reasons for delay
1.	Hirakud 7th Unit 11.8.1982	1 × 37.5	1985-86 1987-88	Draft tube erection started. Concreting of U/S and D/S walls is in progress. Imported equipments have been received.	Change in designs, organisational/management problems.
2.	Upper Kolab 4.8.1975	3 × 80	1980-81 1986-87 1987-88	Dam civil works completed. Steel for gates procured, HRT has been excavated and concreting is in progress. Service bay and all civil works of	Contractual problems non-availability of adequate funds, problem in

1	2	3	4	5
			Unit-1 completed. Generator barrel has been completed.	acquisition of land, delay placing orders and award of contracts.
3. Upper Indravati 3.5.1978	4×150	1986-87 VIII Plan	Excavation and concreting of dam is in progress. Excavation of penstock in progress. Excavation of PH also in progress. Tenders for construction work of Power House are yet to be invited.	Project was posed for World Bank assistance. Placement of work orders for main civil works have been delayed due to quarries by World Bank.

Supply of L.P.G. in urban areas of Bihar

Statement

4117. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) in how many urban areas of Bihar cooking gas is being supplied;

(b) whether there is any plan for expanding these supplies; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Presently, 45 towns of Bihar have the L.P.G. Marketing facility.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The names of towns where L.P.G. distributorships are proposed to be opened in Bihar are given in the enclosed statement. These are at various stages of development.

S. No. Name of the Town

1	2
1.	Bermo
2.	Ramgarh
3.	Ranchi (3 Locations)
4.	Krishanganj
5.	Muzzafarpur
6.	Seraikela
7.	Dinapur
8.	Jamalpur
9.	Chakradharpur
10.	Khagaria
11.	Mokameh
12.	Ghatshila
13.	Sahibganj
14.	Forbesganj

1	2
15.	Jharia
16.	Lakhisarai
17.	Supaul
18.	Fatwah
19.	Bagaha
20.	Barh
21.	Jamshedpur (2 Locations)
22.	Madupur
23.	Jehnanabad
24.	Araria
25.	Dumraon
26.	Jhaja
27.	Patna (7 Locations)
28.	Bihar Shariff
29.	Samastipur
30.	Adityapur
31.	Katras
32.	Lohardaga
33.	Dhanbad
34.	Rajgir
35.	Narkatiaganj
36.	Daudanagar
37.	Bikramganj
38.	Teghra
39.	Raxaul
40.	Gumla
41.	Sultanganj
42.	Naugachhia
43.	Hilsa
44.	Garhwa
45.	Sherghati
46.	Sheikpura
47.	Chapra
48.	Gaya

1	2
49.	Katihar
50.	Purnia
51.	Madhepura
52.	Singhbhum

Conservation of lubricating oil

4118. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great need to curb colossal wastage of lubricating oils in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken for adequate conservation of the lubricating oils;

(c) the percentage of savings expected during the year 1985-86; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Though there is no colossal wastage of lubricating oils in the country, there is need to conserve lubricating oil alongwith other petroleum products.

(b) The steps taken are :

(i) Promotion of development and utilisation of long life lubricating oils.

(ii) Re-cycling of used lubricating oils.

(iii) Optimisation of drain periods in respect of bulk lube oil systems in industrial equipment.

(iv) Improvement in specifications of lubricating oils.

(c) & (d) A saving of around one to two percent is expected during 1985-86. This has been possible by increasing the drain period for engine oils by various manufacturers by use of improved higher quality lubricating oils, by re-refining and upgrading of used oils, etc.

Global tender by NTPC for satellite earth station antenna

4120. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation held details and satisfactory discussions with Electronics Corporation of India Limited for supply of a 11-Meter satellite earth station antenna recently;

(b) whether Electronics Corporation of India Limited manufactured and supplied sophisticated antenna system to various users in the country and even exported their system to USSR;

(c) whether National Thermal Power Corporation unexpectedly changed its stand and the Union Government gave its clearance for floating the global tender in this behalf; and

(d) if so, the stage at which the matter stands at present ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a), (c) & (d) The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) had issued a single tender enquiry to ECIL for supply of 11 meter earth station antenna for its Delhi Region Earth Station. As the time schedule offered by ECIL did not meet NTPC's project commissioning schedule and the price quoted far exceeded the landed price of imported equipment, NTPC held discussions with ECIL. In the 12th meeting of the Inter-Agency Single Point Interface and Action Committee convened by the Department of Electronics, it was cleared that NTPC would float global tender enquiry in which ECIL would participate with added advantages of deemed export benefits and indigenous price preference margins. The Notice Inviting Tenders for global tender enquiry have been issued on 13-3-1986 and bids are scheduled to be opened on 15th May, 1986.

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

Rate of industrial growth and steps to increase it

4121. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of industrial growth in 1985-86 is lower than the previous year;

(b) if so, the factors responsible therefor; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to resolve those problems and increase industrial production in 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) The rate of industrial growth during the period April-December, 1985 was 6.2 per cent as against 7.5 per cent recorded during the corresponding period of 1984. The rate of industrial growth during the current financial year would have been higher but for lower rate of growth in electricity & mining sectors and certain factors such as infrastructural constraints, under utilisation of capacities, shortage of power, etc.

Government have been taking a number of measures to stimulate industrial production through appropriate changes in industrial licensing and import policies as well as through monetary and fiscal measures and improvement in infrastructure.

Safety measures in Chemical, Petro-Chemical, Drugs and Pharmaceutical Plants

4122. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has suggested 'Second-to-Second' drill for safety in chemical plants in the public sector;

(b) if so, whether he had pointed out such steps while reviewing the performance

of the chemical, petro-chemical, drug and pharmaceutical and insecticide undertakings;

(c) if so, to what extent steps have been taken by the chemical plants to improve the safety; and

(d) whether the steps taken by these public sector plants have been examined by him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) & (b) While reviewing the public sector undertakings under the Administrative Control of Department of Chemicals & Petro-Chemicals on 11-1-1986, the Minister of Industry had emphasised the importance of ensuring safety in these units and the need for constant vigil in this regard.

(c) & (d) These units had already initiated steps to strengthen plant safety. Further monitoring of safety measures is periodically examined during the course of review meetings.

Oil exploration in Kerala during Sixth Plan

4123. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any exploratory work was started in Kerala during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the potential of oil found in the Kerala region ?

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.

Industries set up in backward districts during Sixth Plan

4124. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will

the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of industries set up in the backward districts during the Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the amount spent by the Union Government by way of assistance etc., State-wise; and

(c) the details of the proposals in this regard during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The State-wise break-up of the number of Letters of Intent (LOI), Industrial Licences (IL) and DGTD registrations issued for setting up industries in the backward areas during the years 1980 to 1985 (upto March) is given in the attached statement I. The details such as name of undertaking, location, item of manufacture etc., are published by the Indian Investment Centre in their "Monthly Newsletter", copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) & (c) Setting up of Industries in a district/area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Central Government supplements their efforts through various fiscal concessions and subsidies like Central Investment Subsidy, Concessional Finance, Transport Subsidy etc. for setting up Industries in backward areas.

The Central Investment Subsidy/Transport Subsidy is first disbursed by the State Governments/Financial Institutions to the industrial units and the amounts are thereafter claimed from the Central Government. A statement showing the amounts reimbursed under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme and Transport Subsidy Scheme during the VIth Five Year Plan and the 1st year of the VIIth Five Year Plan (upto 28.2.86) is also attached,

(Statement II),

Statement-I

Statement showing State-wise break up of Letters of Intent (LOI) and DGTD Registrations Issued to Backward areas for setting up of Industries during the years 1980 to 1985 (upto March, 1985)

S. No.	State/ U.T.	1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		Total					
		LOI	DGTD REGS.	LOI	DGTD REGS.	LOI	DGTD REGS.	LOI	DGTD REGS.	LOI	DGTD REGS.	LOI	DGTD REGS.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39	15	41	38	19	84	47	9	92	50	25	112	56	23	135	22	11	63
2.	Andaman & Nicobar	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	7	2	...	2	3	...	...	2	...
4.	Assam	2	1	3	3	2	15	4	1	4	3	22	11	14	8	12	3	1	2
5.	Bihar	5	2	9	4	1	11	12	...	8	18	6	20	10	6	9	2	2	5
6.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	...	...	2	...	...	1	4	...	1	3	...	6	...	1	3	1	...	2
7.	Goa, Daman & Diu	9	2	6	8	5	13	9	7	5	12	3	11	9	11	5	5	2	2
8.	Gujarat	62	27	59	50	26	89	62	25	66	64	36	56	58	30	77	29	14	25
9.	Haryana	13	2	32	17	4	78	33	44	46	46	12	127	29	11	36	12	3	13
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	9	1	7	7	3	8	8	2	11	17	10	27	9	8	41	4	3	9

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
11. Himachal Pradesh	9	1	30	13	1	61	14	5	40	20	5	71	17	5	69	11	3	15		
12. Karnataka	35	14	31	22	7	41	40	16	41	48	27	54	29	19	57	9	6	17		
13. Kerala	8	3	9	5	7	11	15	6	9	25	16	10	5	13	7	3	2	1		
14. Madhya Pradesh	30	10	76	25	11	101	52	5	121	45	19	170	71	23	161	29	9	10		
15. Maharashtra	64	22	86	34	25	112	61	21	38	75	23	42	79	37	77	24	6	22		
16. Manipur	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
17. Meghalaya	...	...	...	2	9	...	4	...	...	4	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
18. Nagaland	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	3	2	Nil	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...
19. Orissa	7	5	6	11	3	15	25	2	12	12	5	21	7	5	14	7	1	6		
20. Pondicherry	1	...	7	3	1	3	2	1	11	10	3	26	11	3	35	9	3	6		
21. Punjab	17	8	32	16	6	38	20	3	23	18	11	51	17	17	25	2	2	7		
22. Rajasthan	32	9	62	24	14	108	49	9	50	24	11	81	31	15	65	7	7	20		
23. Sikkim	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	2	2	2	—	...	...	...	...
24. Tamilnadu	20	13	37	30	10	55	29	15	43	32	35	57	49	32	63	20	12	6		
25. Tripura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Uttar Pradesh	25	5	34	26	6	74	62	5	57	95	33	158	97	35	186	30	18	4		
27. West Bengal	27	6	28	16	11	45	19	8	24	25	11	42	14	12	23	10	3	2		
28. State not indicated/ More than one State	1	1	1	3	2	1	28	1	Nil	6	...	...	6	1	...	3	...	...	...	...

Statement-II

Year-wise Statement Indicating reimbursement made under Central Investment Subsidy Scheme

(Rs. in crores rounded off)

S. No.	State/U.T.	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (upto 28.2.86)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.94	1.68	2.67	4.63	7.14	9.46
2.	Assam	0.02	0.16	0.39	0.30	1.93	3.02
3.	Bihar	0.19	...	1.00	...	0.81	...
4.	Gujarat	4.07	2.47	4.18	4.37	3.38	3.23
5.	Haryana	0.11	0.91	1.88	2.01	2.05	1.79
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.16	1.20	2.63	3.02	7.60	6.03
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.70	0.43	1.34	1.63	4.23	5.13
8.	Karnataka	2.10	1.13	2.75	5.65	3.87	6.55
9.	Kerala	2.06	0.71	0.40	0.29	4.34	1.66
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1.44	1.52	1.15	6.28	5.27	11.18
11.	Maharashtra	2.89	1.23	1.97	2.61	3.65	3.65
12.	Manipur	...	0.17	0.25	0.11	0.38	0.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Meghalaya	...	...	0.28	0.20	0.23	0.12
14.	Nagaland	...	...	...	...	1.65	0.82
15.	Orissa	...	...	2.03	1.56	2.58	1.70
16.	Punjab	0.98	2.55	1.47	1.63	3.49	2.80
17.	Rajasthan	4.02	2.04	4.17	5.10	7.98	8.59
18.	Sikkim	0.02	...	0.17	0.17	0.42	0.30
19.	Tamilnadu	5.39	2.63	3.78	7.29	9.26	9.21
20.	Tripura	...	0.02	0.06	...	0.15	...
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0.70	...	1.38	1.26	3.20	11.63
22.	West Bengal	0.70	0.47	0.59	0.47	1.22	1.37
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.13	...	0.16	0.10	0.13	0.14
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.63	...
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.10	0.15	0.25	0.13	0.33	0.27
26.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1.48	0.27	2.15	2.42	4.06	0.52
27.	Lakshadweep	...	...	...	...	...	...
28.	Mizoram	...	0.15	...	0.38	0.67	1.08
29.	Pondichery	...	...	1.45	0.30	1.38	4.03
	Total	30.23	19.96	38.59	51.93	82.03	97.18

Year-wise Statement indicating the reimbursements made under Transport Subsidy Scheme

(Rs. in Lakhs-Rounded off)

S. No.	State/U.T.	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86
1.	Assam	17.54	2.93	141.70	30.40	245.65	161.56
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0.44	...	0.98	0.83	4.87	24.83
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.23	0.99	...	1.89	...	...
4.	Manipur	—	...	...	...	0.84	...
5.	Meghalaya	...	...	...	...	19.11	13.26
6.	Tripura	...	...	1.34	2.02	...	2.70
7.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	0.15	0.37	6.37	20.57	28.02	41.59
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	...	6.37	...	...	...	2.85
9.	Uttar Pradesh	...	...	...	55.77	...	...
10.	Sikkim	...	...	...	1.06	...	14.38
Total		30.36	10.66	150.39	112.54	298.49	261.17

Setting up of power plants on management contract basis by private sector.

4125. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the reaction of Government to the suggestion of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for setting up three or four power units on management contract basis by the private sector to create a spirit of competition and ensure increased efficiency aimed to tackle power shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : No such proposal has been received from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

[Translation]

Misappropriation of rupees one lakh in Branch Post Office Bharphori

4126. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that a case of misappropriation of approximately rupees one lakh in the branch post office Bharphori under sub-post office Narhia, situated at the eastern end of Madhubani Circle was exposed and thereafter the entire amount was returned;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken so far by the postal superintendent, Madhubani against the guilty employees/officials involved in this case; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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, but the amount involved is Rs. 48,700.22 paise.

(b) and (c) The officials involved have been put off duty and the case has been reported to Police.

Functioning of Telegraph lines in Jhansi Division

4127. SHRI SWAMI PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether telegraph lines laid seven years ago in 1979 in different areas in Jhansi Division particularly in Hamirpur, Kurara, Sarila and Rath in Hamirpur district are in working order for sending telegraphic messages;

(b) if so, the reasons for sending telegraphic messages by post only from the said and other places of Bundelkhand which reach their destination later than even the ordinary dak and thus the very purpose of sending emergent Messages by telegram is not served;

(c) if not, the reasons for non-functioning of these lines and by what time the same will start functioning;

(d) the annual expenditure being incurred on officials, employees and telegraphists meant for the maintenance of this line including other miscellaneous expenditure; and

(e) the action being taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

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) to (e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the house shortly.

Telephone lines in Bihar remain out of order

4128. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that telephone lines in Patna, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saharan, Champaran, Samastipur and Madhubani areas of Bihar always remain out of order, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : No Sir; telephones in Patna, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Saharan, Champaran, Samastipur and Madhubani areas of Bihar do not remain out of order except in cases of prolonged power failure.

(b) To overcome this problem, engine alternators and highly capacity batteries are being provided in all rural exchanges in a phased manner.

Improvement in Telephone Exchange in Parwalpur, Bihar

4129. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) since when the Parwalpur Telephone Exchange in Bihar is closed;

(b) whether its working has ever been reviewed;

(c) whether it has been found satisfactory; and

(d) if not, the measures taken to bring about improvement therein ?

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) Telephone Exchange Parwalpur has not been closed.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. Functioning of this exchange is reviewed periodically by different level of officers. It was inspected by Divisional Engineer Telecom, Patna on 20.12.85. He found it working satisfactorily.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (b) and (c) above.

Opening of Petrol/Diesel outlets in Giridih District, Bihar

4130. SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that no petrol and diesel facility has been made available at Bengabad, Tisri, Birni, Sariya, Herodin (Jamua) Patna (Ganwan) of Giridih District Bihar;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make arrangements for petrol pumps for making diesel and petrol available to the farmers and transport vehicles there through Bharat Petroleum, Hindustan Petroleum or Indian Oil Corporation;

(c) if so, when such arrangements are proposed to be made; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Out of these locations, one retail outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealership is presently operating at Jamua (Herodih) in Giridih district of Bihar.

(b) to (d) Marketing Plan for setting up Retail Outlets (Petrol/Diesel) are annually prepared by the Oil Industry, on the basis of field surveys carried out to determine market potential and economic viability, taking into account prescribed volume-distance norms. The Marketing plan 1986-87, based on the above criteria, will be finalised in the next few months.

[English]

Performance of Major Public Sector Undertakings

4131. SHRI C.P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state : the performance of major public sector undertakings during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNA-CHALAM) : The accounting year 1985-86

for most of the Central Public Enterprises will close only by 31st March, 1986. The accounts have to be compiled and got audited thereafter. As such the details are not available.

Permission to Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to import coal from Australia

4132. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has requested the Union Government to permit Tamil Nadu Electricity Board to import one lakh tonnes of coal from Australia for the Thermal Power Projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) Having regard to constraints in the movement of coal for the Tuticorin Thermal Power Station, the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board have proposed import of one lakh tonnes of coal, in addition to one lakh tonnes imported earlier for this Station, in order that the power generation is not adversely affected and a buffer stock is built up. The matter is under consideration.

Production of Coal

4133. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what has been the loss of production of coal due to strikes during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86;

(b) whether the fall in production contributed to pushing the prices of coal;

(c) whether added to strikes, the coal mine areas are often subjected to law and order cases which also lead to lowering down the production and if so, the year-wise break up of such cases during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 and the loss in production effected; and

(d) what steps are proposed to ban strikes in coal mines for the next three years so that productivity could be raised and to bring about better law and order situation in the mines areas ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (c) The information pertaining to Coal India Limited is as under :

	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (upto Jan. '86)
1. Loss of production due to strikes (in million tonnes)	0.22	0.28	0.08
2. Number of law and order cases	487	370	345
3. Loss of production due to law and order cases (in million tonnes)	0.05	0.03	0.04

(b) Loss in production does contribute to higher cost of production and, therefore, also to higher prices.

(d) Illegal strikes are prohibited under the Industrial Dispute Act 1947 in the coal

industry, which has been declared 'Public Utility Service' under the Act.

Allocation TOF Alcohol to Kerala

4134. SHRI P.A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) the total allocation of alcohol to Kerala during the last three years; and

(b) the actual quantity lifted out of these allocations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The position of allocation of alcohol to Kerala and its lifting by Kerala during the last 3 alcohol years is indicated below :—

Alcohol Year (Dec.-Nov)	Allocation of Alcohol (Qty. in lakh litres)	Lifting of Alcohol (Qty. in lakh litres)
1982-83	104.00	85.49
1983-84	86.18	62.49
1984-85	107.31	32.58

Formulation of National Power Policy

4135. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to formulate a National Power Policy which is one of the primary functions of the Central Electricity Authority as envisaged in the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 and the reasons for delay in formulating such a policy ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): A national power policy with a long-term perspective has already been evolved. It has followed an evolutionary process depending upon the requirements of the economy as enumerated in the Five Year Plans. The existing policy seeks to promote : a regional approach to power development, primary reliance on indigenous resources, harnessing of hydro-electric power where possible, setting up of super-thermal power stations at pit-heads, rapid electrification of villages and energization of pump-sets, maximising the generation of power from existing plants, energy conservation, and development of renewable sources of energy wherever cost-effective-

The main thrust of the power policy is to provide electricity in the most reliable and economical manner and extend the supply to all parts of the country.

Manufacture of digital electronic telephone exchanges in Gujarat

4136. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAE-KWAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of manufacturers in Gujarat who have offered for manufacture of digital electronic telephone exchanges;

(b) whether any orders have so far been given for manufacture of digital electronics telephone exchanges to any of the manufacturers in Gujarat;

(c) how much time it will take to supply fully equipped exchanges; and

(d) the estimated cost of one digital electronics telephone exchanges ?

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 following parties have been given letter of intent for manufacture of electronic private automatic branch exchange equipment in Gujarat :

S. No.	Name of Party	Location
1.	M/s. Blue Star Ltd.	Gandhinagar, Gujarat
2.	M/s. Tata Industries Ltd.	Permissible area in Gujarat.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The cost depends upon the size and facilities available.

Identification of sick units in small scale sector

4137. SHRI JAGANNATH PAT-TNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have monitored any report identifying the sick units in the small scale sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of agencies which were associated with the job of finding out the viability or otherwise of the sick small scale industries; and

(d) the reasons for which State-level inter-institutional Committees were not associated with the job ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) & (b) Reserve Bank of India is the primary source of information relating to sickness in small scale units. The Bank collects periodically from all Scheduled Commercial banks data, in aggregate, on sick SSI units financed by them. Identification of sick units is done by the respective financing banks for purposes of extending concessions and reliefs to the industrial units identified as sick by them.

As at the end of 1984, out of 14,49,000 (provisional) borrowing units in SSI sector with total bank credit amounting to Rs. 6450 crores, 91450 units (provisional) with an outstanding amount of Rs. 880 crores have been identified by banks as sick units. Out of 91450 sick SSI units, 6251 units were considered by banks as potentially viable and 75001 units as non-viable. The banks are yet to decide about the viability of the remaining 10198 units. Even out of 6251 viable units, only 2125 units have been put under nursing programme by the financing banks.

(c) For formulating viability studies and rehabilitation programmes, the banks to the extent possible make use of the

financial and technical expertise available in the Rehabilitation Cells at their Head/Regional Offices. Wherever considered necessary, the banks seek technical assistance from Small Industries Service Institutes, Technical Consultancy Organisations set up by IDBI and private consultancy organisations on their approved list.

All scheduled commercial banks have set up, within their organisation specialised cells to tackle the various problems associated with sick industrial undertakings. One of the tasks set before these cells is to undertake a quick review of the position of the banks' existing borrowers and to identify the units which are already, sick or prone to sickness, so that increased attention could be focussed on the problems of such units and feasible corrective actions taken.

(d) State Level Inter-Institutional Committees (SLIICs) have been established with Reserve Bank as Convenor to provide a forum for exchange of information and discussion on problems faced by small and medium scale industrial units. SLIIC is not a decision making body. This forum brings different parties connected with the rehabilitation of units together so that a package of rehabilitation measures based on consensus could emerge. Primary responsibility for rehabilitation of viable sick units rests with the concerned financial institutions which take decisions on merits at the appropriate levels for rehabilitation of these units. In case the package of nursing programme requires concessions from different agencies viz. banks, term-lending institutions and State/Central Governments, these agencies are brought together at SLIIC meeting so that the required assistance in rehabilitating the viable units is provided by all the concerned agencies in an agreed manner.

Clearing of Pithead stocks at Coal India Limited

4138. SHRI K. PRADHANI
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite higher despatches due to better wagon loading since October 1985, pithead stocks at Coal India Limited are expected to be around twenty million tonnes by the end of March, 1986, contrary to an 11-12 million tonnes level envisaged by his Ministry;

(b) whether in the first two quarters of 1985, Coal India's production showed wide fluctuations; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to clear these pithead stocks by 31st March, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) The pithead stocks at the mines of Coal India Limited increased from 19.31 m.t. as on 1.10.1985 to 24.24 m.t. as on 1.3.1986 and are expected to rise further by the end of March 86, in spite of the fact that the despatches during April '85 to February '86 have been 118.02 m.t. from CIL as against 108.03 m.t. during the same period of the previous year, and despite increase in coal loading by rail from 10,185 wagons per day during April '84 February '85, to 10786 wagons per day in April 1985—February, 1986. The production in CIL during the first two quarters of 1985 was as follows :-

Quarter	Production
January to March, 1985	41.27 m.t.
April to June, 1983	27.70 m.t.

Further efforts are being made to increase loading of coal by rail. Major consumers like power stations have been asked to stock more coal at their end. The stocks at the power stations increased from 2.55 m.t. as on 1.5.1985 to 4.01 m.t. as on 12.3.1986. The sale of coal by road has also been liberalised from certain collieries having substantial stocks, to increase the off-take.

Issue of Power Bonds by NTPC

4139. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount raised by the

National Thermal Power Corporation Limited by issue of Power Bonds recently; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred by the Corporation on the issuance of these bonds ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The National Thermal Power Corporation have raised an amount of Rs. 154 crores (approximately) by issue of Power Bonds.

(b) In addition to the brokerage at 1-1½% on the allotted amount, the issue expenditure is estimated to work out to Rs. 1.25 crores.

Safety measures at oil well installations

4140. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sixth National Conference on safety in mines has recommended a review of all oil wells installations in the country and preparation of time-bound plans for rectification of their safety process within one year; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the recommendations made for safety at oil wells and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Conference made the following recommendations :—

- (i) The mine managements should examine and review all installations vis-a-vis the safe distance to be maintained and work out a time bound action plan within one year for rectification alongwith safety precautions to be taken in the interim period to minimise danger.
- (ii) All fixed internal combustion engines should be fitted with flame arrestors and air intake shut-off

valve with remote control within one year.

(iii) Contingency plan for fire should be framed on priority basis. While doing so, due note of the possible size and duration of fire that may develop should be considered in framing the plan.

(iv) A study should be undertaken to determine the cause of fire that occurred in the last five years and the remedial measures to be taken within a period of one year.

The minutes of the Conference are being circulated by Ministry of Labour to the oil companies.

Setting up of more nylon filament yarn units

4141. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of nylon filament yarn units functioning in the country and their annual production capacity;

(b) the annual requirement filament yarn in the country;

(c) whether it is a fact that nylon filament yarn is being imported to meet the demand;

(d) if so, the quantity annually imported;

(e) whether it is a fact that India is in a position to produce more nylon filament yarn; and

(f) if so, the policy of Government in regard to establishing more units in the country or to increase the production capacity of the existing units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS & PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) There are at present eight nylon filament yarn units

with a total capacity of 48,000 tonnes/annum engaged in the manufacture of nylon filament yarn.

(b) The current demand is about 40,000 to 45,000 tonnes/annum.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) About 2,000 tonnes in a year.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Additional capacity to the extent of 62,000 tonnes/annum has been approved.

Oil exploration in Saurashtra

4142. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of oil deposits found in Saurashtra region in Gujarat ;

(b) the steps being taken for its exploration;

(c) whether any foreign company has been awarded the contract;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) when the drilling is expected to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No oil deposit has so far been found in Saurashtra region in Gujarat.

(b) During the Seventh Plan period, ONGC propose to carry out 4 party years of geological survey, 10 party years of seismic survey and drill 5 exploratory wells.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) ONGC expect to start drilling at Rajkot during, 1987.

Demand for bench of High Court in Saurashtra

4143. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand for setting up a High Court bench in Saurashtra in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether a committee was appointed in this respect;

(c) whether a report has been submitted by the committee, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : Demands have been made to the Government of Gujarat by MLAs and Bar Associations, etc., for establishment of Benches of Gujarat High Court in Saurashtra and other regions. The State Government appointed a Commission consisting of Shri D. G. Palekar, a retired Judge of the Supreme Court of India, to study the demands and to advise the State Government. The Commission submitted its Report to the State Government in August, 1985. According to information available with the Central Government, the Report had not been published by the State Government till the middle of December, 1985.

No action is taken by Central Government unless a proposal for establishment of a High Court Bench has been received from the concerned State Government. No proposal has been received from the Government of Gujarat in this regard, so far.

Revamping of Haldia Refinery

4144. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to revamp Haldia Refinery to augment its

capacity for conserving energy and environment and for providing additional production facilities in certain areas;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) the capital outlay involved; and

(d) the phases in which this will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d) There is no proposal in the Seventh Plan to expand the capacity of the Haldia Refinery. However, for conservation of energy, the furnaces of Crude Distillation and Vacuum Distillation Units are being revamped at a cost of Rs. 710 lakhs. To reduce environmental pollution additional facilities are being installed in the effluent treatment plant at a cost of Rs. 119 lakhs. The furnace revamping job will be completed by the end of August, 1987 and the additional facilities in the effluent treatment plant will be installed by the end of March 1987.

Expansion of Haldia Refinery

4145. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the expansion plan of Haldia Refinery of the Indian Oil Corporation has been deferred till the Eighth Five Year Plan although the IOC authorities had wanted the expansion plan to be included in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) its impact on the financial working of the Refinery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) The expansion of Haldia refinery is not included in the Seventh Plan and no adverse impact on the financial working of the refinery is expected;

Losses incurred by singareni collieries

4146. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Singareni Collieries Company Limited is deep in red;

(b) if so, the cumulative losses incurred by it as per latest figures available with his Ministry;

(c) the reasons for such huge losses; and

(d) the step being taken to improve the working of this only coal mining Company in southern India which is jointly owned by Government and the Andhra Pradesh Government ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) Singareni Collieries Company Limited is a joint venture of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and the Central Government with equity holdings roughly in the ratio of 51 :49 respectively. The company earned profit during 1981-82. Thereafter, it has been suffering losses. The losses have been mainly due to increase in the cost of inputs, low production and productivity, high strike position, absenteeism, increase in wages due to enhancement in the rate of VDA, increments etc., interest on additional borrowings etc.

The cumulative loss of SCCL upto 31.3.1985 including the loss in Coal Chemical Complex worked out to Rs. 195.60 crores.

At the instance of the Department of Coal, a number of steps have been taken to strengthen the management of the company. A post of Director (Tech) and another post of Director(Corporate Planning and Projects) have been created and filled up.

Another post of Director (Pers.) has also been created and filled up by the company. A monitoring cell is functioning in the company under a Senior Officer to monitor the coal projects. With the help of the State Government a number of

steps have been taken to improve the industrial relations.

Department of Coal is also taking performance review of the company on the pattern of reviews being undertaken for other coal companies. Deficiencies noticed in the course of review are brought to the notice of the company for their rectification and other remedial measures to be taken to improve their performance.

Commissioning of digital electronic telephone exchanges

4147. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided about commissioning of more digital electronic exchanges in the country;

(b) if so, the details regarding the scheme and programme of Government;

(c) whether Government have covered the towns of Orissa State also in this scheme; and

(d) 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 is proposed to install the following digital electronic local/Tandem telephone lines in various parts of the country :

(i) 2 lakh digital electronic local/Tandem telephone lines of E-10B type imported from M/s, C.I.T. Alcatel of France, out of which 71,000 local and 7,000 Tandem lines have since been commissioned;

(ii) Digital Electronic local/Tandem telephone lines of E-10B type manufactured by Mankapur factory of M/s. I.T.I. These will be installed in various places in the country progressively;

- (iii) 67 imported Digital electronic telephone exchanges of small size (400 & 600 lines capacity) are also proposed to be installed in rural areas and small towns.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following digital electronic telephone exchanges are proposed to be installed in Orissa State :-

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------|
| (i) Bhubaneswar II | — | 4000 lines |
| (ii) Keonjhar | — | 600 lines |
| (iii) Koraput | — | 400 lines |
| (iv) Phulbani | — | 400 lines |
| (v) Sundergarh | — | 400 lines |
| (vi) Baripada | — | 600 lines |
| (vii) Dhenkanal | — | 600 lines |
| (viii) Chhaturpur | — | 400 lines |

Voluntary scheme for post box holders for collection of registered mail at post offices

4148. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced a voluntary scheme in the rural and semi-urban areas under which post box holders can have their registered mail collected at the post office at the time of the clearance of the post boxes; 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) A Scheme of delivery of Registered letters at all post offices having Post Box Post Bag facility has been introduced on a voluntary basis, (irrespective of whether the P.O. is in urban area or not).

(b) Post box holders who agree to the scheme will have to give authority to the postmaster of the office of delivery to hand over registered letters addressed to

them (duly invoiced in a list and sealed in a cover or a bag) to the messenger who collects unregistered mail from the Post Box or who collects the Post Bag. The addressee after taking delivery will return one copy of the list to the Post Office along with the refused articles, if any.

Earth stations and transportable stations for extension of satellite services

4149. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to fix earth stations and transportable stations, extending the satellite service to the farthest points of the country; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the plans for providing new types of services through satellite such as rural telegraph and data services etc. ?

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. The Seventh Plan envisaging establishment of about 80 additional earth stations including fixed and transportable ones will cover a number of farthest points of the country.

(b) A Pilot Project of about 50 rural telegraph stations has been proposed in the North East.

In other earth stations existing and proposed, capability exists for transmission of data on Voice grade channels in the satellite network.

Opening of post offices with telegraph and telephone facility

4150. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the gram panchayats are having post offices with telegraph and telephone facilities;

(b) if not, whether there is any plan

to provide all gram panchayats with such facilities; and

(c) by when such facilities will be provided to all gram panchayats throughout the country and particularly in Adivasi areas ?

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) No, Sir.

(c) Post Offices in rural areas are sanctioned on the basis of three criteria, namely, population, minimum expected revenue and distance from the nearest post office. A village should have a minimum population of 2000 in normal rural areas and 1000 in backward/tribal areas to be eligible for a post office. The anticipated revenue should be not less than 25% of the cost in normal rural areas and not less than 10% in backward/tribal areas. The minimum distance between the proposed post office and the nearest post office should be more than 3 kms.

In the case of villages which are also headquarters of gram panchayats, the population condition is not applied. However, in the case of such villages also the other two criteria are applicable. Therefore, only such of those gram-panchayat villages which satisfy the conditions relating to distance and minimum revenue can be considered for opening of post offices and the question of opening of post offices in all gram panchayats does not arise. However, 1,03,329 villages which are headquarters of gram panchayats have already been provided with post offices. The facility of sale of postage stamps and stationery, delivery and collection of postal articles and payment of money orders through village postmen/extra-departmental delivery agents/mail carriers are available to practically all villages where no post offices are opened. This is in addition to postal services provided in rural areas through mobile branch post offices.

In so far as provision of telegraph and telephone facilities are concerned, in view of the limited investment capacity, there is no plan to cover all the gram panchayats including adivasi areas.

Setting up of more polyester fibre manufacturing units

4151. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units which are manufacturing Polyester fibre in the country and location thereof;

(b) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to set up some more polyester fibre units;

(c) if so, the number and location thereof; and

(d) the places in Gujarat identified for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) At present one unit in each of the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu and Uttar Pradesh is engaged in the manufacture of Potyester Staple Fibre. In addition, seven units have been approved for new location, one each in Assam, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh for manufacture of Polyester Staple Fibre.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

Laying of pipeline from Cochin to Trichy

4152. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation propose to lay a pipeline between Cochin and Trichy via Coimbatore;

(b) if so, whether the proposal is to be implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the amount involved in the estimated expenditure on the projects; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Setting up task force to speed up expansion and streamline functioning of telecommunication facilities

4153. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Task Force has been set up for the North Eastern States as a special measure to speed up the expansion and streamline the functioning of Telecommunication facilities in the region;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Task Force and the date on which it was set up;

(c) whether a similar Task Force would be set up in the North Western States which also have a similar topography ;

(d) if so, the likely date of which it would be set up; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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) A Task Force for NE Region was sanctioned for speedy execution of various Telecom. switching & transmission projects, on 13.10.82 based on the recommendations of the Sarin Committee on Telecom.

(b) The Task Force headed by a GM started functioning from 29.8.83 and is primarily responsible for :-

(i) implementation of large Telecom. schemes already sanctioned by the P & T Board for VI Plan;

(ii) MAX-II, containerised exchanges and carrier & VFT installations in NE Region; and

(iii) Any other works for the effective and integrated development which are decided mutually between the GM Telecom. NE Region and GM Task Force NE Region.

(c) & (d) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(e) This is not considered necessary as the existing Project set up has been meeting the needs adequately.

Multi access radio relay system for expansion of telecommunication system in rural areas

4154. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have adopted any new technologies like the Multi Access Radio Relay System for the expansion of telecommunication service in the rural areas;

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the number of 'base stations' and Public Call Offices (long distance as well as local) which have been planned for the Seventh Five Year Plan and the number of such among them as have been provided in the first year of the plan, State-wise;

(c) what are the targets for each year of the Plan and whether there has been any delay in the actual installation of all such base stations and P.C.Os. and the reasons thereof; and

(d) the total allocation for this purpose, year wise for Seventh Five Year Plan ?

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) The main features of Multi-Access Rural Radio (MARR) system are :

- (i) Integrating Remote and wide-spread rural subscriber with the urban telephone network.
- (ii) Providing a radio link for the rural subscriber to the base station of the system.
- (iii) Sharing of common radio channels by a number of subscribers in view of the low traffic.
- (iv) This system gives accessibility to remote areas where openwire cannot be used because of terrain and other difficulties.

The long distance public call offices planned for the 7th Five Year Plan and the No. of LDPTs. during the first year

of the Plan Circle/State-wise are given in the attaced statement. No local PCOs are planned on this system.

(c) The targets for each year of the Plan are given in Annexure II. The delay has been mostly due to land acquisitions for LDP Ts as well as base stations where towers are to be erected. Works are in progress now.

(d) There is no separate allocation of funds for MARR. The expenditure will be met from the lumpsum grants given to the Circles each year. The outlay on these schemes is expected to be :-

1985-86	Rs. 150 lakhs
1986-87	Rs. 450 lakhs
1987-88	Rs. 900 lakhs
1988-89	Rs. 1200 lakhs
1989-90	Rs. 1800 lakhs
Total	Rs. 45 crores

Statement

State/Circle	Total No. of LDPTs opened	
	During 7th Plan	First Year of 7th Plan
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	100	10
2. Bihar	340	—
3. Gujarat	114	40
4. J & K	40	—
5. Karnataka	59	—
6. Kerala	146	—
7. Madhya Pradesh	165	5
8. Maharashtra	150	10
9. North-East (Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura)	187	18

	1	2	3
10. Rajasthan		636	—
11. Tamil Nadu		106	—
12. Orissa		250	—
13. North West (Punjab, Haryana, Himachal)		166	—
14. U.P.		457	3
15. West Bengal		57	—
		—	—
	Total	2973	86

Annexure-II

Year-wise target of the 7th Plan

1985-86	100
1986-87	300
1987-88	600
1988-89	800
1989-90	1200
	—
Total (Approx.)	3000
	—

Assistance to manufacturers of DMT to dispose of stock of unsold material

4155. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the indigenous manufacturers of DMT (dimethyl-terephthalate) are facing the worst crisis for want of buyers; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to save the two public sector units viz., one at Bongaigaon and the other of Indian Petrochemical Corporation Ltd. in Baroda from the impending disaster and help them to dispose of the huge stock of the unsold material ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Two out of three indigenous manufacturers of DMT

have reported poor offtake of their products.

(b) Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. do not have any marketing problem. Following steps have been taken by way of protection to the DMT Industry (including the unit of Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Limited) :—

(i) The import of DMT (as also of PTA which is an alternative raw material for polyester industry) has been shifted from OGL to Limited permissible category.

(ii) The import duty on DMT and PTA has been increased.

Licences issued for cars, jeeps, mopeds etc.

4156. SHRI SIMON TIGGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of licences issued for the manufacture of (i) cars (ii) jeeps (iii) scooters (iv) motor-cycles and (v) mopeds during the last three years;

(b) the details of the foreign collaboration involved in each case;

(c) the details of the foreign exchange involved in each case;

(d) the names of the places at which these industries will have their factories, item-wise); and

(e) the number of persons to be employed in each industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No new units have been approved for the manufacture of such vehicles, during the last three years.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Proposal to set up committee to inquire into losses of Coal India Limited

4158. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a committee to inquire as to how Coal India Ltd. suffered a loss of Rs. 78.03 crores while it was estimated earlier that it would earn a profit of Rs. 13.83 crores;

(b) if so, what is the composition of the Committee; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to submit its reports to the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) It is proposed to constitute a Sub-Committee of the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Energy for the purpose with specific terms of reference in consultation with the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Laws struck down by Supreme Court

4159. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of laws have been struck down by the Supreme Court; and

(b) if so, the number and description of laws struck down since 1950 ?

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

During the period 1950 to 1985, Parliament has passed approximately 2311 Acts excluding Constitutional amendments. Of these laws, the Supreme Court has on approximately 22 occasions invalidated a legislative provision passed by Parliament. Union of India is not primarily concerned with State legislations and, as such, has no information to furnish in that regard.

(b) Description of legal provisions struck down by the Supreme Court, on the basis of All India Reports, is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Act	Sections Struck Down	Citation
1	2	3	4
1.	Preventive Detention Act, 1959.	Ss. 1, 12 and 14 ultra vires of Art, 22(7) (a) of the Constitution.	AIR 1950 SC 27 A.K. Gopalan Vs. State of Madras,

1	2	3	4
2.	Delhi Laws Act, 1912.	In re Art. 143 of Constitution of India and Delhi Laws Act (1912) etc. Delhi Laws Act Sec. 2 & 7 are ultra vires.	AIR 1951 SC 332 Spl. Ref. No. 1 of 1951.
3.	Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Company (Emergency Provisions) Act, (28 of 1950)	Unconstitutional & void Offends Art. 31(2) of Constitution.	AIR 1954 SC 119 Dwarkanadas Srinivas Vs. The Sholapur Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd.
4.	Working Journalist (Conditions of Service & Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (45 of 1955).	S. 5(1) (a) (iii) struck down as violative of Art. 19(1) (g) of the Constitution.	AIR 1958 SC 578 (581) Express Newspapers Vs. U.O.I.
5.	Drugs & Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act (21 of 1954).	Part of S. 3 (d) invalid beyond permissible limits/ boundaries of valid delegation.	AIR 1960 SC 554 (556) Hamdars Durrakhana Vs. U.O.I.
6.	Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act, (1951).	Sec. 20 void sonstitution of India Schedule VII List 1 Entry 52, List-2 Entry 24, 25 in so far as it purports to affect gas industry.	AIR 1962 SC 1045 Cal. Gas Co. Pvt. Ltd. Vs. State of West Bengal.
7.	Metal Corpn. of India (Acquisition of Undertaking) Act (44 of 1965)	Does not provide for 'compensation' within meaning of Art. 31(2) and is therefore, void.	AIR 1967 SC 637 U.O.I. Vs. The Metal Corpn. of India Ltd.
8.	Payment of Bonus Act (1965)	Sec. 33, 34(2) invalid delegates legislative power to executive authority which is not permissible (Art. 245)	AIR 1967 SC 691 Jalan Trading Co. Vs. Mill Mazdoor Sabha.

1	2	3	4
9.	Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act (30 of 1952).	Mode of assessment laid down in Cl. (3) (b) is arbitrary. Cl. 3(b) is ultra vires Art. 31(2) of Constitution (before amendment of 1955).	AIR 1968 SC 377 U.O.I. Vs. Kamalabai Harjivandas Parekh & Ors.
10.	Income-Tax Act (1922) Income-Tax Act (1961)	Sec. 4(3) (xxi) Sec. 10(25) void being of fending of Art. 14 of Constitution.	AIR 1968 SC 658 Income-tax Officer Assam Vs. Lawrence Singh.
11.	Displaced persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act (1954).	S. 20B ultra vires Art. 14, 19(1) (f) & Art. 31(2) of Constitution.	AIR 969 SC 1126 Lachman Dass & Ors. Vs. Municipal Jalalabad.
12.	Public Employment (Requirements as to Residence) Act (1957).	S.3 in so far as it relates to Telengana ultra-vires Art. 16(3).	AIR 1970 SB 422 AVSN Rao Vs. State of A.P.
13.	Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act (22 of 1969).	Act held invalid.	AIR 1970 SC 564 R.C., Cooper Vs. U.O.I.
14.	Gold (Control) Act, 1968.	Ss. 5(2) (b) S. 27(2) (d) 27(6), 32, 46, 88 & 100 Constitutionally invalid.	AIR 1970 SC 1453 Harakh Chand Vs. U.O.I.
15.	Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Act (1962)	Whole Act invalid violates (Art. 19(i)) (c) of the Constitution.	AIR 1971 SC 966 Smt. Damyanti Naranga Vs. U.O.I.
16.	Gold (Control) Act, 1968.	S. 71 invalid not saved under Art. 19(1) (f) & (g)	AIR 1971 SC 1170 Badri Prasad etc. Vs. Collector

1

3

3

4

- | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | and Art. 19 (5) & (6) of the Constitution. | of Central Excise, Kanpur etc. |
| 17. Public Employment (Requirement) as to Residence Act (1957). | S. 2 in so far as it dealt with Telengana area is bad. | AIR 1973 SC 827 Govt. of A.P. Vs. V.V. Reddy. | |
| 18. Maintenance of Internal Security Act (1971). | S. 17-A-invalid violates Art. 22 (7) (a) of Constitution, | AIR 1973 SC 1425 Sambhu Nath Sarkar Vs. State of West Bengal. | |
| 19. Life Insurance Corpn. (Modification of settlement) Act (72 of 1976). | Act violative of Art. 31 (2) of Constitution. | AIR 1978 SC 803 M.M. Pathak Vs. U.O.I. | |
| 20. Industrial Disputes Act (14 of 1947). | Ss. 25-0 & 25-R contravene Art. 19 (1) (g) 31 (c). | AIR 1979 SC 25 Excel Wear, etc. Vs. U.O.I. etc. | |
| 21. URBAN LAND (Ceiling & Regulation) Act (33 of 1976). | Sec. 27 (1) invalid. | AIR 1981 SC 234 Maharao Saheb Sh. Bhim Singhji and Ors. Vs. U.O.I. | |
| 22. High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 (as amended in 1976). | Sch. I para. 10-words "and who has retired on or after 1st day of October, 1974".... unconstitutional and are struck down. | AIR 1984 SC 1177 U.O.I. Vs. Bidhubhushan Malik and ors. | |

Demand of pioneering biogas technology from other countries

4160. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGLAM :

DR. CHINTA MOHAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether India's pioneering bio-gas technology is in demand from other countries including China and if so, details of offers received from Government and private parties and deals made;

(b) whether India has 1.5 million

biogas plants which are functioning as against about 15 million in China;

(c) whether biogas technology for improved output and cut in costs has been developed and if so, details thereof; and

(d) whether biogas plants in India have helped reduce deforestation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) Government have been receiving requests from many countries, including China for technical information on biogas technology developed in the country. Several countries have asked India to send experts and to provide training to their personnel in India. Recently, Lesotho and Thailand have requested India for organising training courses on biogas for their technical personnel. Early in 1984 an officer was deputed to instal a biogas plant in Afghanistan on a request from that country. A feasibility study for installation of biogas plants in Liberia was carried out on a request received from United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT). Under CHOGRAM (Commonwealth Heads of Governments Regional Meeting) Programme of Co-operation, a feasibility report was prepared for installation of biogas plants in Solomon Islands. KVIC has imparted training in biogas to two nominees of the Government of Solomon Islands from 10th to 24th November, 1985. Indian specialists have also built biogas plants on request in Kenya.

(b) Over 5.5 lakh biogas plants have been set up in India since 1974-75 and evaluation survey studies conducted by independent agencies indicate that over 85 percent of the plants set up under the National Project for Biogas Development since 1981-82 are in working order on all-India basis. For China, earlier information indicated installation of about 7 million plants while current information indicate that the number of plants functioning is about 4.5 million.

(c) New, efficient and cheaper models of biogas plants have been developed in the country during the last two years. These models are: (i) Plant having digester made of angle iron frame wrapped with polythene sheet; now known as

“Ganesh” model; (ii) Plant having digester made of ferro-cement segments; (iii) Plant having gas holder made of fibre-glass re-inforced plastic, (iv) Plant having conical shape digester and spherical shape top with a provision of gas holder, known as ‘Pragati’ model and (v) Smaller capacity plant of one cubic metre gas production per day.

(d) Yes, Sir. Biogas Plants are mainly used for cooking purposes resulting in the saving of fuelwood and thereby helping in the reduction of deforestation.

Study group on various aspects of Industry

4161. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Study Group has been set up by Government to go into the various aspects of industrial sector; and

(b) if so, the findings of Study Group and whether Government are also considering its recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b) Development Councils in respect of various scheduled industries are set up under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and these Councils go into the various aspects of the relevant scheduled industries. The recommendations of the Development Councils are considered by Government for taking appropriate decisions. In addition, a Central Advisory Council for Industry has also been set up by the Government to look into the various matters concerning the Scheduled industries. The recommendations of this Council are taken into consideration while taking decisions in this regard.

Industrial Sick Units in the Country

4163. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any independent indepth studies have been conducted into the

causes of industrial sick units in the country;

(b) whether it is fact that industrial sickness is a world-wide phenomenon of capitalist economy; and

(c) whether suitable amendments are to be made in the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Bill, 1985 on the basis of discussions at the Indian Labour Conference held in New Delhi in November, 1985 ?

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

(b) : Industrial sickness is inherent in the very process of industrialisation and is not confined to capitalist economies alone.

(c) The sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 had already been enacted.

Demand for National Alcohol Authority

4165. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Alcohol-based industries Association has suggested setting up of a National Alcohol Authority; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A high powered body, namely, "Central Molasses Board" consisting of Excise Ministers of all States and Union Territories is already looking after the work relating to molasses and alcohol.

Determination of weight of Coal at the Destination

4166. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM
SHRI B. V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has agreed to the demand of the State Electricity Board to accept the weight of coal as determined by the thermal power stations at the destination;

(b) if, so, the estimated loss as a result of loss of coal during transit by rail; and

(c) whether this system would be extended to other users of coal also ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) In respect of unweighed wagons CIL has agreed to accept the weight of coal as determined at the Power stations end, till such time, the weighbridges are installed by CIL. However, this is subject to the SEBs depositing in advance the value of one month's supply of coal to them by CIL.

(b) No firm data is yet available to estimate the loss during transit by rail.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration to extend this system to other users of coal.

Recovery of Arrears by Neyveli Lignite Corporation from Tamil Nadu Electricity Board

4167. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of arrears due to the Neyveli Lignite Corporation from the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for the power supplied;

(b) whether there was dispute regarding the pricing of power;

(c) whether the dispute has been settled; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken to recover the arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) The previous agreement covering the period 1980-81 to 1983-84 between Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for supply of power expired on 31-3-1984. The power tariff and other terms and conditions applicable to the next four year period commencing from 1-4-84 were under negotiation with Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. A settlement has now been reached and an Agreement between Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and Tamil Nadu Electricity Board was signed on 24-2-1986. The following tariffs have been fixed for the four year period :

Year	Power Tariff Ps/Kw. Hr.
1984-85	36.50
1985-86	39.25
1986-87	42.50
1987-88	45.75

The above rates are inclusive of escalation in cost over the years but exclusive of all taxes, duties, cases and levies.

A sum of Rs. 31.68 crores was due from Tamil Nadu Electricity Board up to December 1985. The Board has agreed to clear the arrears in 1986-87.

Compulsory Cost Accounting for major industries

4168, SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring major industries under compulsory cost accounting coverage; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Prescribing of cost Accounting Record Rules under Section 209 (1) (d) of the Companies Act, 1956, for maintenance of cost accounting records for different industries is a continuing process. As and when rules are prescribed for a particular industry, a copy of the notification is laid on the Table of the House.

New Industrial Projects in Punjab

4169. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
Dr. T. KALPANA DEVI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present political situation in Punjab is affecting the pace of industrialisation in Punjab;

(b) whether any new projects in public sector have been recently sanctioned for Punjab, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the investment proposals in Punjab by private industrial Groups ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The position with regard to industrialisation of Punjab may be seen from the following figures :-

Year	No. of letters of Intent	No. of Industrial Licences
1983	45	69
1984	44	94
1985	57	72
1986 (Jan.)	2	6

Year	Amount re-imbursed under the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme (Rs. in Crores).
1982-83	1.47
1983-84	1.63
1984-85	3.49
1985-86 (Feb., 1986)	2.80

(b) The position with regard to new projects in Public Sector is as follows :-

	1984		1985	
	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences
Public Sector Undertakings (SIDC + State + Centre).	8	2	11	2

(c) Details relating to name of the undertaking whether private or public, location etc. of industrial proposals for which Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences have been granted are published by Indian Investment Centre in their Monthly 'News Letters' copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Variation in rate of gas supplied by ONGC

4170. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the oil and Natural Gas Commission supplies gas for electricity to Maharashtra State Electricity Board, Tata Electricity Company and Gujarat Electricity Company;

(b) if so, at what rate;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rates are different for different parties;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that the rate is highest for Tata Electricity Company and consequently the Bombay consumers have to pay more?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir; ONGC supplying gas to Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB), Tata Electric Company (TEC) and Gujarat Electricity Board (GEB);

(b) The gas which is being supplied to MSEB is billed at LSHS replacement value. The gas which is being supplied to TEC is billed at coal replacement value upto 5685 Million Kilo calories per day, beyond which it is billed at fuel replacement price. The gas which is being supplied to GEB is billed at coal replacement value;

(c) Yes, Sir.

(b) The price of gas supplied is based on the replacement cost of the fuel being substituted by gas;

(e) No, Sir.

Number of pending cases before Delhi High Court.

4171. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the establishment of Administrative Tribunal on 1 November, 1985 has reduced the number of cases pending before the Delhi High Court after the cases of Central Government servants relating to their service matters were transferred to the Administrative Tribunal; and

(b) if so, the number of cases pending before Delhi High Court at the end of January, 1986?

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

Registry of the Delhi High Court has intimated that the pendency has been reduced to the extent of 1,147 by the transfer of Civil Writ Petitions to the Central Administrative Tribunal. 1,131 cases were transferred in the month of November, 1985 and 16 cases were sent thereafter.

(b) As intimated by the Registry of the Delhi High Court 8,552 writ petitions and 60,709 other cases were pending at the end of January, 1986.

New technology in the field of telecommunications

4172. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the new technology contemplated to be introduced in the field of telecommunications with a view to take India to 21st century;

(b) whether it is likely to do away with the underground cable system which is a constant source of public nuisance in big cities; and

(c) how far our telecommunication system can be switched over to the television system ?

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

(b) No Sir. But some of the problems being faced in the existing cable media will be taken care of by the new technology.

(c) The switching over of Telecommunication system to television system is not appropriate as the telecommunication system has to provide a variety of services of which television transmission can only be a part.

Separation of Telegraphs Department from Postal Department

4173. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Telegraphs Department has been separated from the Postal Department; and

(b) whether under the new system in sub-post offices, no telegraph office is simultaneously opened as that work is now independently looked after by the Telegraphs Department ?

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

(b) No, Sir. Even in the erstwhile Posts and Telegraphs Department, Telegraph Offices were not simultaneously opened along with opening of Sub-Post Offices since the norms laid down are different in the two cases. This policy has not been changed so far.

Setting up of super thermal power station in Gujarat

4174. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat is facing power crisis since long;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision to set up a super thermal power station in Gujarat;

(c) if so, the site selected and other details; and

(d) what other measures are being taken to meet the power demand of the State during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Gujarat has been, by and large, meeting its energy requirements but there is some peaking shortage.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) During the Seventh Plan period, additional capacity of 1085 MW comprising of 125 MW Hypro and 960 MW

Thermal is proposed to be set up in Gujarat. In addition to this, the State would also get its share from the Vindhya-chal Super Thermal Power Station, the Korba Super Thermal Power Station Extn. and NTPC's proposed gas-based station to be set up at Kawas. In order to improve generation from existing Thermal Power Stations, the revamping of the Gandhinagar, Dhuvran and Ukai Thermal Stations has been initiated under the Centrally-sponsored Renovation and Modernisation programme.

Sick detergent units

4175. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of detergent units set up in the country;
- (b) the number of such detergent units in Karnataka;
- (c) whether some of the detergent units in the country have become sick; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) There are 22 units in the organised sector and about 500 units in the small scale sector for the manufacture of detergents.

(b) There are 2 units in the organised sector and over 10 units in the small scale sector in Karnataka.

(c) & (d) According to information available for organised sector, three units viz., Stephen Chemicals (Punjab), Union Home Products (Karnataka) and Haryana Detergents (Haryana) are sick/incurring losses for some time. Information about sick detergent units in the small scale sector is not separately maintained.

Environmental improvement in cement industry

4176. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government have taken steps for environmental improvement in cement industry;
- (b) if so, the number of projects implemented therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Cement industry has been included in the list of 20 high polluting industries in respect of which a letter of intent is converted into Industrial Licence only after certain specified conditions regarding environmental pollution control are fulfilled. These include confirmation from the concerned State Government regarding suitability of the site of the project, certificate from the concerned State Pollution Control Board regarding adequacy and appropriateness of the pollution control equipments installed or proposed to be installed by the concerned undertaking and a commitment by the entrepreneur both to the State Government and the Central Government regarding installation of appropriate equipments to prevent and control pollution. Import of pollution control equipments which are not indigenously available is also permitted liberally. The industry is conscious of the need for controlling dust emission coming out of cement plants and they have been setting up suitable equipments such as electrostatic precipitators (ESPs), bag filters, cyclones, etc. According to the GMA, out of 161 kilns owned by 76 cement factories, 71 kilns have already been fitted with ESPs and 28 more are under installation. Others have also plans to instal ESPs or other dust collection equipments in the near future.

Requirement of bulk drugs

4177. SHRI SRIHARI RAO :
SHRI D.N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to State;

(a) whether it is a fact that estimated bulk drug requirements for 1984-85 were worth Rs. 581.9 crores;

(b) if so, how these requirements were met whether through indigenous production or imports;

(c) whether requirements of bulk drugs will be fulfilled indigenously during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(d) whether the Indian firms have fulfilled fully the easter task of formulations; and

(e) if so, whether this task would be made easier for them by reduction in formulations from 30,000 to about 3,000 as against 300 recommended by World Health Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) These requirements were met largely by indigenous production.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The country has achieved near self sufficiency in formulation.

(e) It is difficult to generalise.

[Translation]

**Divisional Engineer Telephones Office
in Almora**

4178. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that some new small telephone exchanges have been set up in Almora and Pithoragarh districts of Uttar Pradesh during 1985-86;

(b) if so, whether work-load here justifies the setting up of a new Divisional Engineer Telephones' Office, and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to set up a new Divisional Engineer Telephones' office in Almora during 1986-87 ?

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) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

**Merger of R.M.S. Sorting Offices with
Post Offices**

4179. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to abolish the Railway Mail Service sorting offices and to merge them with the post offices;

(b) if so, the rationale of doing this; and

(c) whether his Ministry has examined the effects of this decision on mail delivery system ?

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) & (c) Does not arise.

Telephone lines in Maharashtra

4180. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICA-
TIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Telecommunications Department, Maharashtra Circle is in

need of approximately 15000 telephone lines yearly to provide all over Maharashtra looking towards the present demand;

(b) whether due to less allocation of funds they are not in a position to provide 10,000 lines a year;

(c) if so, the measures Government propose to take: and

(d) if not, the reasons 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) The rate of growth in demand is about 40,000 yearly.

(b) No, Sir. The rate of giving new connections would be on an average around 20,000 lines a year during 7th plan. During the current financial year, more than 10,000 lines have been provided upto 15.3.1986.

(c) & (d) In view of severe resource constraints, it is not possible to meet full demand during the 7th plan.

**Payment of rebate claim to Bombay
Khadi and Village Industries
Commission**

4181. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is not giving required certificates to Bombay Khadi and Village Industries Association to get relief in Income Tax;

(b) the main reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is not giving rebate claim to Bombay Khadi and Village Industries Association in time inspite of budgetary provisions; and

(d) the total amount due to be paid

on this account to Bombay Khadi and Village Industries Association, Bombay upto 31 December, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) The pending matters of the Bombay Khadi & Village Industries (KVI) Association relating to issuance of approval letters for exemption from Income tax and release of rebate claims were recently discussed in a meeting with the representatives of Association and the Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC). As agreed therein, the Commission have issued approval letters to Bombay KVI Association for exemption from income-tax upto the assessment year, 1984-85. The Association has now further requested issue of approval letters for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87 which are being processed by the Commission.

The rebate claims of the Association upto September, 1985 have already been paid to the Association. The claims for the subsequent period, i.e. October and November, 1985, which were received only on 4th March and 10th March, 1986, aggregating to about Rs. 47 lakhs are being scrutinised by KVIC.

Security staff to Post Masters

4182. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide security staff to post masters as monetary dealings are increasing day-by-day;

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons 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) There is no fresh proposal under consideration in this regard.

(b) & (c) Postmasters General have powers to provide chowkidars to safeguard the government property in post offices wherever considered necessary taking into account the local circumstances and the value of Government property kept in post offices. Police Guards are also arranged if circumstances so demand, taking into account the local situation. Police escorts are also arranged when cash is conveyed from one office to another whenever it exceeds limit specified by the department. Some important post offices have hot line telephones to the nearest police station and some have alarm systems. These arrangements are considered adequate.

**Industries set up by non-resident
Indians**

4183. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of industries set up by the Non-resident Indians in the country;

(b) the location and type of these industries;

(c) the total amount invested in each plant;

(d) whether any plant has started production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d) Since the setting up of the Special Approval Committee (NRI) in November, 1983, 320 approvals for import of capital goods, 66 foreign collaboration approvals & 132 letters of intent/letters of permission/STA Registration, have been given to the non-resident Indians upto December, 1985 for setting up industries in India. These approvals cover industries like Sponge iron, mild and alloy steel rolled products, newsprint, cement, methanol, polyether polyol, telephone instruments, EPABX, TV picture tubes, mini computers/microprocessor based systems etc. Total investments in fixed assets in the various schemes covered by these approvals is estimated at Rs. 1074.48

crores and the NRI investment in these projects is expected to be of the order of Rs. 182.67 crores. The details of the projects are published in the Monthly Newsletter brought out by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi, which is available in the Parliament library. The projects are at various stages of implementation.

**Progress of optical fibre project at
Gorakhpur**

4184. SHRI BAL RAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the progress in the establishment of optical fibre project at Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : No decision has so far been taken regarding setting up of Optical Fibre Project.

**Compilation of rules framed under
Central Acts**

4185. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his ministry proposes to publish any compilation of rules framed under the Central Acts;

(b) if so, the time by which the publication will be brought out; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Pursuant to the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committees on Subordinate Legislation, a scheme for maintaining subordinate Legislation (containing rules, notifications, orders etc.) up-to-date and making the same available expeditiously to the public, has been formulated. As subordinate legislation under an enactment

is issued by the Ministry administratively concerned with the enactment, the scheme requires the administrative Ministries to maintain folders containing up-to-date copies of all rules, orders and notifications issued by them. The Legislative Department, while preparing the revised edition of any Central Act also compiles on the basis of the material available with it a manuscript of a booklet containing all the subordinate legislation under the Act and sends the same to the administrative Ministry concerned with the Act. The administrative Ministry has to scrutinise the manuscript, finalise it in consultation with the Legislative Department and then get it published. While the Act is published by the Legislative Department, the subordinate Legislation under the Act has to be published by the administrative Ministry. Thus, while the responsibility for bringing out such booklets will be of the administrative Ministries concerned the Legislative Department would be helping the administrative Ministries in preparing, finalising and checking their manuscripts and proofs of the said booklets.

2. The above scheme is in substitution of the earlier proposal of this Ministry to bring out a revised edition of the GSRO which is in 30 Volumes and four Supplements to Volumes I to IV. The preparation and publication of these Volumes had taken more than 20 years and a revision of these Volumes would take almost the same time and the Volumes would be out of date before they are printed and placed on sale. The said scheme would enable the maintenance of subordinate legislation up-to-date and make the same available expeditiously to the public.

3. So far, under the scheme, compilations of subordinate legislation under six Acts have been published by the administrative Ministries as companion Volumes to the Acts published by the Legislative Department. Manuscripts of compilations of subordinate legislation under twenty-seven more Acts have been finalised by the Legislative Department and sent to the respective administrative Ministries for getting them published by them.

Course in legislative drafting

4186. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :

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

(a) whether his Ministry conducts any course in legislative drafting;

(b) if so, how many States have benefited by the course; and

(c) the number of officers trained under the course ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c) The Legislative Department of the Ministry of Law and Justice does not as yet have any organisation for conducting courses in legislative drafting. However, it has a programme of imparting training to officers of the State Governments and Union territories. This programme has been in operation since the beginning of this century and, upto 1985, training in drafting and related fields were given to 192 officers. Twenty States and three Union territories have so far benefited by this programme.

Translation of Civil Code in Goa

4187. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether uniform civil code (Codigo Civil Portuguese) is in force in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has any plans for translating it in English, Hindi and other recognised languages with a view to make a study of it in the light of the objective of Article 44 of Constitution of India ?

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

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. English translations of some parts of the uniform civil code are however available and steps are also being taken by the Goa, Daman and Diu Administration to translate the civil code into English.

Expansion of Telex and Telegraphy System

4188. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government are considering to give more thrust on the expansion of telex and telegraphy system in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what effective steps government propose to take to improve and modernise the present net work ?

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) to (c) During the 7th Five Year Plan it is proposed to give thrust to telex expansion so as to make it available practically on demand by the end of the plan. In regard to the telegraph services the thrust will be on modernisation of the network to improve the quality of service.

The telex capacity is proposed to be expanded by around 32,000 lines during the plan period. To improve the telex service it is proposed to install electronic telex exchanges in all metropolitan and major cities. In fact, SPC electronic exchanges have already been installed in 4 metrocities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. Besides, the direct exchange lines, transit lines are also proposed to be provided through the provision of electronic transit exchanges which will improve the transit working. Even in the smaller towns small capacity indigenous electronic exchanges will be installed to improve the present network.

The steps proposed by the Government to improve and modernise the present telegraph network include :

- (i) development & commissioning of Store and Forward Message Switching System;

(ii) Expansion of Store and Forward Telegraph systems;

(iii) Expansion of Store and Forward Gentex System;

(iv) Development & commissioning of electronic key boards;

(v) Development & commissioning of phonocom concentrators;

(vi) Replacement of existing electromechanical teleprinters by electronic teleprinters;

(vii) Provision of uninterrupted power supply systems; and

(viii) Provision of computer aids for operational and management needs.

Availability of Gas from Bombay High and Hazira

4189. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the actual quantity of natural gas available per day in the Bombay High and Hajira regions;

(b) out of this how much is being flared up and how much is being utilised; and

(c) by when it will be possible to utilise the entire available gas for productive purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) In the year 1984-85 production of associated natural gas in Bombay High was about 12.08 MMCMD; there is no production of natural gas in Hazira;

(b) Out of the above mentioned quantity, 5.19 MMCMD of gas was flared, after meeting the requirements of internal consumption and of consumers;

(c) The compression facilities in Bombay High, which were hitherto adequate, are being augmented and are expected to be commissioned by April 1986. With this, all the gas produced here will be taken onshore for consumption and there will be no flaring, except for safety reasons.

Policy on procuring L.P.G. cylinders from manufacturers

4190. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :
SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN :

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

(a) the policy of Government for procuring L.P.G. cylinders from various manufacturers;

(b) whether it is a fact that many new L.P.G. cylinder manufacturing units are lying idle and becoming sick for want of orders from oil companies;

(c) whether any memorandum was submitted by the All India LPG Cylinders Manufacturers Association in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction on Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) & (b) The present purchase arrangements of the oil marketing companies for LPG cylinders will be running out on March 31, 1986. Keeping in view the substantial excess capacity which exists for this item in the country, the oil companies will be procuring their requirements for 1986-87 from all existing manufacturers and new units who have prescribed approvals.

(c) and (d) Memoranda submitted by LPG cylinders manufacturers including the All India LPG Cylinders Manufacturers Association has been kept in view while framing the policy for 1986-87.

Public call offices on the basis of Hexagon scheme in hill and backward areas

4192. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any priority to provide a number of public call offices on the basis of 'Hexagon scheme' is proposed to be given to the hill and backward areas in view of the difficult geographical terrain and poor communication facilities;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the date by which all the hexagons would be provided public call offices and the number of hexagons demarcated for this purpose in each State/Union Territory?

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) & (b) Priority to the hilly and backward areas is being given by relaxation of population standard. In ordinary areas, population for entitlement of LDPT on loss basis is 5000; for hilly and backward areas, this is 2500.

(c) In view of the limited resources, only 9000 of the required about 27,400 hexagons, are proposed to be covered during the Seventh Plan period.

The number of hexagons to be provided with Long Distance Public Telephones in the country are given State-wise in the attached statement.

Statement

Total inhabited Hexagons/Hexagons to be provided with Telecom facility as on
31-3-85

Sl. No.	Name of Circle	Total inhabited Hexagons.	Number of Hexagons to be provided.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4991	482
2.	Bihar	4740	3586
3.	Gujarat (including Gujarat, Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Diu, Daman).	2387	1244
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	885	636
5.	Karnataka	3648	1506
6.	Kerala (including Kerala, Mahe & Minicoy, Lakshdeep, Amindive Islands).	546	10
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6103	3267
8.	Maharashtra (including Maharashtra, Goa).	4842	2878
9.	North Eastern (including Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh).	3308	2587
10.	North Western (including Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab & Chandigarh).	2023	1012
11.	Orissa	2110	1386
12.	Rajasthan	6193	4808
13.	Tamil Nadu (including Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry).	1672	82
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4055	2032
15.	West Bengal (including West Bengal, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands).	2777	1961
	Total :	50280	27477

Registration of Marriages

4193. PROF. K.V. THOMAS :

SHRI VISHNU MODI :

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

(a) whether the submission of marriage certificate is proposed to be made compulsory while giving declaration of marital status for any job in Government, private and public sector; and

(b) whether a law relating to matrimonial disputes like marriage age, registration, divorce, is proposed to be enacted in respect of all the categories of citizens irrespective of caste and creed ?

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

(b) The Family Courts Act, 1984 provides for the establishment of Family Courts, *Inter-alia*, for resolving matrimonial disputes, like a suit or proceeding between the parties to a marriage, —

- (i) for a decree of nullity of marriage or restitution of conjugal rights or judicial separation or dissolution of marriage; or
- (ii) for a declaration as to the validity of a marriage or as to the matrimonial status of any persons; or
- (iii) with respect to the property of the parties or either of them; or
- (iv) for an order or injunction in circumstances arising out of a marital relationship.

This Act will be applicable to all the categories of citizens irrespective of caste or creed.

Power production and requirement during Seventh Plan

4194. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) how much power will be needed by the end of the Seventh Plan; and

(b) how much power will be produced by the end of the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The power requirement at the end of the Seventh Plan period is estimated as about 269 billion units.

(b) The gross generation and availability at the end of the Seventh Plan are estimated at about 276 billion units and 255 billion units respectively.

Winding up proceedings of Companies**Pending after Issue of****Orders by Courts**

4195. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of companies the winding up proceedings of which are yet to be completed after the courts have issued orders for their winding up;

(b) the dates on which the various courts issued winding up orders regarding the companies mentioned in part (a) above;

(c) the number of companies the liquidation proceedings of which are pending for more than 12 years after the courts' winding up orders; and

(d) the reasons for such an inordinate delay in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Total number of such companies, under winding up, as on 31.12.85, was 1349.

(b) and (c) Details regarding dates on which various courts issued winding up orders are not readily available. The time, money and energy that will need to be spent in collection and compilation thereof are also not likely to be commensurate with the desired results.

(d) Liquidation proceedings are conducted by the Liquidators under the direction and supervision of the concerned High Court. These processes are sometimes, time-consuming entailing litigation in setting claims of creditors, realisation of assets, including those of debtors, etc.

Delicensing of Industries

4196. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of Industry be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to delicense industries provided they fulfil certain conditions laid down by Government;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal and the conditions laid down therefore; and

(c) the number and names of the districts where such liberalised industries are likely to be set up in case these places have been identified and earmarked for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) The delicensing of industries is considered in respect of industries where there is prima facie need for further capacity, keeping in view a five year perspective; industries which relate to capital goods and are on Open General Licence; and which have been notified under Section 22-A of the Monopolies Restrictive and Trade Practices Act, 1969 as of national importance, the items being of mass consumption, particularly those of interest to lower and middle income groups, the industries which have export possibilities and where the industries involve high technology or where the technology is changing very fast.

Based on the above mentioned criteria, 25 broad categories of industries and 82 bulk drugs and formulations were delicensed for Non-MRTP and FERA companies in March/June, 1985. Later in January, 1986, some more industries were delicensed in favour of MRTP/FERA

companies for locations in Centrally declared backward areas.

(c) It is for the entrepreneur to choose the locations in accordance with the policy announced by Government. However, in respect of industries delicensed for MRTP/FERA Companies, the parties are allowed to set up capacities only in centrally declared backward areas.

Scheme to augment Coal Production

4197. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether fresh instructions have been issued to the coal industry in the country to augment its output and increase efficiency;

(b) whether the scheme includes receiving of feed back from all the units by the Government in order to gauge the position periodically; and

(c) if so, the salient features of the whole plan ?

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

(b) and (c) Action plans for systematic and efficient implementation of production programmes in the coal companies have been prepared. These include fixation of quarterly coal production targets, physical and financial targets, organisational development, strategy, welfare, safety etc. Government is regularly monitoring the implementation of this Action Plan.

[*Translation*]

Vacancies of Judges in High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Madras

4198. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 88,350, 52,450 and 1,33,750 cases are pending in the High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Madras respectively and yet the posts of judges are lying vacant in these courts since 1983, 1982 and 1981 respectively; and

(b) whether observance of the procedure regarding filling of vacant posts of judges has been considered more important than the huge number of cases pending in the Courts for years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND
JUSTICE (SHRI H. K. BHARDWAJ);

(a) A statement showing the number of pending cases and the number of vacancies with dates on which they arose in the High Courts of Andhra Pradesh, and Madras is enclosed.

(b) The Government is making all possible efforts to ensure that vacancies in these High Courts are filled in as expeditiously as possible. Consultation with the authorities specified in Article 217 of the Constitution of India is mandatory before appointment of Judges can be made.

Statement

Sl. No.	High Court	Number of pending cases as reported by the Registries of High Courts	Number of vacancies as on 1.3.1986	Dates on which vacancies arise.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	88,349 (as on 30.6.1984)	8	26.11.1982 29.11.1982 1.7.1983 8.4.1984 5.7.1984 10.10.1984 8.4.1985 19.8.1985
2.	Madhya Pradesh	52,463 (as on 30.6.1985)	5	2.11.1982 15.6.1985 29.10.1985 4.11.1985 20.1.1985
3.	Madras	1,33,751 (as on 31.12.1985)	4	15.9.1983 22.10.1983 25.1.1985 1.6.1985

**Linking of Charkhidadri with
Rohtak by S.T.D.**

4199. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to link Charkhidadri with Rohtak Telephone Exchange (Haryana) through S.T.D.; and

(b) if so, when ?

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) and (b) At present there is no proposal under consideration for linking Charkhidadri with Rohtak Telephone Exchange through S.T.D.

**Pipeline between Mathura and Karnal
for Supply of Petroleum**

4200. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to lay pipelines for supply of petroleum between Mathura and Karnal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard and when the work will be completed ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Telephone Services in Shadara and
Ghaziabad, U.P.**

4201. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government aware that

telephone services to Shadara and Ghaziabad have deteriorated; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to improve the same ?

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) Ghaziabad Telephone Exchange

Ghaziabad is served by two exchanges, level '84' and '85'. There is no deterioration in the performance of '84' exchange. However an increase in the number of complaints and faults has been noticed in respect of '85' exchange which is a very old exchange of strowger type and subject to heavy traffic. It has already been planned to replace this exchange during 1987-88. Meanwhile all efforts are being made to maintain it to the optimum level.

Shadara Telephone Exchange

Shadara area is served by four exchanges level '20', '21', '24' and '86'. Slight deterioration has been observed in '24' and '21' exchanges in respect of call failure and fault complaints respectively.

(b) The Department is siezed of the difficulties being faced by the subscribers and is making consistant efforts to improve the services by taking the following steps :—

(i) special maintenance efforts are made to upgrade the system.

(ii) '85' exchange has been planned to be replaced by an electronic exchange during 1987-88.

(iii) The work for installation of an electronic exchange to replace the '24' exchange has already been taken in hand and is expected to be completed during March, 1987.

(iv) '21' exchange is also proposed to scrapped during 1987-88 when the Laxminagar electronic exchange will be expanded by another 10,000 lines.

(v) The electronic exchange, being installed in Laxmi Nagar will be linked with Delhi Network with stable PCM systems to provide reliable service.

Development in sophisticated and cost effective technology for communications

4203. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the steps being taken to develop sophisticated and cost effective technology for communications with low-maintenance and low-cost power systems appropriate for rural and remote tribal areas in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIR-DHA) : For providing communications in rural and remote areas in the country, following equipments are under development, taking into account such factors as ease of maintenance, low-cost, higher reliability, less space and low power consumption. Purchase of technology is also under consideration for some of these and action has been taken to set up number of manufacturing units.

(1) Small capacity electronic exchanges.

(2) Small capacity UHF (Ultra High Frequency) radio system for linking the telephone exchanges.

(3) Multi Access Rural Radio Systems for providing long distance public telephones in the remote and inaccessible areas.

(4) Solar power systems for rural areas. Presently cost of solar power equipment is slightly high limiting large scale introduction in the country.

Modern tool room in Orissa

4204. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in 1982 his Ministry had decided to set up a modern tool room at Bhubaneswar in Orissa as an Indo-Danish project;

(b) if so, whether Government of Orissa had committed in 1982 to provide building and other facilities for the project; and

(c) if so, when this project is likely to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) A proposal was received from Central Tool Room & Training Centre, Calcutta during 1981 to set up a Sub-Centre at Bhubaneswar. The State Government had agreed to provide the accommodation. The proposal is under examination of the Government.

Setting up of thermal power plants based on imported coal

4205. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up some thermal power plants based on imported coal;

(b) if so, the sites selected therefor;

(c) the number of such thermal power plants proposed to be set up in the first instance ; and

(d) the efforts made in this regard ?

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Petro-chemical product in Orissa

4206. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a petro-chemical complex in Orissa in 1986-87;

(b) if so, the site selected for setting up such a petro-chemical complex; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Dearth of Orders for Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited

4207. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOS-SAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Business Standard of 15 January, 1986 regarding dearth of orders for the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that resources constraint and glut of foreign offers for supply of equipment to the country are affecting the order book position of the company;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to rectify the position ?

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

(b) & (c) On the basis of orders in hand the average capacity utilisation in Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited during the Seventh Five Year Plan period for Thermal and Hydro manufacturing facilities is 48% and 31% respectively. Constraint of resources for the setting up of new power plants is the principal cause of the low order book position.

(d) Product diversification and strengthening of services and spares supply

have been taken up by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, for improving capacity utilisation.

Central Transmission Project-I Schemes

4208. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission had approved in 1984, the Rs. 354.85 crore Central Transmission Project-I Scheme as a part of the formation of National Power Grid Covering laying of power transmission lines in the southern region and linking of southern and western regions together with associated work;

(b) if so, the main works envisaged under the project; and

(c) the progress of the project so far and the expenditure incurred thereon till now ?

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

(b) The main works envisaged under the project are as follows :

Southern Region

- | | | |
|-------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| (i) | Ramagundem-Managuru | 400 KV D/C line |
| (ii) | Managuru-Vijayawada | 400 KV D/C line |
| (iii) | Vijayawada-Nellore | 400 KV S/C line |
| (iv) | Nellore-Red Hills (Madras) | 400 KV S/C line |
| (v) | Establishment of 400 KV sub-stations at Managuru (1×315 MVA), Vijaywada (1×315 MVA) and Nellore (1×315 MVA). | |
| (vi) | Line Bays for taking of lines from already approved sub-stations. | |

Inter-Regional

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (i) | Ramagundam-Chandrapur | 400 KV D/C line |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------------|

(ii) Vindhyachal-Singrauli 400 KV S/C line

(iii) 500 MW HVDC back-to-back station at Vindhyachal.

(c) The work on the HVDC back-to-back project is in progress. For the 400 KV AC lines NTPC had invited the tenders but awards have not been made so far due to change in the scope of work. An expenditure of Rs. 17.78 crores have been incurred on the Central Transmission Project-I so far.

Industrial Production

4209. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether industrial production in 1976-77 was higher by 9.6 per cent over previous year; and

(b) if so, the reason for decrease to 6.6 per cent in 1985-86 and corrective steps taken/proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The growth in industrial production in 1976-77 was 9.4 per cent over the previous year.

(b) The growth in industrial production during the first nine months of the current financial year 1985-86 (April-December) was 6.2 per cent over the corresponding period of 1984-85. The rate of growth of industrial production during the current financial year would have been higher but for lower rate of growth in electricity and mining sectors and certain factors like infrastructural constraints, under utilization of capacities, shortage of power, etc.

Opening of Petrol Bunk at Jayanagar/ J.P. Nagar in Bangalore

4210. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have directed the Indian Oil Cor-

poration to open a petrol bunk in Jayanagar Vth Block or J.P. Nagar in Bangalore City since there are no petrol bunks within a radius of 4-5 Kms. ;

(b) if so, whether it has come to the notice of Government that permission has been given by the Indian Oil Corporation for the opening of a petrol bunk on T. Mariappa Road in Jayanagar II Block where there already exist four petrol bunks within a furlong radius of Southern Circle; and

(c) whether Government propose to direct the concerned authorities to stop opening of a petrol bunk on T. Mariappa Road and instead direct them to open the same in Jayanagar Vth Block or J.P. Nagar ?

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

(b) I.B.P. Co. is developing a Retail Outlet on T. Mariappa Road in Jayanagar II Block after ascertaining the economic viability of the outlet based on the potential in the area.

(c) The question of shifting of the proposed Retail Outlet to any other location does not arise.

Introduction of Mobile Telephone Facility in Bangalore City

4211. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) which are the cities having mobile telephone facilities at present; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to introduce the Mobile Telephone Scheme in Bangalore City ?

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) Mobile Radio Telephone facility is available in the city of Delhi at present.

(b) No, Sir.

**Production and distribution of cement
to various States**

4212. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and quality of cement produced in the country during the last two years;

(b) the quantity and quality of cement distributed to various States in the country during the last two years, State-wise details thereof ;

(c) whether the supply of cement to Andhra Pradesh is far less than the quantity supplied to other States;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(e) the steps being taken to supply

full quantity of cement to Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) During the years 1984 and 1985, a total quantity of cement of about 29.16 million tonnes and 31.14 million tonnes respectively was produced in the country conforming to relevant ISI specifications.

(b) Quantity of Levy Cement conforming to ISI specifications distributed to various States during the last two years is given in the attached Statement.

(c) No, Sir. All India average of despatches to allocations for the year 1984 and 1985 was 80% and 68% respectively, as against which Andhra's average for the same period was 90% for both the years.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Statement

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

Region/State	1984		1985 (Provisional)	
	Allocation SQ including I&P	Despatches SQ including I&P	Allocation SQ including I&P	Despatches SQ including I&P
North				
1. Chandigarh	77	49	77	45
2. Delhi	328	290	313	248
3. Haryana	411	330	408	289
4. Himachal Pradesh	152	115	197	115
5. Jammu & Kashmir	365	262	387	292
6. Punjab	642	367	837	397
7. Rajasthan	428	335	507	338
8. Uttar Pradesh	1749	1432	2192	1150
East				
9. Arunachal Pradesh	59	27	38	33

	1	2	3	4	5
10. Assam		291	244	308	144
11. Bihar		963	676	1013	523
12. Manipur		65	62	74	49
13. Meghalaya		87	70	91	56
14. Mizoram		31	18	33	17
15. Nagaland		75	43	81	60
16. Orissa		484	375	497	299
17. Sikkim		59	36	63	39
18. Tripura		66	27	68	36
19. West Bengal		948	634	946	525
West					
20. Dadra, Nagar Haveli	13		10	20	11
21. Goa, Daman & Diu	108		70	112	53
22. Gujarat	1138		1003	934	872
23. Madhya Pradesh	1067		861	1223	940
24. Maharashtra	1721		1461	1598	1343
South					
25. Andaman & Nicobar	23		11	23	10
26. Andhra Pradesh	1029		926	1005	906
27. Karnataka	840		698	830	650
28. Kerala	475		449	439	317
29. Lakshadweep	5		5	5	5
30. Pondicherry	27		21	29	20
31. Tamil Nadu	878		845	968	696
Total :	14604		11752	15336	10477

SQ : State Quota I&P : Irrigation & Power.

Providing loans at concessional rates to Industries

4214. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision in respect of the industries in the country for providing loans at concessional rates of interest and manufacturing fuel efficient equipment;

(b) the State-wise break-up of such industries in the country;

(c) the number of such industries in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) the amount to be given to industries in each State; and

(e) the terms and conditions of loans to be given to the industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (e) It is not understood which particular scheme the Hon'ble Member is having in mind. However, it may be mentioned that, with a view to encouraging industrial units to manufacture or install renewable energy or energy saving systems, IDBI extends financial assistance at concessional rates of interest not exceeding 12.5%. The scheme is applicable irrespective of the State in which the units are located.

Further, under the scheme for modernisation assistance, concessional finance is available for financing modernisation scheme which include, *Inter alia*, energy saving/energy efficient systems. Rate of interest applicable under the modernisation scheme is 11.5%. Convertibility clause does not apply to assistance under modernisation scheme.

Use of coir mats instead of woollen carpets in Government Offices

4215. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware

that coir mats are very cheap substitutes for woollen carpets; and

(b) whether Government propose to give instructions to use coir mats instead of woollen carpets in all the Government offices and official buildings under the Union Government ?

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

(b) The Central Government Departments, State Governments, Public Undertakings and Corporations as also grantee-Institutions of the Government have already been requested to use Coir mats and mattings in the public buildings.

World Bank offer to finance construction of HBJ pipeline

4217. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank has offered to finance the construction of the HBJ pipeline;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether Government have decided to take this Bank assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir; this project is not included in the current year's lending programme of the World Bank;

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

Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court on Commissions and Committees

4218. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of judges of the Supreme Court who have been assigned for various enquiries under

the Commissions of Inquiry Act or for any other enquiry commissions;

(b) whether the assignment of sitting Supreme Court judges for enquiries is effecting the efficiency of the court;

(c) if so, whether such appointments have been made in consultation with the Chief Justice of India; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that the work of the court does not suffer as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) :
(a) Three sitting Judges of the Supreme Court have been assigned various enquiries under the Commissions of Inquiry Act or for any other enquiry commissions;

(b) The disposal is affected to the extent these Judges are occupied otherwise, it is, however, not possible to quantify the impact on the efficiency.

(c) The appointments of the sitting Judges of the Supreme Court are made in consultation with the Chief Justice of India; and

(d) The fixing of the Court including the benches and other administrative arrangements are the concern of Chief Justice of India and no consultation with the Central Government is necessary.

India's Technology Import Policy

4219. **SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :**
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the recent Davos Symposium in Switzerland, he spelt out and reiterated India's Technology Import policy

(b) if so, the text of his speech at the Symposium; and

(c) the views of other countries expressed at the Symposium ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) The Minister of Industry, during the course of discussions with the participants at the symposium clarified that India is willing to import high technology in various fields such as electronics, bio-technology, fertilizers, chemicals, etc. and that India is interested in assimilating technology and would like to obtain both the know-how and the know-why.

As per the feed-back available, the participants at the Symposium felt that foreign collaboration and foreign investment in India would be worthwhile propositions.

Closing of Branch Post Offices in Orissa

4220. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) how many branch post offices have been closed or are proposed to be closed down during 1985 and 1986;

(b) the reasons for closing the branch post offices which are functioning for years;

(c) the number of such post offices which have been closed or are proposed to be closed in Orissa; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for withdrawal of postal services from Balukhia Chakratirtha sub-post office at Puri, if so, the reasons 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) During the year 1984-85 and 1985-86 (up to 30th November 1985) 291 branch Post Offices were closed. As regards branch Post Offices proposed to be closed further during 1986, this would depend upon the results of reviews undertaken from time to time with regard to postal traffic, postal income and other related factors and it is not practicable to estimate the number.

(b) Out of 291 branch Post Offices, about 190 were cycle mobile post offices in urban areas of Andhra Pradesh. These were closed because having regard to the regular post offices functioning in these areas, it was not felt necessary to continue the mobile services also. Further, these mobile offices did not have adequate work/revenue to make them viable. In other cases, the closure of branch Post Offices was mainly due to defaults in non-returnable contributions committed to by interested parties or in the case of experimental Post Offices the losses being beyond the prescribed limits even after retention for the maximum period of ten years.

(c) No branch Post Offices have been closed in Orissa in 1985-86. There are also no such proposals at present.

(d) Balukhia Chakratirtha sub-Post Office at Puri has already been closed with effect from 28.2.1986 because the Post Office did not satisfy the prescribed norms of revenue/workload.

Use of new technologies by NTPC in power plants

4221. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Thermal Power Corporation will use new technologies to improve efficiency of its power plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is scope for obtaining more power from existing power houses through these technologies; and

(d) if so, steps taken to improve overall performance of these power stations ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b) The National Thermal Power Corporation have been employing new and improved technologies to achieve better results in their projects, such as :

(i) Gas based Combined Cycle Power

Plant utilising waste heat recovery boiler and steam turbine,

(ii) Variable pressure operation of both boiler and turbine units providing high efficiency, specially at part load operation of the unit.

(iii) Continuous condenser tube cleaning system which provides long term higher efficiency by maximum heat transfer for the condenser,

(iv) Use of turbine driven boiler feed pumps for less auxiliary power consumption and overall efficiency,

(v) Steel lining of circulating water ducts,

(vi) Use of counter current re-generating technique,

(vii) Use of PVC film type packing for cooling tower,

(viii) Use of High Quality and Proven Control and Instrumentation system leading to better control and monitoring of plant parameters,

(ix) Computerised Data Acquisition System for monitoring and analysing equipment parameters,

(x) Simulator training to the operating staff,

(xi) High Voltage Direct Current Transmission.

(c) and (d) A Centrally Sponsored Renovation and Modernisation Programme covering 32 Thermal Power Stations, has been initiated at a cost of Rs. 500 crores. New technologies will be adopted to the extent possible and feasible to improve the performance of these units.

Introduction of mechanical mail sorting and electronic mail

4222. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD-
SETHI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had discussions with West German Communications Minister regarding introduction of mechanical mail sorting and electronic mail;

(b) if so, with what result;

(c) whether Government propose to set up even experimentally, electronic mail;

(d) whether any expert body was set up by Government to go into depth and advise in this regard to improve postal services like other developing countries; and

(e) 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 MIR-DHA) : (a) & (b) Discussions were last held with the West German Posts and Telecommunications Minister on the 28th October, 1985, on the subject of modernisation and upgrading of services. The possibilities of co-operation between the Postal Administrations of F. R. C. and India were discussed.

(c) While there are certain experiments being contemplated in the Telecom. Research Centre, there is no firm proposal for introduction of electronic mails for the present.

(d) & (e) An In-house Committee to examine the introduction of mail processing systems in metropolitan cities of India was set up in December, 1982. Based on its recommendations, the Government decided in principle for the introduction of Integrated Mail Processing System at Bombay. For this purpose the Telecom-

munications Consultants of India Ltd., have been appointed to prepare a feasibility.cum-project Report.

Shortage of L.P.G. cylinders in Delhi

4223. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Gas cylinder shortage in Delhi" appearing in the 'Statesman' of February 22, 1986;

(b) if so, to what extent there is shortage with respect to different cooking gas companies, separately;

(c) the main reasons for such shortage; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken to overcome the shortage ?

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

(b) The backlog during February, 1986 was as under :

Name of Company	Monthly requirement	Backlog
Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	1800 MT	400 MT
Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.	7602MT	284MT

(c) The main reasons were as follows :

(i) Increased winter demand.

(ii) Reduced bottling at Shakurbasti (Delhi) plants of IOC and BPC, following erratic functioning of filling machines and weighing systems.

(iii) Law and Order situation in some Old Delhi areas.

(d) Extra supplies were arranged from Mathura, Koyali, Bombay and Allahabad. With rectificatory steps at the Shakurbasti plants, the situation has improved.

11th Industrial Relations Conference

4224. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the 11th Industrial Relations Conference of the Council of Indian Employers which commenced on February 21, 1986 at Bombay, he emphasised the need for modernisation of industry;

(b) if so, the other observations and suggestions made at the conference; and

(c) the Governments reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) In his Message for the 11th Industrial Relations Conference of the Council of Indian Employers, the Minister of Industry had emphasised the need for technology upgradation, modernisation and scientific advances in production process for increasing productivity in Indian industry.

(b) The various observations and suggestions made at the Conference have not so far been received from the Council.

(d) Does not arise.

Petro-chemical project near Hajira

4225. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Gujarat have submitted another proposal to set up a new petro-chemical project near Hajira based on Natural Gas Liquid (NGL) from Bombay High besides the Gujarat State Petrochemicals Limited set up five years ago;

(b) if so, the details of the new project including its cost and production capacity envisaged thereunder; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of pending applications are not published until after Government has taken a view thereon.

(c) Issues such as viability of the projects, suitability of product mix, assured availability of feedstock and availability of financial resources, etc. are yet to be resolved with the State Government.

Underutilization of capacity and wide spread unemployment

4226. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that due to under-utilisation of installed capacity of the Indian industry, there is widespread unemployment and shortage of goods in the country;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to curb this tendency in the management of Indian industry; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) While the level of capacity utilisation has a bearing on employment and availability of goods, it cannot be regarded as the main cause of unemployment and shortages. However, optimum utilisation of capacity continues to be a major objective of Government's Industrial Policy and several measures have been taken for raising production through better utilisation of capacity. This is being secured, inter alia, through suitable changes in industrial licensing and import policies as well as through monetary and fiscal measures and improvement in infrastructure.

Retail price of paper

4227. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite record production of paper; the retail price of paper in the market is very high;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether Government have initiated action to resolve this crisis and make paper available at cheap rates in the retail market ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c) The production of paper and paperboard in the country during 1985 is estimated at 15 lakh tonnes, as against 13.70 lakh tonnes in 1984, resulting in easy availability in the internal market. Different varieties of paper and paperboard are produced and marketed by the industry and their prices are different from grammage to grammage and from region to region. It is difficult to indicate a general trend at present in the prices for the whole country and for the entire range of paper and paperboard. However, according to information available the listed prices of most of the large mills have not undergone change in the past few months.

Proposal of U.S. oil company to Quit Cochin Refineries Ltd

4228. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. S. oil company (Philips Petroleum) has decided to quit Cochin Refineries Ltd., in which it holds 26 per cent equity;

(b) if so, whether any formal proposal to this effect has been received by Government,

(c) if so, the main reasons therefore; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Government are not aware of any such decision by the Philips Petroleum Company.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) & (d) Do not arise.

Anticipated Profit/loss of Coal India Limited

4229. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the factors responsible for the recent steep increase in the price of coal;

(b) the estimated additional revenue anticipated in the increase of price of coal during 1985-86; and

(c) the anticipated profit/loss of coal India Limited during the year 1985-86 ?

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

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

(b) Additional revenue accrual to coal India Limited on account of recent price revision is estimated to be about Rs. 103 crores for the period from 9.1.1986 to 31.3.1986.

(c) The accounts of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries for the year 1985-86 are yet to be finalised.

Waiting list for telephone connections in Andhra Pradesh

4230. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons in the waiting list for telephone connection in Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam in the State of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) the number of new connections proposed to be given in 1986 and the number of telephone connections allotted during 1986; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Ministry to increase line capacity in the above-mentioned town ?

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 persons on the waiting list for telephone connections as on 28.2.1986 is given below :

	Waiting list
1. Hyderabad	32,250
2. Vijayawada	4,581
3. Visakhapatnam	4,714

(b) The number of new lines proposed to be given in 1986 and the number of telephone connections provided during 1986 upto 16.3.86 is given below :-

	Target	Provided
1. Hyderabad	6,000	3536
2. Vijayawada	100	93
3. Visakhapatnam	2,100	Nil

(c) There are proposals to open new telephone exchanges and to expand the existing ones wherever feasible, in these

towns depending upon the availability of resources.

Development of telecommunication in Wynad District of Kerala

4231. SHRI MULALPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 438 on 19 November, 1985 regarding improvement in the telecommunication facility in Wynad District in Kerala and state;

(a) whether work on any of the schemes planned for Wynad District in Kerala has been initiated;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when Government intend to start work on development of telecommunications in Wynad District and which schemes will be first undertaken ?

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) The information is given in the attached statement.

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

Statement

(1) Equipment for 600 lines electronic exchange at Kalpetta has already been received and installation of the exchange will start shortly.

(a) 200 lines MAX-II commissioned at Pulpally on 15.3.1986.

(3) (a) SAX at Kenichira expanded from 45 to 90 lines on 17.3.1986.

(b) Vythiri SAX proposed for expansion from 45 to 90 line before 31.3.1986

(c) SAXs at Talapoya, Tariode and Pallikunnu are likely to be expanded during 1986-87.

(4) Upgradation of UHF between Kalpetta and Calicut by narrow band microwave approved and purchase order for supply of equipment has been placed.

(5) UHF system between Kalpetta and Manantoddy found to be financially non-viable. An 8-Channel system has been approved and will be installed on receipt of equipment.

Allocation for oil exploration in Sixth Plan

4232. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand for funds placed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission during the Sixth Five Year Plan for its exploratory work;

(b) the amount actually allocated; and

(c) the reasons for less allocation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Rs. 1250.93 crores.

(b) Rs. 1172 crores.

(c) The difference was marginal. However, the actual expenditure was Rs. 1299.26 crores,

Industrial licences for backward areas issued during 1985

4233. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of industrial licences issued during 1985 for setting up industries in the backward areas in the country; and

(b) the state-wise account of these licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Out of a total of 985 industrial licences issued during 1985 under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 427 licences (i.e. about 43 per cent) were for setting up of industries in centrally declared backward areas.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

Statement

Statement showing state wise break up of number of industrial licences issued for centrally declared backward areas during the year 1985

1.	Andhra Pradesh	37
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6
4.	Assam	12
5.	Bihar	3
6.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2
7.	Goa, Daman & Diu	4
8.	Gujarat	34
9.	Haryana	13
10.	Himachal Pradesh	12

11.	Jammu & Kashmir	6
12.	Karnataka	23
13.	Kerala	15
14.	Madhya Pradesh	29
15.	Maharashtra	43
16.	Manipur	—
17.	Meghalaya	—
18.	Nagaland	—
19.	Orissa	6
20.	Pondicherry	12
21.	Punjab	15
22.	Rajasthan	25
23.	Sikkim	—
24.	Tamil Nadu	68
25.	Tripura	—
26.	Uttar Pradesh	44
27.	West Bengal	15
28.	State not indicated/ more than one state.	1

Total

427

Proposal to reserve soap, toothpaste etc. for Small Scale Industries Sector

4234. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the manufacturing of soap, toothpaste and other items by multinational companies has hampered the growth of small scale industries which are engaged in the production of these items;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to reserve these items exclusively for the small scale industries sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) The number of

small scale industrial units engaged in the manufacture of toilet soap, laundry soap, soap powder, soap flakes and tooth powder have increased. Government's policy is not to permit the entry of the organised sector into production of items reserved for the small scale sector. In the case of units which were, already producing items on the date of reservation of that item for small scale sector, capacity of such organised sector units i.e. non-small scale sector, are frozen at levels of production authorised to such organised sector units as on the date of reservation. No expansion in the capacity is permitted, except when the unit undertakes to export 75% of the additional capacity.

(c) and (d) A number of mass consumption items including laundry soap, toothpaste, etc. have been reserved for exclusive manufacture in the small scale sector. Reservation/de-reservation of items for manufacture in the small scale sector is a continuing process. Govt. of India

has appointed a Reservation Committee under the IDR Act to make recommendations in respect of items which should be reserved for exclusive production in the small scale sector. Decisions are taken on the basis of recommendations by this Committee.

Appointment of counsels by Government

4235. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the complaints regarding the calibre of counsels in the courts appointed by the Union Government to plead on their behalf;

(b) the mode of selection adopted in this regard; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve the quality of the existing counsels and at the entry point to ensure that competent persons are recruited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) The performance of the Government Counsel has been generally found to be satisfactory. If the performance of the Counsel is not found upto the mark, he is changed.

(b) & (c) The Central Government appoints the Counsel on the basis of their qualifications, experience, standing at the Bar and competence and after ascertaining the views of concerned Departments and other knowledgeable sources. Their performance is constantly watched by the officers concerned with the litigation matters.

Introduction of Magneto Hydro Dynamic generator technology in thermal Power plants

4236. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the field trial of Magneto Hydro Dynamic generator which runs on coal instead of gas for directly converting thermal energy into electricity without the

help of traditional large turbines, generators and boilers has come out successfully;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to introduce this new technique for power generation on commercial basis as it is estimated that this new technique can raise the efficiency of thermal power plants by 50-60 per cent with a simultaneous reduction in fuel consumption;

(c) whether the new Magneto Hydro Dynamic generator technology can be introduced in the existing thermal power plants and if so, at what cost; and

(d) whether the economies of such a change over have been studied and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) & (b) An experimental Magneto Hydro Dynamic (MHD) plant of 5 MW (Thermal) input capacity has been set up at Tiruchirapalli under a programme sponsored by the Department of Non-Conventional Sources of Energy. This plant is based on coal gas generated from coke. MHD power was generated successfully in the experimental plant under trial conditions. Further experiments are in progress at this plant in order to generate scientific, technical and operational data. Thereafter the possibility of setting up commercial scale plants in India could be examined.

(c) & (d) Retrofitting magneto hydro dynamic generators in existing power plants, while possible in principle, requires further studies and development of technology to determine the techno-economic feasibility.

Production of bulk drugs from basic stages

4237. SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that imports of drugs intermediates and penultimates have affected the production of bulk drugs from basic stages;

(b) if so, the names of bulk drugs which are licensed to produce from basic stages in the country for which imports of

drug intermediates and penultimates are allowed under Open General Licence; and

(c) the steps taken to safeguard the interest of basic producers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) It is difficult to generalise.

(b) & (c) Wherever basic stage production is sufficiently established for a bulk drugs, the duty structure and the Import Policy are generally so adjusted that production from intermediate and penultimate is not viable.

Winding up three divisions of Bureau of Public Enterprises

4238. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to wind up three divisions of the Bureau of Public Enterprises;

(b) if so, the rationale for such a decision;

(c) the number of employees likely to be laid off; and

(d) whether these employees would be provided with alternative jobs ?

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

(b) Government has decided that Bureau of Public Enterprises should only have a Policy Planning group for performing its basic role in laying down guidelines in the field of Personnel Policy and Training, Wage Policy, performance indicator, work norms, etc.

(c) & (d) Services of the staff rendered surplus in Bureau of Public Enterprises pursuant to the re-organisation have been/ are being placed at the disposal of the Central (Surplus Staff) Cell of the Department of Personnel & Training and the Surplus Cell of Directorate General of Employment and Training for re-deployment according to the extent rules.

Completion of power project under execution in States

4239. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the name and number of power projects under execution in different States expected to be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan;

(b) the total MW of power expected to be generated from each power project on completion; and

(c) the progress made so far in the completion of each of these power projects ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c) The details of thermal and hydro power projects included in the commissioning targets for the Seventh Plan period and their anticipated commissioning schedules, are indicated in attached statements I and II respectively.

**Statement-I
On-going Thermal Power Projects expected to be commissioned during the Seventh Plan**

(Excluding Diesel sets)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Expected date of commissioning
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
NORTHERN REGION			
1.	Haryana Panipat St. II (Units 3 & 4)	2 × 210	Unit-3 Unit-4 Synchronised 86-87

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Panipat St. III (Unit-5)	1 × 210	Unit-5	87-88
	II. Punjab			
1.	Ropar St. II (Unit-3 & 4)	2 × 210	Unit-3 Unit-4	87-88 88-89
	III. Rajasthan			
1.	Kota St. II (Unit-3)	1 × 210	Unit-3	88-89
2.	Ramgarh Gas Turbine	1 × 3		*
	IV. Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Anpara 'A' (Unit-1, 2 & 3)	3 × 210	Unit-1 Unit-2 Unit-3	3/86 86-87 87-88
2.	Tanda (Unit-1, 2, 3 & 4)	4 × 110	Unit-1 & 2 Unit-3 & 4	87-88 88-89
3.	Unchahar (Unit-1 & 2)	2 × 210	Unit-1 Unit-2	87-88 88-89
	V. N.T.P.C.			
1.	Singrauli STPP St. I Phase-II (Unit-6 & 7)	2 × 500	Unit-6 Unit-7	86-87 87-88
2.	Rihand STPP St. I (Unit-1 & 2)	2 × 500	Unit-1 Unit-2	87-88 88-89
	WESTERN REGION			
	I. Gujarat			
1.	Wanakbori Extn. (Unit-4, 5 & 6)	3 × 210	Unit-4 Unit-5 Unit-6	Synchronised 86-87 87-88
2.	Sikka Replacement	1 × 120		87-88
3.	Gandhinagar Extn, (Unit-3)	1 × 210		88-89
	II. Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Korba West Extn. (Unit-4)	1 × 210		Synchronised
2.	Sanjay Gandhi (Birsinghpur) (Unit-1)	1 × 210	Unit-1	89-90

1	2	3	4	5
III. Maharashtra				
1.	Uran Gas Turbine (Unit-5, 6, 7 & 8)	4×108		All units Synchronised
2.	Chandrapur Extn. (Unit- 3 & 4)	2×210		Both units synchronised
3.	Parli St. IV (Unit-5)	1×210		87-88
4.	Kaperkheda Extn. (Unit-1 & 2)	2×210	Unit-1 Unit-2	88-89 89-90
IV. N.T.P.C.				
1.	Korba STPS St. I (Unit-4)	1×500	Unit-4	87-88
2.	Korba STPS St. II (Unit-5 & 6)	2×500	Unit-5 Unit-6	88-89 89-90
3.	Vindhyachal STPS (Unit-1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6)	6×210	Unit-1 & 2 Unit-3 & 4 Unit-5 & 6	87-88 88-89 89-90
SOUTHERN REGION				
I, Andhra Pradesh				
1.	Vijayawada Extn. (Unit-3)	1×210	Unit-3	88-89
II. Tamil Nadu				
1.	Mettur St. I (Unit-1 & 2)	2×210	Unit-1 Unit-2	86-87 87-88
2.	Mettur St. II (Unit-3)	1×210	Unit-3	88-89
3.	Tuticorin Extn. (Unit-4)	1×210	Unit-4	*
III. Karnataka				
1.	Raichur (Unit-2)	1×210		Unit synchronised
IV. N.L.C.				
1.	Neyveli 2nd Mine Cut St. I (Unit-3, 2 & 1)	3×210	Unit-3 Unit-2 Unit-1	3/86 86-87 87-88
2.	Neyveli 2nd Mine Cut St. II (Unit-4)	1×210	Unit-4	*

1	2	3	4	5
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V. N.T.P.C.

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------------------------|---------|--------|-------|
| 1. | Ramagundam STPS St. I
(Unit-4) | 1 × 500 | Unit-4 | 88-89 |
| 2. | Ramagundam STPS St. II
(Unit-5) | 1 × 500 | Unit-5 | 89-90 |

EASTERN REGION**I. Bihar**

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| 1. | Patratu (Unit-10) | 1 × 110 | | Unit
synchronised |
| 2. | Muzaffarpur (Unit-2) | 1 × 110 | | Unit
synchronised |
| 3. | Tenughat | 1 × 210 | Unit-1 | 89-90 |

II. D.V.C.

- | | | | | |
|----|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1. | Bokaro 'B' (Unit-1) | 1 × 210 | | 3/86 |
| 2. | Bokaro 'B' Extn.
(Unit-2 & 3) | 2 × 210 | Unit-2
Unit-3 | 87-88
88-89 |
| 3. | Gas Turbine (Unit-1, 2 & 3) | 3 × 30 | Unit-1 & 2
Unit-3 | 86-87
87-88 |

III. West Bengal

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | D.P.L. Extn. (Unit-6) | 1 × 110 | | Unit
synchronised |
| 2. | Kolaghat St. I
(Unit-2 & 1) | 2 × 210 | Unit-2
Unit-1 | Commissioned
87-88 |
| 3. | Kolaghat Extn.
(Unit-4) | 1 × 210 | Unit-4 | 88-89 |

IV. N.T.P.C.

- | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. | Farakka STPS St. I
(Unit-1, 2 & 3) | 3 × 210 | Unit-1
Unit-2 & 3 | Synchronised
86-87 |
|----|---------------------------------------|---------|----------------------|-----------------------|

NORTH-EASTERN REGION**I. Assam**

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. | Bongaigaon St. II (Unit-4) | 1 × 60 | Unit-4 | 3-4/86 |
| 2. | Lakwa Gas Turbine
(Unit-4) | 1 × 15 | Unit-4 | 86-87 |

1	2	3	4
3.	Chandrapur Extn.	1 × 30	87-88
4.	Lakwa Gas Turbine (Unit-5, 6, 7 & 8)	4 × 15	
II. Tippura			
1.	Baramura Gas Turbine (Unit-1 & 2)	2 × 5	3/86
2.	New Gas Scheme (Unit-3 & 4)	2 × 5**	

* As order for main plant and equipment is yet to be placed, commissioning schedule cannot be anticipated.

**Scheme yet to be sanctioned.

Statement-II

On-Going Major/Medium Hydro power projects expected to be commissioned during Seventh Plan

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	Expected date of commissioning of first unit/last unit
1	2	3	4
NORTHERN REGION			
Jammu & Kashmir			
1.	Upper Sindh	2 × 35	1988-89 1989-90
Haryana			
1.	Western Yamuna Canal	3 × 2 × 8	1985-86 1987-88
Himachal Pradesh			
1.	Sanjay (Bhaba)	3 × 40	1987-88 1988-89
2.	Andhra	3 × 5.65	1986-87
Rajasthan			
1.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar PH-I	2 × 25	Commissioned
2.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar PH-II	2 × 45	1989-90

1	2	3	4
Punjab			
1.	Anandpur Sahib	4X33.5	Commissioned
2.	Mukerian	3X15+	1987-88
		2X3X19.5	1988-89
3.	UBDC St-II	3X15	1988-89
Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Maneri Bhali St-II	4X76	1989-90
Central			
1.	Salal	3X115	1986-87
2.	Chamera	1X180	Unit-I 1989-90
WESTERN REGION			
Gujarat			
1.	Kadana PSS	2X60	1987-88
Madhya Pradesh			
1.	Bargi	2X45	1987-88
2.	Bansagar Tons PH-I	2X105	1988-89
			1989-90
3.	Hasdeo Bango	3X40	1989-90
Maharashtra			
1.	Tillari	1X60	1985-86
2.	Bhira Tail Race	2X40	1986-87
			1987-88
3.	Bhandardara	1X10	Unit-1 Rotated
4.	Khadakwasla	1X8+1X8	1989-90
5.	Pawana	1X'0	1987-88
6.	Bhatsa	1X15	1989-90
7.	Ujjaini PSS	1X12	1989-90
Common (M.P./Maharashtra)			
1.	Pench	2X80	Unit-1 Rolled Unit-2 1986-87

1

2

3

4

SOUTHERN REGION**Andhra Pradesh**

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------------|-------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1. | Nagarjunasagar PSS St. II | 1X100 | Commissioned |
| 2. | Srisailem St-II | 3X110 | First Unit Rolled
Unit 2 & 3 1986-87 |
| 3. | A.P. Power House At Balimela | 2X30 | 1987-88
1988-89 |
| 4. | Pochampad | 3X9 | 1987-88 |
| 5. | Penna Ahobilam | 2X10 | 1987-88 |
| 6. | Nagarjunasagar LBC | 2X30 | 1988-89 |
| 7. | Nagarjunasagar RBC Extn. | 1X30 | 1987-88 |

Karnataka

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Kalinadi St-L (Supa) | 2X50 | Commissioned |
| 2. | Varahi | 2x115+2X4.5 | 1987-88
1988-89 |
| 3. | Ghataprabha | 2X16 | 1989-90 |

Kerala

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|--------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Idukki St-II | 3X130 | Unit-1 & 2
Commissioned
Unit-3 1986-87 |
| 2. | Idamalayar | 2X37.5 | Unit-1 Rolled
Unit-2 1986-87 |
| 3. | Kallada | 2X7.5 | 1988-89 |
| 4. | Kakkad | 2X25 | 1989-90 |

Tamil Nadu

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|--------|--------------------|
| 1. | Servalar | 1X20 | Unit Rolled |
| 2. | Kadamparai PSS | 4X100 | 1987-88
1988-89 |
| 3. | Lower Mettur | 4X2X15 | 1986-87
1988-89 |
| 4. | Kundah-V | 1X20 | 1987-88 |

1	2	3	4
EASTERN REGION			
Bihar			
1.	North Koel	2X12	1988-89
2.	Eastern Gandak Canal	2X5	1987-88 1988-89
Orissa			
1.	Rengali	2X50	Unit-1 Commissioned Unit-2 Rolled
2.	Rengali Extn.	2X50	Units 1 & 2 1989-90
3.	Upper Kolab	3X80	1986-87 1987-88
4.	Hirakud Extn. (7th Unit)	1X37.5	1987-88
West Bengal			
1.	Ramman St-II	4X12.5	1988-89 1989-90
2.	Teesta Fall	3X7.5	1989-90
D.V.C.			
1.	Panchet Hill	1X40	1987-88
NORTH-EASTERN REGION			
Assam			
1.	Lower Borpani (Karbi Langpi)	2X50	1988-89
2.	Dhansiri	5X3X1.33	1989-90
NEEPCO			
1.	Kopili (Kopili PH)	2X50	1986-87

Hydro electric projects under construction in Gujarat

4240. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD; Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hydro-electric projects under construction and their locations in Gujarat, with their installed capacities;

(b) whether the construction work of

these projects is going at a slow speed;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) when these projects are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d) The information about the sanctioned on-going hydro-electric projects in Gujarat scheduled for commissioning during the Seventh Plan is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sanctioned on-going Hydro-electric Projects scheduled for commissioning during Seventh Plan in Gujarat.

Sl. No.	Name of Project, Capacity and Location	Commissioning Schedule		Broad present status	Reasons for delay
		Original	Now Anticipated		
1.	Ukai LBC Unit. 1&2 (2X2.5 MW) Surat Distt.	80-81	86-87	Excavation work on PH Bldg. completed. First stage concreting over. Second stage concreting started. Civil construction works of PH is in progress. Draft tube knee liner and cone for both units as well as speed ring erected.	Labour problems and delays in award of contracts.
2.	Kandana PSS Unit-1&2 (4X60 MW) Panchmahal Distt.	78-79	87-88	Excavation of divide walls, flood protection ion wall and PH completed. Masonry and concreting works for the same are in progress. Generating units are at site. EOT crane erected.	Geological problems organisational/management problems. Paucity of funds.

Setting up of Cottage Khadi Industries

4241. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of items of cottage/khadi industries having financial requirement of five thousand rupees to twenty-five thousand rupees which can be set up/or raw material for which is provided by khadi and village Industries Commission as well as whose product is partly/fully purchased by it;

(b) the project profile of mustard oil at cottage/khadi industry level which can be started by a common man;

(c) the names and addresses of authorities in Delhi and Orissa with whom relevant correspondence is to be made by the public; and

(d) the names of cottage/khadi industries which can be assisted and started with the aid of Khadi and Village Industries Commission in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is charged with the responsibility of Khadi and 26 Village Industries included in the Schedule to the KVIC Act, 1956. (A statement indicating the schedule is enclosed). By and large individual units in each of the scheduled industries can be set up with funds ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 25,000 KVIC arranges for the supply of certain raw-materials such as Cotton, Cement, Steel, Wood and Cocoons etc. KVIC provides financial assistance for purchase of raw-materials. In some cases, KVIC purchases of

products from the agency implementing the programme and markets it through Bhavans. The Bhavans directly managed by the KVIC purchase goods from the implementing agencies. KVIC also purchases KVIC products from its aided agencies for being supplied to the Government against orders.

(b) The project profile of Mustard oil at cottage/Khadi industry level which can be started by common man is given in brief in Annexure-II.

(c) In Delhi :- (i) State Office of KVIC, Gandhi Darshan, Rajghat, New

Delhi; (ii) Delhi State KVI Board, Link Block, Mezzanine Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmeri Gate, Delhi-6.

In Orissa : (i) Khadi & Village Industries Commission, Old Station Road, Bhubaneswar; and (ii) Orissa State Khadi & Village Industries Board, Unit-III, Bhubaneswar.

(d) All the Village industries included in the Schedule to the KVIC Act and Khadi can be assisted and started with the aid from the KVIC in Orissa through Orissa State KVI Board and directly aided institutions of KVIC.

Statement

List of village industries falling under the purview of Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

1. Beekeeping.
2. Cottage Match Industry, Manufacture of Fireworks and Agarbatties.
3. Cottage Pottery Industry.
4. Cottage Soap Industry.
5. Flaying, curing and tanning of hides and skins and ancillary industries connected with the same and cottage leather industry.
6. Ghani oil Industry.
7. Handmade paper.
8. Manufacture of Cane-gur and Khandsari.
9. Palm-gur making and other palm-products industry.
10. "Processing, packaging and marketing of Cereals, Pulses, Spices, Condiments, Masalas etc."
11. Manufacture and use of manure and methane gas from cowdung and other waste products (such as flesh of dead animals, night soil, etc).
12. Lime stone, Lime Shell and other Lime Products Industry.
13. Manufacture of Shellac.
14. Collection of forest plants and fruits for medicinal purposes.
15. Fruit and Vegetable processing, preservation and canning including pickles.
16. Bamboo and cane work.
17. Blacksmithy.

18. Carpentry.
19. Fibre other than coir.
20. Manufacture of household utensils in aluminium.
21. Manufacture of Katha.
22. Manufacture of Gum resins.
23. Manufacture of Lok-Vastra cloth.
24. "Poly Vastra" which means any cloth woven on handloom in India from yarn handspun in India from a mixture of man-made fibre with either cotton, silk or wool or with any two or all of them or from a mixture of man-made fibre yarn handspun in India with either cotton, silk or woollen yarn handspun in India or with any two or all of such yarn.
25. Processing of maize and regi.
26. Manufacture of Rubber Goods (Dipped Latex Products).

Statement-II

KVIC Project profile of mustard oil at cottage/khadi industry level in brief.

KVIC extends assistance for purchase of :-

(a) Improved Bullock driven ghani (1 unit of 2 ghanis)

(b) Power operated Ghani (1 unit of 2 Ghanis)

(i) With over-head drive; and

(ii) Portable power ghani, and

(c) For construction of Work-sheds for the Ghani.

2. The Commission also provides working capital for operating the Oil Ghanis,

3. In so far as Improved Bullock-driven Ghani Unit is concerned, the total requirement of funds is Rs. 14,900/- (including Rs. 2,400/- for two Ghanis); for Portable Power Ghanis, the requirement of funds is Rs. 64,000/- including Rs. 29,000/ for two Ghanis. For Improved Ghanis with overhead drive, the total funds required is Rs. 54,200/- The above requirement of funds include requirements for Sheds and working capital also.

(4) The power ghani operating the Mustard Oil Seeds can earn a surplus

of Rs. 11,000/- per unit of two ghanis per-annum. One person can operate two ghanis. A unit of two power ghanis can crush 390 quintals of mustard seeds and produce oil, oil cake, wastage and husks, together valued at Rs. 2.58 lakhs. The total sale proceeds are estimated at Rs. 2.69 lakhs.

Allotment of Government accommodation to employees in Bhubaneswar and Cuttack

4242. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of housing of employees of his Ministry at Bhubaneswar and Cuttack available, under construction and proposed to be constructed; and

(b) the date of priority upto which employees at the above places belonging to type-II and type-I category have been allotted Government accommodation upto December, 1985 and priority dates upto which employees belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been allotted Government accommodation in the above categories ?

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 details of Housing of employees are as follows :—

Departments of Posts

	Bhubaneswar	Cuttack
Houses available	155	39
Under Construction	53	Nil
Proposed for construction	50	20

Department of Telecommunications

	Bhubaneswar	Cuttack
Houses available	199	49
Under construction	18	Nil
Proposed for construction	18	108

(b) Date of priority upto which employees have been allotted accommodation upto December, 1985.

Department of Posts

	Bhubaneswar	Cuttack
Type-II	13.9.1966	5.2.1966
Type-I	23.4.1975	25.6.1964

Department of Telecommunications

	Bhubaneswar	Cuttack
Type-II	13.1.1965	13.9.1963
Type-I	19.9.1969	10.7.1949

There is no separate quota of houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. They are provided Government accommodation according to their priority date.

Production target of coal during Sixth Plan

4243. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what is the target of Government for the production of coal for the first year of Seventh Five-Year Plan;

(b) what was the target for the Sixth Plan period; and

(c) whether the target was fully achieved and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) 154.5 million tonnes.

(b) & (c) The production target for 1984-85, the terminal year of the sixth Five Year Plan was 152 million Tonnes. The actual production was 147.45 Million Tonnes. The marginal shortfall in production was due to the following reasons :

- (i) Difficulties in acquisition of land;
- (ii) Want of timely availability of major items of mining equipment
- (iii) Inadequate and unreliable power supply
- (iv) Shortage of stowing material.

[Translation]**Public undertakings functioning in Rajasthan**

4244. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA ; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Central public undertakings functioning in Rajasthan and their locations;

(b) the number of employees/officers belonging to Scheduled Castes working in each of these public undertakings;

(c) whether the quota reserved for Scheduled Castes has not been filled up in all these undertakings for the last several years; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) & (b) Information relating to representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services of the public sector undertakings is collected and maintained undertaking-wise. Six Central public sector undertakings have their registered offices in the State of Rajasthan. A statement indicating the names of these undertakings, location of their registered offices and number of employees in each of them belonging to Scheduled Castes is annexed.

(c) and (d) The shortfall in the recruitment of Scheduled Castes employees against the reserved quota is generally attributable to non-availability of qualified candidates specially in technical disciplines. The administrative Ministries have been requested by the Bureau of Public Enterprises to advise the public sector enterprises to make vigorous efforts to wipe out the backlog in the representation of scheduled castes in their services.

Statement

name of the undertaking	No. of Scheduled Castes Employees	Location
1. Instrumentation Limited	527	Kota-324005
2. Hindustan Zinc Limited	1649	6, New Fatehpura. Udaipur-313001
3. Rajasthan Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Limited	8	Road No. 12, V.K.I. Area, Jaipur-302013
4. Rajasthan Electronics & Instruments Ltd.	4	D-37A, Madho Singh Road, Bani Park, Jaipur.
5. Sambhar Salts Limited	60	Lal Niwas, 21, Ram Singh Road, Jaipur-308004
6. Hindustan Salts Limited	37	Lal Niwas, 21, Ram Singh Road, Post Box No. 146, Jaipur-302601.

[English]

Revival of sick industrial units in Kerala

4245. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state.

(a) the total number of sick industrial units in Kerala as on 1 January, 1986 in the large, medium and small scale sectors; and

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to revive these sick units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. As per the latest data available from them there were 1,568 sick industrial units (17 large and 1,551 Small Scale units), in the State of Kerala as on 31.12.1984.

(b) Government have issued certain policy guidelines for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments (including the Government of Kerala) and banks and financial institutions in October, 1981 for the revival/rehabilitation of potentially viable units. The salient features of these guidelines were furnished in the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 204 on 23.1. 1985. In case where sick units are taken over as a part of rehabilitation schemes prepared by banks and financial institutions, various reliefs and forms of assistance such as reconstruction of capital, funding of interest liabilities, capital and working capital loans on softer terms, relief or rescheduling of debt service liabilities, etc. are provided for in such rehabilitation schemes. The Central Government & State Governments also provide various fiscal and other reliefs as a part of rehabilitation packages formulated by banks and financial institutions, for individual sick units. In addition, healthy units are encouraged through Income Tax relief to take over sick units by way of amalgamation.

Also, "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985" has been enacted which provides, *inter alia* for timely detection of sick and potentially sick industrial units and for establishment of a quasi-judicial body to be designated as the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction with powers to consider suitable measures for speedy rehabilitation of potentially viable sick industrial units.

Waiting list of telephones in Trivandrum

4246. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of subscribers on the waiting list of telephones in Trivandrum city as on 1st March, 1986;

(b) the number of subscribers on this waiting list who have been provided telephone connections so far;

(c) the difficulties in meeting the demands of new telephone connections in the capital city of a State like Trivandrum; and

(d) the remedial steps proposed by Government to clear the waiting list ?

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 total number of subscribers on the waiting list at Trivandrum City as on 1st March, 86 is 5,559.

(b) 65, telephone connections have been provided from 1.3. 1986 to 17.3.86.

(c) Adequate quantity switching equipment and cables are not available to meet the full demand for telephone connections.

(d) There are proposals to open new Telephone Exchanges and expand the existing ones wherever feasible to clear the present waiting list subject to availability of resources.

Handing over non-profitable industrial units to private sector

4247. **SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to hand over non-profitable industrial units to private sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any such unit is located in Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No final decision has been taken in this regard.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of captive alcohol industry

4248. **SHRI D.N. REDDY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether shortage of alcohol has hit drug industry;

(b) if so, the reasons for recurrent shortage and surpluses;

(c) whether molasses and alcohol continue to be exported;

(d) whether alternate methods and sources will be used for manufacture of alcohol; and

(e) whether drug companies will be permitted to set up captive alcohol industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The supply of alcohol in the country has been inadequate to meet the demand for different purposes, including the demand for drug industry during the last alcohol year.

(b) The production of alcohol depends mainly on the production of molasses which, being a bye-product of sugar, fluctuates considerably.

(c) Apart from a nominal quantity of alcohol usually allocated to Bhutan, no export of molasses or alcohol is being permitted.

(d) A new policy on molasses and alcohol is likely to be finalised shortly.

(e) All industrial licence applications for manufacture of industrial alcohol are examined on merits after taking into account factors like the availability of raw materials. Duty free import of alcohol was, however, permitted during the year to chemical industries including drug companies based on alcohol.

Manufacture of Electronic Type-writer indigenously

4249. **DR. A. K. PATEL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether electronic type writers are being manufactured in the country;

(b) if so, the policy governing their manufacture;

(c) whether those are to be made competitive as compared to mechanical type writers; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken in this regard ?

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

(b) to (d) Typewriters—whether manual, electric or electronic are covered under Entry 13 "Commercial, Office and Household Equipment" of the First Schedule to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951. These are neither reserved for manufacture in the small scale sector nor included in the list of industries open to MRTP/FERA companies. Since Electronic Typewriters are a

technological improvement over the manual electric typewriters. Government have introduced a scheme of broad-banding of typewriters to enable the existing typewriter manufacturers to get their industrial licences/approvals endorsed into broad category of manual/electric/electronic type writers to give them flexibility in their manufacture to meet the changing pattern of requirement. Government have also approved a large number of new schemes both in the large scale sector and in the small scale sector in this line of manufacture and no new proposals are being considered favourably as adequate capacity has been approved. However presently the market in India for Electronic Typewriters is relatively low & prices are high as it is a new entrant in the class of office machines and therefore does not attract a mass market. It is expected that inter unit competition and innovative production engineering and application engineering would bring down the units prices and will further generate demand for these

typewriters.

**Plant load factor for State
Electricity Boards**

4250. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether plant load factor for State Electricity Boards has improved during the last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Yes, Sir. The all-India average PLF has increased from 47.9% in 1983-84 to 51.9% during 1985-86 (April, 1985—February, 1986).

(b) A Statement showing the Statewise plant load factor during the last three years is attached.

Statement

**State-wise Plant Load Factor
PLE (%)**

	1983-84	1984-85	April 85-Feb. 86
1	2	3	4
Delhi	48.4	51.1	49.7
Haryana	31.1	34.7	32.4
Jammu & Kashmir	1.5	—	—
Rajasthan	72.3	57.2	56.0
Punjab	57.0	4.3	59.9
Uttar Pradesh	39.2	39.7	46.6
Gujarat	57.9	56.0	54.5
Madhya Pradesh	54.1	51.8	56.9
Maharashtra	53.3	50.3	54.7
Andhra Pradesh	54.6	54.9	66.0
Tamil Nadu	51.4	58.7	62.1

1	2	3	4
Karnataka	—	=	37.7
Bihar	32.8	30.5	34.3
D.V.C.	48.1	48.6	49.1
Orissa	33.2	32.2	30.3
West Bengal	39.1	40.0	43.0
Assam	34.2	29.6	27.1
All India	47.9	50.1	51.9

Demand of power on Damodar Valley Corporation from coal sector

4251. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the demand of power on Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC) from coal sector;

(b) the actual average allocation from DVC system for coal feeders;

(c) the percentage of satisfaction and whether the power interruption is disrupting working of mines and washeries in eastern region; and

(d) the steps being taken to augment supply of power to collieries ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Aggregated contract demand of power of Coal India Ltd. on DVC is 309 MVA.

(b) & (c) The actual average allocation (peak period), actual average maximum drawal of power by coal feeders, the percentage of power received compared to the aggregated contract demand and percentage of tripping hours with respect to total feeder hours during the last 3 months were as under :—

Month	Actual average allocation	Actual aggregate maximum drawal	Percentage of power received to contracted demand	Percentage of tripping hours
Dec., 85	270 MVA	355 MVA	115%	9.42%
Jan., 86	279 MVA	366 MVA	118%	6.34%
Feb., 86	283 MVA	367 MVA	119%	4.60%

Power interruption may be one of the factors contributing to the working mines and washeries.

(d) To augment power availability, DVC is undertaking the construction of 3×210 MW thermal units at Bokaro 'B' and 40 MW hydel unit at Panchet. For making improvements in the short term, Govt. have also approved the installation of 3×30 MW gas turbine station.

Telephone density in the country

4252. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the telephone density in India at present;

(b) the plan of Government for reaching the needed level of telecommunications and to provide communication facilities to 80 percent of rural and about 20 percent of urban population;

(c) the reasons for the poor working of telephone systems in the country and lack of protection to underground cables; and

(d) if so, the details regarding the new technology to be introduced for better phone service ?

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) & (b) The telephone density in India is about 4 telephones per 1000 population;

(b) The allocation for the 7th Five Year Plan for Department of Telecommunications is Rs. 4010 crores. It is envisaged that total of about 11 lakhs direct exchange lines will be given. In so far as the rural areas are concerned, the whole country has been divided into hexagons with each side being 5 Kilometers. The objective is to provide a telephone facility in each hexagon so that no person should be required to travel more than 5 Kms to reach a telephone. Out of a possible 50,122 inhabited hexagons, 22822 have already been provided with telephone facility during 6th plan. 9000 more hexagons are proposed to be covered in the 7th Plan. Thus, it is expected that by the end of the 7th Plan about 64% of the hexagons will be covered. In addition, about 3,500 rural exchanges will be opened which will cover bigger percentage of population.

(c) The main reason for unsatisfactory working of telephone systems in the

country is the low telephone density and large unsatisfied demand. This has resulted in heavy load on the existing telecome. net-work causing heavy congestion at various stages. The situation has been brought about by inadequate investment in telecom. sector as compared to the needs.

The old conventional method of protecting the underground cables by bricks has not been found satisfactory on account of large development works carried out by the Telecom. Department itself as also a large number of other public utilities. The constant digging operations damage the cables and cause breakdowns during monsoons.

(d) Several measures are being introduced for better phone service. In so far as the internal equipment is concerned, the life expired equipment is being replaced and modern electronic switching and transmission equipment is being inducted in the network. In the external plant, cable ducts are being constructed through which telephone cables will be drawn and this will protect the cables from damage. The existing cables are being pressurised and jelly filled cables are being used in distribution network to prevent cable breakdown due to ingress of water.

Legal aid scheme

4253. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing legal aid scheme is totally inadequate to serve the aims and objects of the Scheme as in operation at the Centre and in the States; and

(b) whether Government propose to liberalise the relevant rules and take other necessary steps, apart from ensuring reduction in high fees and other heavy expenses of senior and junior lawyers, to enable poor citizens to obtain easy and cheap justice ?

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) It is not correct to say that the existing legal aid scheme is totally inadequate to serve the aims and objects of the scheme.

The Scheme was evolved in 1980-81. Since the scheme is new, the progress of its implementation is bound to be gradual.

By now, it has made some headway in States like Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Kerala. It is picking up in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Haryana and Karnataka. Steps are underway in remaining States.

(b) The Legal Aid Committees are not paying high fees to any of the lawyers. A reasonable fee is being paid to the lawyers towards the Court fee, drafting of petitions, affidavits, counter affidavits, rejoinders, etc. so as to enable the poor citizens to obtain easy and cheap justice. The Committee for implementing Legal Aid Schemes is considering the ways and means for ensuring easy and cheap justice. Government has not made any proposal in this regard.

Family Courts/Lok Adalat for divorce and matrimonial cases

4254. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even though the Family Courts Act, 1984 only the State of Rajasthan has established family courts so far;

(b) whether Government propose to encourage Lok Adalats for dealing with divorce and matrimonial matters; and

(c) whether Government propose to take up the issue with State Governments and impress upon them the need for the implementation of Family Courts Act as advocated by Lawyers Collective (Bombay, February, 1986) ?

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

(b) The Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes has informed that the Lok Adalats are presently voluntary organisations and the nature of cases considered at the Lok Adalats include the matrimonial cases also. The experience has shown that these types of personal disputes when amicably disposed of at the Lok Adalats' stage bring about permanent rapprochement.

(c) The Government has already taken up this issue with the State Governments for the implementation of Family Courts Act.

Electricity Board allowed their own microwave communication network

4255. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are complaints of various State Electricity Board that the Posts and Telegraphs Department does not assign requisite importance and priority to the leased links of power utilities resulting in disruption of power system operations totally;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a demand that State Electricity Boards should be authorised to have their own exclusive microwave communication network;

(c) if so, whether the demand has been acceded to;

(d) if so, which Electricity Boards have been allowed their own microwave communication network; and

(e) if not, the reasons 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) No Sir. There have

been no serious complaints from State Electricity Board regarding importance and priority given to leased links of power utilities maintained by Department of Telecommunications. A special attention is being given by DOT to the maintenance of such leased circuits.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c), (d) and (e) The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board had requested for a microwave link about 10 years back which was not agreed due to fact that required facility could be provided by the Department of Telecommunications. The UP State Electricity Board have been allowed to establish their own microwave communication network. Every case from the Electricity Authority is examined on its merits.

Financial implication to increase production in Coal India Limited

4256. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Limited have formulated any plan to computerise all its 450 mines functioning in the country;

(b) how far it will increase the production; and

(c) the financial implication thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Coal India Limited have formulated a plan to instal suitable computer systems at the mines, area & headquarter levels of its subsidiary companies. CIL headquarters will also have a computer system.

(b) The computerised management information system will help close monitoring of production, attending to production problems and in expeditious decision making in general. Thus it would contribute to productivity and higher production.

(c) Excluding infrastructural cost and software development cost, the scheme involves a one time non-recurring com-

ponent of about Rs. 8 crores and annual recurring rental charges of about Rs. 10 crores for three years.

Marginal pricing system for inter-State electricity exchanges

4257. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices for inter-State electricity exchanges in our country are charged at a flat rate regardless of peak, off-peak, dump energy, etc.;

(b) whether this pricing system has caused spilling of zero cost energy at hydel stations with thermal stations continuing to maintain full generation;

(c) whether it is a fact that this in turn has caused high frequency operation of power system due to reluctance on the part of thermal stations to back down generation because of the fear that the same would lead to purchase of energy from grid at a higher rate than cost of electricity generation by the thermal station;

(d) whether it has resulted in wastage of scarce national resources; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to introduce marginal pricing system for inter-State electricity exchanges ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The prices for inter-State electricity exchanges in the country are presently charged at a flat rate.

(b) to (d) All possible efforts are made to ensure full utilisation of zero cost energy of hydel stations and not allowing it to spill over. Thermal Stations are required to be backed down at times during high hydel availability and low power demand. The system frequency goes up when demand is less and available generation capacity is more. An attempt is made to utilise the cheaper hydel sources of energy by backing down costlier thermal stations to the extent possible.

(e) The tariff for inter-State exchange of power is decided by the States bilaterally.

Renovation of hydro-electric power stations

4258. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Economic Survey 1985-86 the need for urgent renovation of hydro-electric power stations, particularly those commissioned during the pre-independence era has been emphasized;

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken by Government to ensure updating the technology of the old units under a renovation programme during the Seventh Plan; and

(c) if so, the full details thereof in this regard ?

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

(b) & (c) The renovation of hydro-electric generating units is currently being done by the respective State Electricity Boards/other concerned Agencies. Renovation of 5 hydro-electric stations have already been completed, of 2 are in progress and proposals for 4 more stations are under scrutiny in Central Electricity Authority. The details are given in the attached Statement. In addition, Central Electricity Authority have identified 23 hydro power stations for uprating of capacities and the proposal is under consideration.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Project	Capacity (MW)	State
(A) Hydro-electric station which have been Renovated			
1.	Rihand	6X50	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Matatila	3X10	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Khatima	3X13.8	Uttar Pradesh
4.	Kulhal	3X10	Uttar Pradesh
5.	Chibro	5X60	Uttar Pradesh
(B) Hydro-electric Stations under Renovation			
1.	Pathri	3X6.8	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Obra	3X33	Uttar Pradesh
(c) Proposals for Renovation under Scrutiny in CEA			
1.	Dhakrani	3X11.25	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Dhalipur	3X17	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Nizamsagar	3X5	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Machkund	3X17+3X22	Andhra Pradesh

Manufacture and issue of Letters of Intent for Acrylic Fibre

4259. SHRI JUHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the existing installed capacity for manufacturing Acrylic Fibre, unit-wise;

(b) the actual production achieved by different units in 1985;

(c) whether any fresh letters of intent

have been issued for adding to the installed capacity of Acrylic Fibre;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) their stage of implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) & (b) The information regarding two units who were issued Industrial Licences for manufacture of Acrylic Fibre, the capacity and production achieved during 1985 is given below

Name of the unit	Location	Capacity	Production
		(tonnes/annum) 1985	
		(Approx) tonnes)	
(i) M/s. Indian Petrochemicals Corpn. Ltd.	Gujarat	24,000	12,500
(ii) M/s. J.K. Synthetics Limited	Rajasthan	16,000	10,700
	Total :	40,000	23,200

(c) & (d) The information is given below :

Names of the unit	Location	Capacity
	(tonnes/annum)	
(i) M/s. Pasupathi Acrylon Ltd.	Uttar Pardesh	10,000
(ii) M/s. Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	Punjab	12,000

(e) In the case of M/s. Pasupathi Acrylon Ltd., the proposals for foreign collaboration and import of equipment have been approved. Land has been acquired and civil construction work commenced. As regards M/s. Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Limited, the Letter of Intent was issued recently in October, 1985.

Disparity in prices of sugar molasses and gur and khandsari molasses.

4260. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the disparity in the prices of sugar molasses and gur and khandsari molasses;

(b) to what extent according to the assessment, if any made by Government, the disparity in the prices of molasses contribute to the diversion of sugarcane of khandsari and gur sectors in the country;

(c) whether Government propose to lift the price control of suger molasses or

to increase the prices of sugar molasses to ease the problems of sugar industry; and

(d) if so, the steps contemplated by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) As per the Molasses Control Order 1961, the prices of sugar mill molasses and khandsari molasses are as follows :—

Grade of Sugar Mill Molasses	Price
Grade-I	Rs. 6.00 per 100 kilograms.
Grade-II	Rs. 4.80 per 100 kilograms.
Grade-III	Rs. 3.60 per 100 kilograms.
Grade-III	Rs. 3.60 for every 40 kilograms reducing sugar content therein.
NOTE : From the price fixed under the above schedule for different grade of molasses, the below mentioned amounts shall be accounted for and funded separately by the producers and shall be utilised for erection of adequate storage facilities in accordance with the orders that may be issued by the Central Government for the regulation of such funds :—	
GRADE I Molasses	Rs. 2.00 per 100 kilograms.
Grade II Molasses	Rs. 1.60 per 100 kilograms.
Grade III Molasses	Rs. 1.20 per 100 kilograms.
Below Grade III Molasses	Rs. 1.20 for every 40 kilograms reducing sugar content therein.
Grade of khandsari Molasses	Price
Grade K-I	
Total reducing sugar by weight above 60 percent.	Rs. 9.00 per 100 kilograms.
Grade K-II	
Total reducing sugar by weight from 55 to 60 per cent	Rs. 7.50 per kilograms.
Grade K-III	
As per specification of Grade-I cane molasses	Rs. 6.00 per 100 kilograms.
Grade K-IV	
As per specification of Grade II cane molasses.	Rs. 4.80 per 100 kilograms.
Grade K-V	
As per specification of Grade III cane molasses.	Rs. 3.60 per 100 kilograms.
Below grade K-V	Rs. 3.60 for every 40 kilograms reducing sugar content therein.

NOTE : From the price fixed under the above schedule, 33-1/3% thereof shall be accounted for and funded separately by the producers, and shall be utilised for erection of adequate storage facilities in accordance with the orders that may be issued by the Central Government for the regulation of such funds.

(b) The difference in the prices of sugar and khandsari molasses cannot be attributed to the diversion of sugarcane to khandsari and gur sectors.

(c) & (d) A new policy on molasses is likely to be finalised shortly.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : This is the seventh time I am calling your attention.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes Mr. Faleiro, what is the point of order ?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Mr. Speaker Sir, for the last two days we have heard of very serious development in Sri Lanka. There have been meetings between the Mossad agents of Israel and the Pakistani Military Advisor in Colombo and now in Islamabad. President Zia has called for recognition of Israel. (*Interruptions*)... That is not all, the Government of Switzerland is deporting all the Tamilians of Sri Lankan origin and all the West European countries are going to do the same.

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I want to know what is the Government going to do about this matter. What is the reaction of the Government to these attempts to encircle this country and hatch a conspiracy to destroy the unity of this country ? Mr. Speaker Sir, we should have a full discussion on this attempt to encircle India by Pakistan. Israel and the people who are behind them who are most powerful.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me some notice, I will go into this and find out.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I have a different matter to raise. It is a very serious matter. Mr. Speaker Sir, American ships have violated the territorial waters of Libya and there are reports that Libya has already been invaded by American forces. The Foreign Minister should make a statement in this House. It is an extremely serious matter and international tension is taking place.

MR. SPEAKER : When the Government think about it, they will come forward. I don't know.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : From Pakistan they have gone to Libya. They have also violated the territorial waters of Soviet Russia. Therefore, there is international tension and on this the Foreign Minister must take this House into confidence.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see. I can see.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : What is your direction ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, a news to this effect has been floated in the newspapers of today that the notorious US company, Union Carbide is going to sell all its assets and is declaring itself as insolvent.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Jaichandra Singh is looking into it.

[English]

I think Mr. Jaichandra Singh has already taken steps. Mr. Jaichandraji, you take notice to this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : We are seized of the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : All right he is seized of the matter.

[Translation]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, you do not give me any time to speak on the problems of Bombay. The State Government... (Interruptions)...one minute....

MR. SPEAKER : I would give you one minute only when you raise any question properly....

DR. DATTA SAMANT : During the last ten years, more than 500 people have been killed during various incidents of building collapse.

MR. SPEAKER : You raise this matter in the State Assembly, because buildings do not come under the Centre. All buildings are not constructed by the Centre.

[English]

It is the State Government. I cannot force the Government to give subsidy.

[Translation]

DR. DATTA SAMANT : The State Government has sent its demand for subsidy to the Centre.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This matter comes under the State Government. It does not come under the Centre. The State Government would take action.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Sir, the

Central assistance is not being given to the State. You kindly do something about it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No, not allowed. No please.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : The State Government will do it. No, I cannot do anything about it.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot waste my time like this. (Interruptions) Take your seat. Not a word of what he says without my permission goes on record.

(Interruptions)**

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Since you are not allowing me, I am walking out.

(Dr. Datta Samant then left the House)

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Sir, before you give your observations, please listen to my submission.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : It is not a point of order. The point of disorder I am pointing out. My submission to you is that. (Interruptions) With your permission we are raising this question.

Sir, my submission is that this is the sixth time I am bringing to your notice the fact that I had given a substantive motion under Rule 184.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already sent you the reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : You don't allow me to complete the sentence.

**Not Recorded.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already seen it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let me complete. Even gramatically it is bad to keep a sentence incomplete.

MR. SPEAKER : You have already sent to me and I have already sent you the reply.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please listen to me. I am told by the office that you have received a letter from the Governor's office.

MR. SPEAKER : Not Governor's office. We have got the information.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The strange procedure is when we want to discuss the conduct of the Governors you are accepting their own explanation regarding....

MR. SPEAKER : No question of explanation. I get on facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have facts.

MR. SPEAKER : If you have got any facts you can come to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You call me to your Chamber I am prepared to discuss the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I don't mind. I do not object to meeting you. You are welcome. You can come and see me. Mr. Kurup...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is your ruling ?

MR. SPEAKER : You can come and see me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Till then keep the issue open.

MR. SPEAKER : I will see.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Till that time don't give your ruling. Keep the matter open... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. Don't try my patience.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am not trying your patience. I am trying the patience of Governor of Maharashtra. Nothing against you. It is something against the Governor. Keep it pending. I will give you all the documents.

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot expect this thing from you.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want a confirmation,

MR. SPEAKER : You can come to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am prepared to come to your Chamber and discuss the matter with you.

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Am I to take it that you are prepared to discuss the matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : I will listen to you first.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : Sir, it is very bad that the Law Ministry is not coming forward...

MR. SPEAKER : They have already come out. Why do you rake up the thing which is not there ? There is no question of its being there. They have taken everything. No problem on that score.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : You should look towards this side also. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : I am looking towards that side as well. You please sit down for a while. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SURESH KURUP : What about transferring their assets ?

MR. SPEAKER : They have already taken care of that.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : They should take the House into confidence.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, Parliament is again by-passed by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : For what ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Education Bill has not yet been passed.

MR. SPEAKER : No. Why are you premature ?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : But that education policy is now being implemented.

MR. SPEAKER : You are supposed to be an hon. Member. You must know as to what the facts are.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Parliament should first pass the Education Bill. But it has been implemented.

MR. SPEAKER : Where it has been implemented.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Instructions have been issued. It is very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. You come to me and I will find out.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a conspiracy against our country in the neighbouring countries. First, Sri Lanka and Pakistan are conspiring against us and secondly, Pakistan and China... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The same disorder again... (*Interruptions*)... Shri Janardhana Poojary.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : The Mossad of Israel is also joining hand against us. At present our country is surrounded from all sides. This is the conspiracy. (*Interruptions*)

(*English*)

MR. SPEAKER : You are raking up the same thing time and over again. I have settled this point and you are raking it up again. Please sit down. Take your seat. I have decided it. I have given my ruling on it. Sit down now.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : We want a discussion immediately, Sir.

DR. CHINTA MOHAN (Triupati) : Sir, the hon. Minister of Welfare, Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is a State subject. They will deal with it. Don't raise it here. Don't raise questions which are admissible in the State legislature, Mr. Chinta Mohan ?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the matter which Shri Namgyal is raising is very serious.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Discussion should be held today itself.

MR. SPEAKER : I am bound by the procedure. How can I allow a discussion today itself ? (*Interruptions*)

(*English*)

MR. SPEAKER : You give me an adjournment motion.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : No adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Then sit down.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : We want under Rule 193 and not adjournment motion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, yesterday I tabled an adjournment motion.

Today again I tabled a Calling Attention motion.

MR. SPEAKER : For what ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : To discuss the reported agreement with the Union Carbide.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing, Sir. Why are you beating the air ? There is nothing.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Government must make a statement on the Floor of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : If there is a statement it will come.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Are we to learn from the Press ?

MR. SPEAKER : You learn something which is wrong. What can I do ?
(Interruptions)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Notification under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979 and section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962

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

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 503(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption of delegates of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Countries to be held in New Delhi from 16th to 19th April, 1986 from the payment of foreign travel tax in respect of their international journey to any place outside India at the close of the said

Meeting under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2326/86].

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

- (i) G.S.R. 493(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification Nos. 281-Customs dated the 2nd August, 1976, 111/86-Customs dated the 17th February, 1986, 153/86-Customs, 154/86-Customs, 12/86-Customs and 182/86-Customs dated 1st March, 1986.

- (ii) G.S.R. 494(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification Nos. 187-Customs, 189-Customs and 190-Customs dated the 1st March, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2327/86]

- (3) A copy of the Central Excise (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S.R. 498(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1986, together with an explanatory memorandum under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT. 2328/86]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 492(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Steam, Bleach Liquor and Coffee Husk and Coffee Skin from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon.
- (ii) G.S.R. 496(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 64/68-CE dated the 10th February, 1986.
- (iii) G.S.R. 499(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum providing for credit of the specified duty paid on polyvinyl chloride resins used in exempted intermediate product polyvinyl chloride compound in turn used in insulated electric wires and cables by a small scale manufacturer.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2329/86]

**Notification under Section 22A of the
MRTP Act, 1969**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 100(E) (Hindi and English versions published in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 1986 making certain amendment to Notification No. S.O. 65(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st February, 1986 under sub-section (3) of section 22A of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2330/86]

12.10 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following message dated the 20th March, 1986 from the President :

“I have received with great satisfaction the expression of thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the Address which I delivered to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on 20th February, 1986.”

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, is it a motion of thanks to the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Sir, by the President-a message.

12 11 hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Fifteenth Report**

[English]

SHRI M. THAMBI DURAI (Dharmapuri) : I beg to present the Fifteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

MATTERS UNDER RULES 377.

[Translation]

(1) Need to consider the policy of levying excise duty on articles of mass consumption like 'paan' and cigarettes and to streamline the procedure regarding grant of clearance to new brands of cigarettes

SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY (Bikaner) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, general public is feeling that the Government is levying excise duty on articles of

daily use which include cigarette and 'paan' also. It is a matter of public importance. Department of Law should look into this matter and should advise the Finance Department that excise duty should not be imposed on those minor articles which affect the lives of the common man.

Secondly, the retailers are charging more than the price printed on certain brands of cigarette packets. This should be strictly checked and for the irregularities, sellers should be punished and not the factory owners.

Thirdly, there are certain brands of cigarette which are being sold in the market without Government's permission. Certain foreign brands of cigarette are also being sold in the market openly. The country is losing foreign exchange because of this.

The Government shows reluctance in giving sanction to new brands and more the matter gets delayed, the more revenue the Government loses. Therefore, prompt sanction should be given for new brands. Because of this delay, some people start selling new brands without getting the sanction. Therefore, immediate sanction is a must. Keeping in view the above facts, the Government should change its policy so that tax evasion is checked and Government gets the entire amount of the tax.

(ii) Need to increase the number of ships for Haj pilgrims and provide subsidy to the pilgrims travelling by air.

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ (Moradabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at this time, about 21,000 people go for Haj every year. Earlier there used to be arrangement for more ships for Haj pilgrims but now there are only 3 ships for this purpose because of which only 5,400 people are able to go for Haj by ships. Out of the remaining pilgrims, most are unable to go for Haj because financially they are not very sound and they are unable to bear the air fare. The result is that many people die without fulfilling their desire of going for Haj.

Therefore, I request the Government to increase the number of ships for Haj pilgrims. Secondly, like the subsidy given to Haj pilgrims going by air, Haj pilgrims going by ships should also be provided subsidy. This will give some relief to the Haj pilgrims and more people will be able to go for Haj pilgrimage.

(iii) Need to set up a high powered commission to look into the working of the banks.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, because of the provision in the laws about payments through 'account payee' cheques and bank drafts, the banks have become necessary for the business class. New branches of the banks are being opened in large number but in the absence of the facilities expected to be available from the banks to the businessmen, they have been disappointed.

12.14 hr s.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Similarly, under the Self Employment Scheme started by the Central Government for the unemployed youths and under the "set up" schemes also, the bank officers harass the selected persons so much that ultimately they reach the conclusion that it would have been better if they had not asked for loan and grant.

There is a general complaint that the banks do not provide proper services to their customers and even after the complaints have been lodged, these are not redressed. Account-holders are not provided their monthly account and the amount in outstation cheques is not credited in the accounts for a period upto two months after accepting the cheques. The banks have increased their service charges for every service which cannot be justified.

I demand from the Government that a high level commission should be constituted for detailed enquiry into the rates of service-charges and their quality of service and to submit suggestions for bringing about improvement. Also, every complaint regarding the corrupt practices by

the officers should be looked into promptly and the Central Government should ensure that the persons selected under the Self Employment Scheme and "set-up" scheme get loans and grants conveniently and the rules are adhered to strictly.

[English]

(iv) Need to give financial assistance to the farmers of Punjab whose crops have been damaged in the recent hailstorm.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Recent hailstorm had destroyed thousands of acres of standing crops in Punjab, Haryana, J&K and Himachal Pradesh resulting in a loss of crores of rupees to the farmers. The agriculturists are already in severe economic crisis due to un-remunerative prices paid for their produce and the inputs which have become costlier. This northern region, specially the Punjab, contributes 65 per cent to the national foodgrain pool. I urge the Government to immediately help the farmers with 100 per cent help for the damage to their crops. An amount of Rs. 50 crores should be immediately sanctioned for the Punjab districts of Faridkot, Ferozepur, Sangrur, Jullundur, Bhatinda, Ludhiana and Patiala.

(v) Need to direct the State Government of Bihar to stop discrimination against Oriya linguistic minority in Singhbhum District of Bihar.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, the grievances of the Oriya speaking people in Singhbhum district of Bihar are genuine and deep seated. The constant neglect of Oriya linguistic minority has been engaging the attention of the two Chief Ministers and Governors of Orissa and Bihar since 1972, and meetings have been held from time to time to solve the problem. But nothing tangible has been done so far. The Oriya education in Singhbhum has suffered beyond measure and the situation has gone from bad to worse day by day. As a result, the Oriya population is dwindling in the State of Bihar and very soon it may be a vanishing tribe.

The number of Oriya schools in the

district are few and far between. The attention of the State Government has been drawn to this long-neglected problem by the Singhbhum Utkal Sabha very recently in their Memorandum submitted on 19th January, 1986 to the hon. Education Ministers of Orissa and Bihar suggesting measures to remedy the situation.

I urge upon the Central Government to intervene in the matter and issue directive to the State Government for solving this problem immediately.

(vi) Need to review the policy regarding import of Rayon grade pulp.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Indigenous production capacity of the Rayon grade pulp in our country is 2 lakh tonnes whereas our requirement is only 1.75 lakh tonnes. Though the Government of India is allowing the import of rayon grade pulp from abroad free of import duty from 1985-86, due to this import pulp has become cheaper than the indigenous one. Few big industrialists are enjoying the fruits of this policy by starving Indian working class. Due to this policy, the country is losing huge quantity of foreign exchange and our indigenous rayon grade pulp manufacturing industries are closing their production due to no market for their product, by that thousands of workers are on the streets. In this category, A.P. Rayons is one which is promoted by the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation. It is closed for the last six months and there is no hope of re-opening of this factory. It will add to the existing unemployment situation in the country.

In view of the above, I request the Government of India to review the import policy and save the indigenous industry.

(vii) Need to preserve the ancient cultural heritage of Kannauj, modernise its perfume industry and set up other industries.

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT (Kannauj) : Kannauj was India's ancient capital, a centre of great art, culture and learning from the 7th to the 10th centuries A.D. Today it is the nation's foremost manufacturer of perfumes from natural ingredients and some of its ancient name and glory is thus kept alive.

But beyond being the 'Itar Nagri', it is sorely neglected. Even its vast treasure of ancient sculptures, coins etc. lie uncared for without proper protection.

The Department of Archaeology must move immediately & in adequate strength with the resolve to locate and preserve the ancient sculptures, coins and the like. It must undertake systematic and scientific excavations and unearth the remains of the glorious age of Kannauj. It must collect the hundreds of sculptures and other pieces of art lying with private owners and organisations and preserve them under its own expert care. A befitting museum must be built to house these.

This great and ancient city which provides perfumes to every nook and corner of India—nay the world—must receive the attention and encouragement it deserves. A modern research laboratory to modernise the indigenous perfume industry to enable it to compete in the markets of the world must be planned and sanctioned

With its population of over 50,000 and its golden place in Indian history, it must receive more attention than it has so far. Its growth must be ensured—it must be the venue of an industry, an industry which will make the city grow and which will bring to it the infrastructure to attract traders, tourists and students of ancient Indian history, art, culture and learning.

I pleaded strongly for a restoration of some of the Imperial Age of Kannauj.

(viii) Need to abolish court fees in the country

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) : We are a representative democracy in which the voice of the people is supreme. We have a written Constitution in which our judiciary occupies a pivotal position. But unfortunately, our people, particularly the downtrodden, weak and residing in resettlement colonies cannot afford to approach our judicial system because of the high court fees they have to pay.

Time and again abolition of this court fees system has been considered. Law Commission had already examined the

issue. Besides, many Jurists and legal scholars have also given their views.

There is no doubt that of late our Supreme Court have taken note of the grievances of poor people through petitions, etc. But it is not enough. The poor has to particularly go to the lower courts as well.

I would therefore, appeal to the Hon. Law Minister to consider abolition of the court fee system immediately.

12.23 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
DISAPPROVAL OF THE RAVI AND
BEAS WATERS TRIBUNAL ORDINA-
NCE, 1986

AND

INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES
(AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, we will take up Items 4 and 5 together. Shri Ramachandra Reddy.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the way in which this Government has been dealing with the situation in Punjab is highly unintelligible to me. This is a very very grave situation. When on 24th July last year, Government entered into an agreement they were able to convince all the people of Punjab. The Punjab Accord was signed by Sant Longowal and our Prime Minister. The whole of India heaved a sigh of relief. All sections of people in India were really happy that the accord has been reached and everybody thought that the Punjab problem has been solved.

When such is the case, it is a matter where the Government should have acted very swiftly and they must have come forward to implement the Accord in a very short time. It is a case where very swift action is called upon on the part of the Government. I have said that the Government has been acting in an unintelligible

way because when swiftest action is required on the part of the Government, they have been deliberately delaying the matter. They are procrastinating. In the words of Shakespeare as quoted from 'Hamlet', procrastination is the thief of time.

When they lose time, they lose the ground too. And then the situation also goes out of their control. That is why it has been said 'Alasyam amritam visham'. By delaying a matter even Amrit will become poison. So when such is the case, because of these Government's procrastination, delaying tactics, they allowed a lot of grass to grow under their feet. They are very lethargic. They were very leisurely. That is why the situation in Punjab has gone out of control.

Now, if you see that Punjab Accord contemplates transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab before 26th January, 1986 and in lieu of Chandigarh, transfer of some Hindi speaking districts or parts to Haryana also was contemplated and in order to decide which are the Hindi-speaking areas in Punjab, a Committee was decided to be set-up. It was embodied in the very Punjab Accord itself and the Government have five long months from August, September, October, November and December, but they simply kept quiet and they didn't even move their little finger. And only towards the end of January, they thought of appointing the Mathew Commission. Is it the situation? Does it brook so much of delay? They should have acted very-very quickly. But they have not acted. They had appointed the Commission at very-very late stage—the Mathew Commission. And the references to the Mathew Commission was also very vague. It appears as if the Government does not want the Mathew Commission to come to the conclusion. It is very-very vague. They imposed the condition, that the areas must be contiguous. Even prior to reaching of the Accord, it was quite known that they were not contiguous. Some corridor has to be shown for the people to go to Haryana, etc. And it was evident even prior to the Accord, why did they impose these conditions? So by imposing this condition, the work of the Mathew Commission has become very-very complicated. The Commission

could not come to any conclusion. So they said, they were not able to come to any result. The Government lost lot of time and because of this, the Government has weakened its hands; had weakened the hands of those people who are in favour of non-violence; has weakened the hands of those people who are against these terrorists and in a way the delay of the Government has strengthened the hands of those people who are in favour of violence and those extremists who wanted that Punjab should be divided. And hence every act of this Government has resulted in the force of disintegration of this country and those who are in favour of seeing Khalistan or some such thing and those forces have been strengthened. Now, the Government has allowed either wittingly or unwittingly the initiative to pass into the hands of these extremist elements.

The second thing is about the Water award. With regard to the sharing of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej for 5-6 long months, they have simply kept quiet. Between the Accord & the present Session, there was a Session also in the middle. They didn't chose to bring in this Ravi, Beas and Sutlej river water dispute and in a way they have entered into it. This river water dispute & the Accord shows that the Government was not sincere. After all actually, there is no river water dispute, it is a dispute between two or three States. Rajasthan does not come into the picture because, this water flows through Rajasthan and the agreement is between Rajasthan and Punjab, and erstwhile PEPSU and Jammu and Kashmir and these things have been entered into somewhere in 1945 or so, and the agreement stands. The Punjab people wanted to reopen the issues. There was every objection and they said, they cannot reopen. How can an agreement between Sant Longowal and the Prime Minister bind the rights of Rajasthan?

The third thing is, it is not a dispute between the two river waters. After all the dispute is between Haryana and Punjab. They previously form parts of the same State. Punjab was bifurcated. So, it was a case of distributing the assets of the same State. So what has this problem to do with Rajasthan water? So, they

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

cannot bind Rajasthan in trying to decide the water problem. The Government has failed to come to the conclusion and they did not think of choosing to appoint this Commissions since 24 July to 24 January. Only on 24 January, they thought of, that is after six months, for bringing or promulgating an ordinance and then they appointed a one man Commission. And Accord also contemplated only one man Committee.

And then a Bill was brought to replace the ordinance. One month has also elapsed. Now they thought that this Bill was out of place; there was some lacuna in the Bill, and that the Bill may not stand the test, if it goes to the court. That is why they withdrew the Bill, and have now come forward with another Bill.

What is this Bill? How can this be a river waters dispute? It is not a river waters dispute between two States. There were no two different States. It is only one State which has been trifurcated; and it is a question of allocation of funds. How can it come under river waters dispute?

They have now added Section 14 regarding river waters. Will this Bill stand the scrutiny of the courts? It would not come under Article 262, and if the court applies Article 262, will this Bill stand the scrutiny of the court? If the Bill does not stand the scrutiny of the court, further delay will be there. By losing time, it will be causing a lot of inconvenience in Punjab and to the Punjab Accord. The situation will worsen. So, for the happenings in Punjab after the Accord, I think the blame rests with the Central Government.

Now, without creating some good atmosphere, Government has rushed with the elections. In the elections, people tried to vote against the elements of violence. We thought we had defeated violence. But because of this delay, some suspicions have been raised in the minds of the people of Punjab, whether Government is sincere about implementing the

agreement, and whether the agreement between Sant Longowal and the Prime Minister will be implemented. Is the Government sincere about implementing it?

So many doubts have arisen in the minds of the people. And then, the Punjab elections came in September and October, when the Congress was defeated, and the Akali Dal came to power. I have a doubt that because the people of Punjab did not vote for Congress but voted for Akali Dal, this Government wants to delay this matter. They do not want the Accord to be implemented in full. If the Govt. is very sincere in implementing the Accord, they could have come forward with this bill earlier. Let them strengthen the hands of the Punjab Government, and of those people who are interested in the Unity of India, and let them weaken the hands of those people who want to bifurcate India, and of people who want to take law into their own hands, and those who want again to capture the Golden Temple for their own gruesome operations. The Punjab Government is also not able to deal with the law and order situation effectively, probably because of lack of full cooperation from the Centre. The situation is lapsing into a serious one. Every day, people are being murdered. Innocent people who are not at all concerned are killed—or some of them may be concerned. Every day, people read in the newspapers that 5, 10 or more people are murdered. If this situation goes on for so many months, what is the sanctity of the Accord? So, I request this Government at least hereafter to take strict action and see that the Award is implemented intoto, that the fears of the people of Punjab are allayed, and to see that the unity of this country is maintained.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH (Mahendragarh): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir: The river waters disputes between Punjab and Haryana, and also involving Rajasthan, is as old as the re-organized States of Punjab and Haryana. In fact, it is even older. It goes back to the time when the country was partitioned. The first accord between the States was in 1955 when Punjab, PEPSU, Jammu and

Kashmir and Rajasthan were the concerned States which reached an agreement; and the waters of Ravi and Beas were agreed to be divided in a certain proportion between them after stopping their use by Pakistan. PEPSU was a separate State at that time and Haryana was part of Punjab.

After that, Punjab was re-organised in 1966. The intention was when people wanted a Punjabi Suba and we in Haryana wanted a separate Haryana, it was for bifurcation of the then existing Punjab State—also called East Punjab after the partition of India. Punjab had already been divided between two linguistic regions, for purposes of development—Punjabi speaking region and Hindi-speaking region—and it was expected that when Punjab is divided, it will be on the basis of these two linguistic regions. Unfortunately, at that time, a third factor was introduced: topography. Instead of bifurcation, there was trifurcation of Punjab. Parts of Punjab which were recognised as Hindi-speaking included—large hilly areas, which have been given to Himachal Pradesh. Districts and tehsils of Kangra, Simla, Solan, Kandaghat, Kasauli, Kulu etc. all are Hindi-speaking areas and if all these had come to Haryana, as it was originally envisaged, and expected, there would have been no trouble. Haryana with all Hindi-speaking parts in Punjab formed as a separate State would have been much larger than the area of the present Punjab. It could not also be argued that Haryana is not a riparian State, because these two rivers Ravi-Beas originate in and flow through Himachal and these parts would have been parts of Haryana if the division had taken place on a linguistic basis. It was no fault of Haryana if some of the areas which should have come to it, being Hindi-speaking, were given over to Himachal Pradesh.

Now, I cannot understand some of my friends in Punjab and some representing them in this House refusing to recognise Haryana and Rajasthan as riparian States and that is where the problem has become complex. It has defied solution over the years. After the 1955 agreement

between States, there was an award of in 1976 declared under a notification issued by the Central Government called the Indira Gandhi Award on River Waters, Share of all the claimant States was determined clearly. Then again in 1981 there was an agreement between the three States signed by the Governments of the States concerned through the Chief Minister representing the elected governments of the people in those three States. That agreement was ratified by the then Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi. If action had been taken, to implement that agreement, my friend Sri Shankaranand now would not have to bother today about setting up of this tribunal. Perhaps he knows and he would like to enlighten us as to why there was no step taken at all to implement the various provisions of that agreement, which was, to my mind, a sacred and final agreement between the three States. It was agreed therein that the writ petitions filed both by Punjab and Haryana in the Supreme Court would be withdrawn. They were accordingly withdrawn. It was stipulated that Punjab would finalise the alignment of the canal in their territory—120 kms stretch—within a period of three three months. And if there is any disagreement between Punjab and Haryana, the matter will be decided by the Ministry of Irrigation at the Centre within a period of 15 days. Everything was time-bound. The canal would be completed under a time bound programme within a period of two years. The control of all the distribution points and the headworks would be taken over by the Bhakra Beas Management Board so that there was proper regulation and distribution of waters among Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, even to Delhi for drinking purposes, and to J & K. But no steps were taken from December 31st upto the time of this new settlement between our Prime Minister and the Akali Dal leader, Sant Longowal, in July 1985. It was a period of more than 4-1/2 years. If the earlier agreement of 1981 among the three Chief Ministers had been implemented, everything would have been settled within a period of two years i.e. by 1983. It was agreed that if there was any dispute about anything, the matter would be referred to the Central Government for a speedy

[Rao Birendra Singh]

decision. But none of these States made any reference to the Central Government. If there was any reference, I would like the hon. Minister to inform the House. But even then, nothing was done and the matter was kept pending. The first objection that was raised by anybody against this agreement of 1981 was by the Akali Dal in 1983. But before that time, everything could have been completed and settled if they worked on that according to the plan set out in that agreement of 1981.

I fully agree that in disputes like this where the rivers are situated within a State, there can be no solution without the active cooperation of the people and the Government of that State. It would not be right to think otherwise. That is why, since there is no other alternative except an amicable settlement through mutual agreement and there being a dispute the only alternative is setting up of tribunal. But I would have been happier if the original Bill which was to replace the Ordinance had been brought before the House and passed because that would have been an independent Act of Parliament, making the Tribunal's decision final & vesting authority to the Central Government for implementation. And Parliament has powers under article 73 of the constitution to enact laws for distribution of waters acquired under the Indus Waters Treaty of 1980. But the ordinance is being repealed and the Bill has been replaced. In fact, we are again back to square one—1955 Agreement, 1976 Agreement, 1981 Agreement all between the states and now the setting up of the Tribunal under the 1985 settlement between the Prime Minister and (Interruptions).

SHRI SARAT DEB : Sorry for interruption. Are all these Agreements on record ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Yes, Everything is there on record. Under the 1981 Agreement, Punjab's share was from 3.5 million acre feet to 4.2 million acre feet. Haryana's share was increased at 3.5 million acre feet, Rajasthan's share use was increased from 8 million acre feet, earlier

agreed and awarded, to 8.6 million acre feet and J&K's share and drinking water requirement of Delhi were not touched; they were retained as they were earlier. The Punjab was satisfied. Punjab Government withdrew the petition from the Supreme Court, Haryana withdrew its writ petition from the Supreme Court, and Rajasthan too signed the agreement. Even now I feel that the best way would be to settle the matter without reference to a tribunal. It should be a package deal for Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. But since it is obvious that it has not been found possible, that step could not be taken, that is why this new Bill for amendment of the River Waters Dispute Act, and under that Act, the Tribunal, has been brought. But then, as I said, what is most important is the implementation of the recommendations of the Tribunal. Is there any guarantee given by the Punjab Government and the Akali Dal that the Tribunal's decision would not again be an exercise in futility, they would not go to court ?

I would later come to the Bill itself, but it is necessary to go into the background of this whole dispute so that the House knows what is what and why the people of Haryana and Rajasthan feel no agitated over the matter. As you know, Sir, Ravi-Beas waters, in dispute, were withdrawn from Pakistan under an international treaty, the Indo-Pakistan Treaty on Indus Waters. It was signed by our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan in 1960. The waters had to be withdrawn from Pakistan in ten years time and India had to pay huge sums to Pakistan for that, for the development of their canal system to make alternative arrangements. \$ 174 million were paid by the Government of India to Pakistan. Apart from that, over \$ 1,000 million were provided to Pakistan by the World Bank, the United States and several other friendly countries at the instance of the Government of India. India fought for these waters in international fora and obtained exclusive rights over the waters of Sutilej, Ravi and Beas. Therefore, it would be wrong to say that these water belong to the present

Punjab only. Even in the 1955 agreement between the States, waters were divided between Punjab, Rajasthan, erstwhile PEPSU (Patiala and East Punjab States Union) and J&K. PEPSU was then a separate political entity. 1.3 million acre feet was set aside for PEPSU. 5.9 million acre feet was for Punjab (which then also included Haryana). Punjab and PEPSU's total share came to 7.2 million acre feet. PEPSU was later merged with Punjab in 1956. But what is to be understood is that the whole area of PEPSU did not go to Punjab at the time of reorganisation in 1966. Large parts of the then PEPSU State are in Haryana. The whole district of Jind which was part of the Jind State with Capital at Sangrur in Punjab came to Haryana. Large chunks of the territories of erstwhile Punjab States have thus become a part of Haryana. The whole of erstwhile Mohindergrah district which is part of my constituency was part of either Patiala State or Nabha State or Jind State, all three Punjab States. Therefore, we have a share in those waters which were allocated to PEPSU at that time. Should I then not be right and justified to say that Haryana also has a share of the waters which were meant for PEPSU apart from waters which were meant for Punjab? Have we not got a right for the waters obtained by the Government of India for the arid areas of the State of Punjab (Haryana included) Rajasthan and also Delhi? I would like to ask my friends, who are raising the objection to Haryana or Rajasthan claims on the basis that they are not riparian States? Would it be possible to utilise the waters of Ravi and Beas if Pong dam had not been constructed, if Pandoh dam had not been constructed, if Bhakra dam has not been constructed and now Thein Dam which is under construction had not been taken up? And these dams and large storage sites are not in Punjab alone. If Himachal Pradesh and J&K through the good offices of the Govt. of India, had not allowed these lands to be acquired for construction of dam and storage of water, how could the waters be utilised? Would it be right if in a spirit of non-cooperation these States ask for royalty from Punjab for storage and utilisation of water of the rivers which originate in the hills of Himachal? These waters would still

continue to flow, to Pakistan for ever and both Ravi and Beas as would still continue to create floods and destroy the fertile land of Punjab. Therefore, to say that these waters only belong to Punjab would not be in the interest of Punjab itself leave aside the national interest. The Prime Minister himself in this House sometime last year stated that it is not a question of whether or Haryana or Rajasthan is getting waters, but the question the Akali should have put forward was that Punjab is so many MAF short of water. They could have said that '4.2 million acres is not sufficient for us, our requirement is more.' That was the National water policy enunciated by the Prime Minister. It was correct. It is in the larger national interest that this settlement was arrived at between the Prime Minister and Sant Longowal. The Government is committed to the implementation of this settlement. But then there has to be a proper spirit under which all have to work. If the accord.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I would request you to give me a little more time because I have not spoken throughout this Session, and if you like I will not speak, I promise not to speak during this Session in future.

AN HON. MEMBER : He should be given more time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : Sir, he has been the Chief Minister of Haryana also. So, he should be given more time.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Not only the Chief Minister of Haryana, but I have been in Punjab itself, I was Minister in charge of Revenue and Irrigation and Power for five years from the middle of Fifties to the early Sixties. And in the Centre I have been Minister in charge of Irrigation also when this Accord was signed by the three Chief Ministers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If other Members from the Congress (I) want to

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take less time, I have no objection to give him more time.

(Interruptions)

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : This Accord was signed by three Chief Ministers when I happened to be the Minister in charge of Irrigation, Sir. (Interruptions) No, I could not implement it because after 15 days of the signing of the Accord I did not have the charge of the Ministry. So, you can't hold me responsible for non-implementation.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Your Party is responsible for that.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Government is a continuing process, I am not out of it, and my friend, Mr. Shankaranand is there, the Ministry is continuing. That is why I said he would probably like to enlighten us as to why the 1981 agreement was not implemented.

Sir, I was going to say that the Rajiv-Longowal Accord is to be implemented, the Prime Minister has stated this time and again. This part of the settlement, dispute about waters, to my mind, is not less important than the dispute about territory. (Interruptions). And Chandigarh also. To my mind it is more important. For Rajasthan and Haryana it is a question of life and death. Apart from that, it is a question of principle to be followed by this country and by the Parliament, whether imbalances in development should be removed or they should be allowed to continue, whether the Central Government has a role to play in the settlement of inter-State disputes over waters or the Central Government has no role to play at all. It was because we wanted that the Central Government should play a crucial, important role and it should not abdicate its authority that we persuaded Punjab and Haryana to come out of the Supreme Court in 1981 and mutually settle the whole thing. Similarly, about the same time the pending dispute over Narmada waters between Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat was settled by us. Three Chief Ministers signed an accord on Narmada

waters just before the 1981 Accord was signed, on Ravi-Beas waters—The Rajasthan Chief Minister, the Gujarat Chief Minister and the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister signed the agreement and everything was amicably settled.

13.00 hrs.

There may be another objection by some of my friends, that Punjab farmers cannot afford to give away even a drop of water. I know the real situation because, I have served Punjab more than I have served Haryana. Out of my 32 years in various legislatures for 14 years, I was in the Punjab Legislature. Only for 7 years, I was in the Haryana Legislature and about 12 years, I spent in Parliament, I know how was the flood problem in Punjab because I was looking after flood control also, as the Irrigation Minister. I know how farmers were suffering; what huge sum had to be spent for drainage in Punjab. I know the intensity of irrigation in Punjab. I know the water allowance that is available to Punjab farmers and the water allowance that is available to Haryana farmers wherever there is canal irrigation. But large parts of Haryana, like very large parts of Rajasthan are unirrigated. In fact, even these areas which have come to Haryana from PEPSU are even without drinking water. The water is brackish. Half of Haryana needs water for drinking purposes. Most of Rajasthan areas need water for drinking purposes. And, therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to see to it that when the Tribunal is set up, after Parliament has passed this Bill presented by him, the terms of reference are so framed that again we do not come to a dead end as in the matters of territories. There should be some solution. The Tribunal should be able to look into the water allowance available to Punjab farmers and Haryana farmers Punjab farmers are as dear to me as Haryana farmers. I have served the farmers of the entire country for 5 years, rather six years, as the Union Agriculture and Minister. I make no differentiation between the farmers. But justice certainly is to be given to all states, all farmers, all over India. It would be wrong to say this. My Akali Dal friends would agree

with me that it is not the original farmers of Haryana along who are going to benefit from this water, who are going to get this water. Thousands of families of farmers in Haryana are Sikhs and they are Akalis also a large number of them. Would they like to deprive these farmers all the benefits of irrigation? Thousands of Sikhs from Mejha in Punjab from Amritsar district were settled in Haryana. I was the Revenue Minister in Punjab and I know about it. Under the Utilisation of Waste-Land Act, thousands of families from Amritsar district were allotted lands here and hundreds of freedom fighters were settled. They will also get the benefits of this water—not only the originally settled Haryana farmers. That is why, a view has to be taken in the overall national interest. Large areas have come to Haryana from PEPSU from Patiala State, Mahendragarh district from Nabha State in Bawal tehsil in my constituency—Kanti Kheri and Kaneera which belonged to Nabha, Dadri which was under Jind State, the whole of Jind district with the capital situated at Sangrur in Punjab.

15.03 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI
in the chair]

They were gifted away as rewards to the Punjab State after the 1857 First War Independence because the Punjab State helped the British with their armies and we rose against the British rule and fought against the British. For 100 years, we were slaves of slaves in these parts of Punjab which have come to Haryana as they were under the princely States. These princes of the Punjab State sucked the blood of the people for hundred years and now after the country get independence, when these parts have rejoined us, they are even denied drinking water. Hundreds of crores of rupees have already been spent by the Centre and by Haryana for construction of canals Jawaharlal Nehru Canal, in this driest part of Haryana, is lying dry. It was completed ten years back. Not a drop of water flows in that canal. It will never flow unless we get our share of waters from Beas and Ravi. Will that money all go waste? There are threats that the canal already dug in

Punjab would also be filled up. Will it not be national waste? Hundreds of crores of rupees have been spent. Rs. 80 crores have already been given by the Central Government to Punjab for the construction of this canal. If I am wrong, Mr. Shankaranand would correct me. More than Rs. 30 crores have been advanced by Haryana for construction of this canal. Can national projects be allowed to be sabotaged like this.

The question that arises is the implementation of the aware of the tribunal which is to be set up.

The question that has to be determined is whether the previous awards and agreements have any meaning, or sanctity.

Would they be kept in view while a decision is taken? Would the requirement of waters be kept in view as between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan when the Tribunal takes a decision and makes a recommendation?

I said, we are where we had earlier started from. This Tribunal would again be a recommendatory body under the Inter-State Waters Disputes Act.

What I would ask my friend Mr. Shankaranand is this—is it a fact that the earlier Bill which was to replace the Ordinance, the Ordinance which Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has moved to be disapproved, was withdrawn at the instance of Punjab Government, the ruling Akali party? Did they write to the Government that the Bill in that shape is not acceptable to them and that the Tribunal should be set up under the existing Inter-State Water Disputes Act? If so, why could it not be taken as a reference from a State for entrusting this matter to the Tribunal under the Act? Why should it be necessary to amend the Act to provide for Government to constitute the Tribunal suo motu? They should have brought the Punjab Government in so that they have some responsibility also. They have asked for a Tribunal under this Act. That was sufficient without amending this Act.

The other thing which I would like the hon. Minister to clarify is the status of Rajasthan in this matter. The Tribunal is to decide on matters mentioned under paragraph 9.1 and 9.2 of the Memorandum of Settlement between the Prime Minister and the late Shri Longowal. I would read the paragraphs.

“9.1. The farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan will continue to get water not less than what they are using from the Ravi-Beas system as on 1.7.1985. Waters used for consumptive purposes will also remain unaffected. Quantum of usage claimed shall be verified by the Tribunal referred to in para 9.2 below;”

Thus farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan will continue to get water.

Next it says :

“9.2. The claim of Punjab and Haryana regarding the shares in their remaining water...

Only Punjab and Haryana.

“...will be referred to for adjudication to a Tribunal to be presided over by a Supreme Court Judge. The decision of this Tribunal will be rendered within six months and would be binding on both parties. All legal and constitutional steps required in this respect be taken expeditiously.”

Firstly, the proposed Tribunal's decision cannot be binding as stated in the Memorandum of settlement. They can only recommend to the Central Government and the Central Government have then to issue a notification setting up a body for implementation. The Tribunal's decision would have been final if it had been constituted under the provisions of the earlier Bill.

Now the question arises as to the share of Rajasthan. They will continue to get waters what they were drawing on 1.7.85.

Everybody knows that Rajasthan canal has not been completed. So they will not be able to utilise their share even upto 1990—for another 5 or 6 or may be 10 years. Then what will happen to their share which is 8 million acre ft as originally agreed to and 8.6 million acre ft as agreed to in the 1981 agreement? If a position is taken by a party that Rajasthan is not a riparian State, how will this Tribunal help Rajasthan? Rajasthan's dispute remains. You may try and settle the disputes of Punjab and Haryana under, this amending Bill, but what about Rajasthan? They are still left in the lurch and hanging in the air. Nobody knows what will come out ultimately, because the original Act which is sought to be amended draws its power, its inspiration and its authority from Art 262, if I may quote, says :

Article 292 says

“Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers or river valleys”

(1) Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State river valley.

That is why objection was raised to the earlier Bill by a Party and Government has accepted that position and brought this new Bill, And I quote clause (2) :

“(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may by law provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other Court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint as is referred to in clause (1).”

Now, you are putting bar on jurisdiction. It already exists in the inter-State Water Disputes Act, Under Article 262 this bar can be put if the matter relates to inter-State waters or inter-State valleys That is the point. If somebody says that these waters are not inter-State waters, there is

no bar on jurisdiction. Somebody can move the Court ..

(Interruptions)

that this tribunal cannot take cognisance of the claims of Rajasthan.

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) : Which Minister has assured on the floor of the Rajya Sabha ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I would like him to assure this House also that Rajasthan's rights would be preserved; that Haryana would get justice.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat): As per the tribunal ?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : How much time would you require ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH ; If you would like, I can sit down just now. I am under your orders,

(Interruptions)

In fact every person in Haryana wants to speak on this.

(Interruptions)

AN hon. Member : Rajasthan also.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : All I would like to say is that implementation of the accord is necessary to keep peace in the country.

The matter can only be solved with the help and cooperation of the people in Punjab and the Government of Punjab. It would be foolish to think otherwise. But we have to look at the facts as they have come to light so far. Punjab Government cannot ask for implementation of one part of the agreement. Handing over of Chandigarh to Punjab should have been done, according to them, on 26th January without Haryana getting anything in lieu of Chandigarh. Then the other part of the accord is completion of the canal by 15th of August, whether we should go by the assurances which may have been given to the Central Government by Punjab Government or we should go by the utterances of the leaders day in and day out saying that there is no surplus water in Punjab.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : No use digging the canal.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Yes,

Mr. Indrajit Gupta, they say it is useless to dig the canal. Of course, the Chief Minister has said it. The Chief Minister himself, no less a person than the Chief Minister and in the Assembly ! It will be a waste of money. No surplus water is there in Punjab to give to anybody. Then, what is the sanctity of this Accord signed by the Prime Minister and the Akali Dal leader Sant Harchand Singh Longowal ? It was a part of the Accord and we have to look at it in toto. If the canal is not to be dugged then where does the Accord stand. If Haryana gets nothing in lieu of Chandigarh, how does Chandigarh go to Punjab ? I will be very happy if Chandigarh goes to Punjab as soon as possible; but then will it solve the problem ? Will law and order in Punjab improve just because of that, because of the transfer of Chandigarh ? Will the agitation in Haryana stop and people won't demand water, people won't demand any Hindi speaking area from Punjab ? It won't be solved. That is why I have said that all this has to be taken up together.

The fact remains that after the Accord, out of about 3800 acres of land that was required for construction of the canal, only about 2100 acres have so far been acquired. Out of about 120 kilometres stretch of canal to be constructed in Punjab territory, earth work has been completed only on, I think, 50 or 52 kilometres—less than half. In the rest of the area there is no earth work at all. That shows that there was no intention to dig the canal. If Mr. Shankaranand is confident that this canal would be completed and he guarantees and assures the House, I will be very happy.

But as things are, the work is found to be very slow, unless you have a proper agency and monitoring system. Under the 81 Agreement the alignment was to be completed within three months. It could not be completed even within five years. The Central Government had to give a decision in case of any dispute within two weeks. But nothing was done. Till now the alignment is not finalised. The land is not acquired so far.

Ths Akali leaders who are bound

[Rao Birendra Singh]

by the Accord, the Ruling Party in Punjab which is bound by the Accord just as our Party is bound by the Accord, of course, our Government is bound by the Accord.

SHRI VISHNU MODI : They say that the Akali Dal party is bound by it, but not the Government.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The Akali Dal Government is there because of Sant Longowal and the Accord and the promise which they made to the people that they want to bring peace to Punjab. I don't know if they have changed their stand now. I am not in a position to say anything. It is for the Government to speak about it. But there has to be some machinery set up. Under the 1981 award Bhakra-Beas Management Board had to take control of all the head-works as originally envisaged in the Punjab Re-organisation Act, 1966. Since 1966 we are asking for a joint control of the head-works which distributes water. It could not be done. In 1981 it was not only the head-works but all regulatory works. It was left to the Bhakra-Beas Management Board to select all the points from where water was regulated and distributed to various States, viz., control of gates. That was not done. Even for that if there was any dispute they could refer the matter to the Central Government. Then it could have been decided within a limited period of fifteen days. That was part of the Accord.

So now how will this tribunal verify how much water has been used by Punjab; how much water has been used by Haryana because the control of the distribution points was with Punjab? What inquiry can the tribunal make of the record as it stands there? How can that be challenged by this tribunal? What is the way out? Therefore, it will only be just a formal exercise if we go only by the record which Punjab officers have prepared about the usage of water, on a particular date. (*Interruptions*)

So, Sir, what is important is that the tribunal should be given proper guidance and authority not only to look into the

waters used on a single day in the year but also the waters required. There should be a fair and just distribution of these national waters, national resource of the nation, which had been obtained for the country by the Government of India on the basis of geographical area, on the basis of requirement, on the basis of aridity, climatic conditions and the necessities because the entire country has to develop.

Sir, Punjab, as I said, deserves all help. Punjab farmers should not be allowed to suffer. But it should not be a point of prestige for any party or Government to say that Punjab will use all the water whether it requires so much water or not—I know thousands of acres of land from year to year are becoming wastelands in Punjab because of excessive irrigation and seepage from canals and because of floods. Now floods have been reduced, to some extent, because of the construction of large storage dams. But then we have to decide whether in this country the rights of the farmers cease the moment redistribution or re-demarkation of administrative boundaries between States in the Union takes place? That is the question. Haryana has now several districts of former PEPSU. Delhi is not a riparian State. The capital of India needs drinking water and 0.2 million acre feet has been set aside for Delhi's drinking water needs. Transfer of Hindi speaking and Punjabi speaking villages between Punjab and Haryana is envisaged in the 1985 settlement also. Will their rights be affected and be dependent on transfer?

Tomorrow can't Punjab also say that Delhi has no right from Beas and Ravi? That will be the next thing. If we accept the contention that Haryana and Rajasthan have no right to share, then Delhi has no right. Nobody else has any right in this water dispute. These are very ticklish matters and the Government of India has to work very hard persuading our friends in Punjab to see reason. We have to appeal to our friends from Punjab and to all sections of the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH : Our needs should also be met.

[English]

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I agree. That is what the Prime Minister said. Punjab should say what is their genuine requirement. But they should not take a stand that nobody else has any right in this. We were part of Punjab. The waters were obtained by the Government of India for Rajasthan also and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru made a strong case before the World Bank for Rajasthan's requirements. Even the Ferozepore headworks might have gone to Pakistan. Then you would have lost a lot of water. There was even a move, as we understand, and it was at the last minute that because of the consideration for Rajasthan, for consideration of the Rajasthan canal which takes off from Ferozepore headworks that a decision was taken that Ferozepore headworks will remain in India.

[Translation]

SHRI CHARANJIT SINGH: The boundary of Pakistan was also being drawn ahead of the present one had we not been there. There was no talk about Ferozepur.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : You were there; we also were there. Everything is known.

[English]

So, it is not a question of Punjab and Haryana alone. These farmers whether on that side of the border of Punjab or on this side in Haryana are all one. We want to share things with you all. You should share with us what we have got. You are sharing with the entire country certain things. As I said, would there be storage sites like dams for Beas and Ravi? If these other States had not helped you to acquire land if they had not allowed you to construct Pong dam, Pandoh dam, Bhakra dam, Thein dam these four large dams and the Sutlej-Beas link canal, Madhopur Beas link canal would not have been possible. So, all these waters can be utilised only because the entire nation has helped Punjab & Punjab farmers & Haryana farmers were not different. Today you might dispute Haryana's claim. One of your Akali Dal M. Ps, Sardar Teja Singh Dardi who is now in Akali Dal might

support your stand today. But in 1967, when I was the Chief Minister in Haryana and he was my supporter. He was an M.L.A. from Haryana. Now, he is an MP from Punjab on Akali Dal ticket. Then he was with my Vishal Haryana Party and he pledged to support our stand. When I claimed 4.8 million acre foot of water for Haryana for its need for dry areas, he was with us. So, we are all one. How can you now put a dividing line like this and try to be entirely isolated from the nation?

All I say in the end is that there is a question of the larger interest of the nation. I am not one of those who think that the integrity of the country will be jeopardised, this and that, that our security will be in danger. India is so large, so powerful that agitation here and dis-satisfaction there cannot affect this country much. Let those who want to extend threats forget about it. Terrorism has never helped any country in the world so far. Violence in fact, has been counter-productive always. In my view, terrorist tactics help to strengthen the country rather than weaken it, because other people get united and stronger and well-knit.

I know, Punjab wants to remain and shall always remain a very important part of this country. Anybody who thinks otherwise is not sane. Whatsoever a few people may talk, I know Akali Dal is full of patriots. Akali Dal was sharing power in the Punjab in the Kairon Ministry in which I was also a Congress Minister there and we used to look at things with the same eyes. There was no dispute whatsoever. But what is at stake is the credibility of the Government in Punjab, credibility of the Akali Dal and its leaders. And if I am permitted, I would even go to the extent of saying that it is the credibility of the Central Government also which is at stake.

We are interested that everything should end up fairly, nicely, amicably and finally, and for that end, we have to work.

The various pitfalls and loopholes that exist in the working of the Tribunal under

[Rao Birendra Singh]

the Inter-State Waters Dispute Act have to be plugged. The Government of India has to proceed warily in this respect with a clear thinking. The guidelines to the Tribunal and the terms of reference have to be framed very cautiously, not like the Mathew Commission or any other Commission for that matter. After all, we must first think of the net result, the outcome. Setting up of tribunals and commissions comes to naught if the outcome is not ensured.

With these words, I have been able to express the sentiments not only of the people of Haryana particularly, but the general feelings in the country as a Member of this august House.

I support the Bill and oppose my hon. friend Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee's statutory resolution for disapproval of the ordinance. I do not know why she should have moved that.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : She has supported the Bill.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I support the Bill because this is a step towards solution of a very complicated problem and there is no other way but to proceed in a manner in which we can find a solution in consultation with the parties concerned of which Punjab Government, and the Akali Dal are as important as Haryana and Rajasthan.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri V. C. Jain. No member may take more than five minutes please.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let me see how the discussion will proceed. You please resume your seats.

AN HON. MEMBER : You must extend the time.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : It is a complicated subject.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : We are mainly the concerned parties.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) : What will we speak in 5 minutes ?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH : (Hissar) It is a very important issue. Five minutes will not suffice.

SHRI VISHNU MODI : It affects 3.5 crore population of Rajasthan. Madam Chairman, five minutes will not at all be sufficient.....

*(Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : As I have told you, the time allotted is only 3 hours. Let us see how the discussion will proceed. I will look into it. Please resume your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer) : Hon Members Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, Shri Raghuma Reddy and Rao Birendra Singh have expressed their views on the Bill very impartially. Concern has been expressed from all quarters and all have supported the demand for protecting the rights of Rajasthan. Expressing my views on the Bill, first of all I want to draw your attention towards its historic background.

The first international agreement on the waters of Ravi and Beas was made on 29th January, 1955 and at that time it was decided that out of the total 15.85 million acre feet water of Ravi and Beas, Rajasthan will be given one million acre feet. After that, another agreement was reached between India and Pakistan in 1960 which is known as Indus Treaty. Before that between 1948 and 1960 there used to be constant water dispute between India and Pakistan. Subsequently with the help of the World Bank it was decided in the agreement that the waters of Chenab, Jhelum and Indus should go to Pakistan and the waters of Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej should go to India. It was an

international agreement and these rivers were, at that time, international rivers. In the agreement entered into about the rivers, the most important role was that of Rajasthan and its desert and the area which comes under my constituency, that is Barmer and Jaisalmer which are the most desert-bound areas of the country. The then Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, keeping in view the situation of these areas, had said that there were regions in our country where there remained acute water crisis, people did not get even drinking water and in such areas, unless water of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej rivers is made available, there could not be any irrigation and for this what the then Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru had written on 11th July, 1960 to the President of the World Bank, I would like to repeat because that is an important document :

[English]

“The Rajasthan Canal is vitally important to us and our planning is based on it. Any great delay in providing adequate supplies of water to the Canal would create very difficult political, social and economic problem.”

[Translation]

Had not the then Prime Minister argued the case on the basis of the desert area, the Ravi-Beas water that we are getting today would not have been made available to Punjab, Haryana or Rajasthan. This treaty could be entered into because of Rajasthan being a desert area and the situation at that time was such that in India only 5 lakh acres of land was being irrigated whereas in Pakistan 18 lakh acres of land was being irrigated. As Pakistan was irrigating more land than us and as we had pleaded on the basis of desert area, we could get this water. To get this water, an agreement for Ravi, Beas and Sutlej was reached in 1955, and one million acre feet was allotted to us about which I have already told. After that, neither Akali Dal nor any other party raised any dispute for

20 years. I would submit to this extent that when Janata Party came into power in which the present Chief Minister of Punjab was the Irrigation Minister, even then this dispute was not raised by him. In this way, no dispute was raised about the share of Rajasthan. Now when the question of distribution of water between Punjab and Haryana was raised, both Punjab and Haryana had a right to fight for their shares. The Central Government solved the dispute and allocated 3.5 million acre feet of water to Haryana, 3.5 acre feet to Punjab and 0.2 million acre feet to Delhi. An appeal was filed in the Supreme Court against this. A reference was made to the Supreme Court but no decision could be taken. Then the three Chief Ministers namely, Shri Shiv Charan Mathur, Chief Minister of Rajasthan; Shri Darbara Singh, Chief Minister of Punjab and Shri Bhajan Lal, Chief Minister of Haryana submitted the case before the Prime Minister. An award was given by the Prime Minister which was accepted by all. When all had accepted the award, the Akali Dal raised the question. Tripartite discussion took place in which all parties were unanimous about this so much so that Akali Dal did not say anything about Rajasthan's share because it was never a matter of dispute. That is why I fail to understand why earlier an ordinance was promulgated which was replaced by a Bill and then again a new Bill was introduced wherein Rajasthan was also included for the purpose of verification of the consumption of water as on 1st July. I would like to know the reasons of this verification when an Inter-State agreement had already been made in this regard twice, in 1955 and in 1961. Rao Birendra Singh aptly pointed out that this could have been verified from the records. This information could have been verified from the Bhabra-Beas Management Board records and there was no need for further verification. It is posing a serious problem to us.

Secondly, the problem of water is a matter of life and death for us in desert areas. The Rajasthan Government has invested its share of 52.69 per cent in all the joint projects whether it was Bakhra-Beas or the construction of Bakhra Dam itself. The Rajasthan Government has

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extended the Rajasthan Canal upto Jaisalmer district and Mohangarh. We intend to extend it beyond that in order to provide a permanent solution to the drinking water problem and adequate water for irrigation so that the agriculture production gets a boost. We want an assurance from the Central Government here and now, that there will be no alteration in the 1955 and 1981 agreements and those issues will not be reopened at any cost. These agreements should be followed in letter and spirit.

Thirdly, we would like—as Rao Birendra Singh also pointed out—that the Headworks should not be controlled by Punjab Government. Under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1978, it was categorically stated that the control of these works shall be handed over to Bakhra-Beas Management Board. Even the Rajasthan Government had repeatedly drawn the attention of the Centre to this fact but why is it coming under pressure and adopting such an attitude? Had the Bhakra-Beas Management Board been in complete control, this dispute would not have arisen after so many years? It is the bone of contention today because the Board is not the controlling authority.

I would conclude in another five minutes. I would not take much time because I know that it is an important matter relating to my area and it is a question of survival for us. Therefore, I would express my views in brief and not dwell at length on them. I was submitting that it is an extremely important matter for the desert area because if this area is irrigated well, it would help in boosting the agriculture produce in the country.

In my view we should formulate a national policy in this regard so that the deficit areas could be provided water by diverting it from the surplus areas. This would not only help in progress but also in strengthening unity of the country.

I would like to draw your attention to the news item in "Indian Express" dated 24th March wherein the statement issued by Punjab Government categorically shows

that this can never be the absolute property of the Centre and points out that it can be the absolute property of Punjab alone. I mean to say that the statement made by the Centre in this regard is being repeatedly contradicted by the Punjab Government and its officials. They do not seem to have any clear policy in this matter. We do not believe them because we have always found that the Akali Dal never keeps its promises. In fact, we do not even know whether they would stick to the decision that will be taken now in this respect. Prior to this they did not implement the 1955 and 1981 awards in letter and spirit. How can we believe that they will keep their promise this time?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Now this is the responsibility of the Akalis to stick to it.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Now, the responsibility of the Centre also increases. The Bill seeks to take this step in the larger interest of the country. I am sure that it would be in the interest of the country.

I hope that necessary arrangements will be made to provide water to the desert areas which are facing acute drinking water problem. I believe it is only then that interests of the country could be safeguarded. Our Hon. Prime Minister has also assured us that the interests of Rajasthan will be safeguarded at all costs.

In the end, I would like to request you to pay due attention to my views.

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH (Hissar) : Madam, Chairman, the proposed amendment to the Interstate Water Dispute Act by the Centre is to facilitate implementation of Rajiv-Longowal Agreement so far as water dispute is concerned. But before I speak on it I think it is my duty to touch some basic facts, though the hon. Minister and the concerned Ministry may be aware of it.

Prior to the reorganisation of Punjab in 1966, various committees like Haryana Development Committee and Food Committee were constituted to decide on the

distribution of water. A Food Committee was constituted under the Punjab Government in 1965. Even at that time it came to the notice of the Committee that the Hindi speaking areas in Punjab which were to form part of Haryana, had water requirement of 4.56 Million Acre Feet. Later on an implementation committee was constituted to ensure that the water requirement of Haryana is fully met. Besides this, Haryana Development Committee was constituted to ensure speedy development of those Hindi speaking areas which were to form Haryana.

14.00 hrs.

Agriculture was given highest importance in development and to mobilise resources a high-level committee, comprising civil servants, legislators and other eminent men, was constituted. Even that committee stated in its report that the water requirement of Haryana was 4.56 million acre feet. Similarly the Indus Water Treaty ensures water supply to Punjab since 1970 and to those areas which were deprived of canal water. The treaty aimed at regulating the water supply in these areas. I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that though he may have been incharge of the irrigation Department for long but the date of 1st July 1985 that he has fixed to verify the flow of water is arbitrary and improper. I dare say, that even if he has to calculate the inflow of a small tributary of 30 cusecs he will have to verify the flow of water for at least 15 days .. (*Interruptions*) I have started just now. I do not think that we can calculate the quantity of water that was distributed to Punjab, Haryana or Rajasthan by fixing a date say 1st July 1985.

Secondly, if we give such vague terms of reference to the tribunal, as fixing 1st July 1985 as the base date for water supply, I do not think it would be able to reach any conclusion. There can be only one alternative and that is to assess the entire crop, the revenue receipts in Punjab and other States prior to 1st July 1985 or make an assessment of the crops after 1st July 1985 till date. That can be the only proper measurement of the water supply. Otherwise the headworks is under the

control of Punjab and it is they who release the water and maintain record, and this cannot be decided at any level.

So far as Ravi-Beas water and the Indus water treaty is concerned if the Akali Government in Punjab insists on riparian rights I would like to remind them that prior to Indus Water Treaty the Ravi-Beas waters were utilised in Pakistan whereas Punjab which included Haryana used to get 1.98 MAF water and Rajasthan about which they say it is not a riparian State also used to get 1.1 MAF water from Sutlej river. In this way 3.13 MAF water from Sutlej was to be distributed between Punjab (including Haryana) and Rajasthan. In 1955 when Indus Water Treaty was signed, the share of Punjab and PEPSU was fixed at 7.2 MAF. PEPSU was formed after the merger of many princely States of that area and now a large part of it is in Haryana. Whether it was Patiala State, Jind State, or Mohinder Garh, water was distributed among them on the basic requirements because before 1966 Punjab and Haryana were one State, and at that time water was given on the basis of need-based areas and to those areas which could be fed from canal irrigation or where the facility could be provided.

In addition to it, I would also say that when in 1966, Punjab and Haryana became separate States, it was decided that Haryana would get 4.8 MAF of water for irrigation purpose. It was also added that :

[*English*]

“SURPLUS RAVI-BEAS WATER TO HARYANA—Haryana based its claim on the basis of backwardness of the canal irrigation less rainfall and limitation on conventional expansion of irrigation facilities.”

[*Translation*]

On this basis, water was distributed and 4.8 MAF water share was allotted at that time. But a Fact-finding Committee was formed in 1970 to submit its report to the Central Government. That Committee also recommended 3.78 MAF of water as

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Haryana's share. Besides that committee, other committees also submitted their recommendations to the Central Government but the Punjab Government, whether Akali Government or Congress Government, did not stick to its stand. First they agreed but later on they withdrew. In 1981, an agreement was signed by the three Chief Ministers of the States under the guidelines of our Late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi the details of which have been given by Shri Rao. It was decided therein to leave aside the 3.78 MAF decided by the Fact-finding Committee; to leave aside the report of Expert Committee as also 4.68 M.A.F. fixed at the time of Reorganisation of Punjab, and an agreement was reached on 3.58 M.A.F. and both the Punjab and Haryana Governments agreed to implement the same. Akali Government, in Punjab, is demanding implementation of those articles of Rajiv-Longowal Accord which suit them and regarding those articles which have to be implemented by Punjab Government of Akalis themselves, particularly distribution of water, they simply say that not even a single drop of water is surplus there. When the question of digging of canal comes, some other type of element there talks of filling up the canal instead of digging it. I pity those who call themselves intellectuals. Some days back, their statement appeared that Prime Minister Rajiv-Longowal Accord be implemented and that can be done by transferring Chandigarh to Punjab. Those who call themselves intellectuals and prominent citizens of the country talk in this manner on the one hand and on the other hand, when the question of digging of canal for Haryana comes, they prefer to keep silent. As a Member of the Parliament, I say that everyone in Haryana wants peace in Punjab. There are elements in the country today which have tried their best to mislead the people of Haryana, instigate them and to cause communal riots there but we feel that the farmers of Haryana and Punjab have common interest. They have common social and economic way of life. They have common conduct and do not want and conflict in spite of provocation from any side, but they definitely want that Haryana should get its share. We don't

want that Punjab's share should be given to us.

I shall conclude after citing one instance that 98% of underground water in Haryana has been utilised.

[English]

98% of total ground water in Haryana is exploited through tubewells. That comes to 8 million acre feet.

[Translation]

On the other hand Punjab has 20 MAF underground water which it has not so far exploited.

[English]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : What is the authority of these statistics ?

[Translation]

SHRI BIRINDER SINGH : The authority for this is that a survey was held to this effect and as a result thereof, these figures of eight millions and twenty millions were arrived at. This survey was done to decide whether more tubewells should be installed in Haryana and Punjab or not. These figures were the outcome of that survey and that is why I am quoting them here. I mean to say that if Punjab needs more water, we do not want their share, but it is not proper to say that being a riparian State they are prepared even to drown but would not give water to Haryana and theirs is a river-basin State but they would not give water to some other State. I would like to tell you that people of Haryana are suffering at loss of Rs. 250 crores annually. If water is supplied to them, their income will increase and their economic condition will improve. Haryana is suffering this loss for the last 16 years and a total loss of 4 thousand crores, is caused to Haryana till now due to the non-completion of Sutlej-Yamuna Link Canal. I would definitely say that when the people of Haryana want full implementation of Rajiv-Longowal Accord, at the same time we expect and request the Central Government that if Punjab Government does not fulfil any of the

conditions of the Accord to be fulfilled by them, then the Akali Government of Punjab has no right to approach the Central Government regarding other Articles. People of Haryana will not at all agree and tolerate this situation until the water allotted to Haryana which is its life-line and which is the question of life and death for Haryana flows into the fields of Haryana. There is no utility to discuss and talk about the implementation of other articles of Rajiv-Longowal Accord.

With these words, I would emphasise that while implementing the Rajiv-Longowal Accord, which is necessary in the national interest and also to ensure peace in the country, the above-mentioned points should be taken into consideration and the people of Haryana guaranteed their due share.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : Madam, one may very well understand the feelings and sentiments of the speakers from Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, who spoke before me. But I believe, you are wondering why I should speak on this. (*Interruptions*). The problem is not of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan only. When India is in danger, we feel it is our duty to speak out and you are responsible for all this mess that is going on. So much delay has been caused when you moved the Bill replacing the Ordinance and that Ordinance was promulgated after six months of the signing of the Accord. The Accord was signed on 24th July 1985 and this Ordinance was promulgated on 24th January 1986. And when you understood that according to the provisions of that Ordinance you cannot proceed further, we are happy you did not delay much as you did previously, and as is your habit, instead you have come forward with the Bill and is trying to amend suitably the provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act.

Now, the hon. Member, Rao Birendra Singh, has said that he wanted the earlier Bill to be enforced, not this one and he wanted to know why Punjab did not refer the case to the tribunal. That is for the Akali Dal and Punjab Government to say and I believe, when the representative of

the Akali Dal will be speaking, he will give an account of that. But I wonder why Haryana did not refer it to the tribunal. It is simple and whoever will be speaking afterwards from Haryana, he should speak out on that. I want to know one thing as has been asked by Members of all the concerned States who are getting water. As has been provided in the Rajiv-Longowal Accord the existing use of water by Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan will be ensured. That has to be reiterated again, if necessary, and our opinion is that no question can be raised on this, that Rajasthan will be denied and Haryana will be denied. Nobody can raise this. And if any effort on that is being made, we declare that we are going to oppose that. But there is one snag in this that in the Accord itself it is mentioned, 'water used as on 1.7.75' ? And that was a great mistake, I believe. It cannot be on that particular day as has been correctly pointed out by Mr. Birendra Singh for on that particular day and on the basis of a day it cannot be finalised and it so happened that on that particular day the supply was less for Haryana and that became the bone of contention.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : That only means that till such time as water sharing is decided, till then this will continue. It is not for ever.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : It is in the Accord also, it is stated, 'as on 1.7.1985' and that was the bone of contention and it was exploited by certain vested interests to rouse the passions of the people of Haryana. Nobody came forward to clarify the issue that it cannot be for a particular day, as we clearly understand. You have to make a clarification on that also. We want to see that this Tribunal acts properly and judiciously and its formulations are binding on everybody concerned. The Central Government has the duty to see that the verdict of the Tribunal comes into force.

Now, on other aspects, so far as the question of SYL canal is concerned, I must say that we firmly stand that it should be completed according to time schedule. Nobody can raise any question as to the digging of the canal. If it is not dug, the Accord will be buried. It

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

has to be dug. I have seen that Bharat Kisan Union is demanding to change the alignment of the canal and also refilling of what is already dug. It is an irresponsible statement. We have to unite here and our friends—Akali Dal members—I believe, have every good of this country in their mind and they will take every responsibility to see that no vested interest succeed to subvert this construction of SYL.

Now, the Central Government has certain responsibility. They have been committing mistakes and they are doing harm to the interest of the country. I do not know why. Even according to the Mathew Commission, the question of transfer of Chandigarh is in lieu of certain Hindi speaking areas given to Haryana. Why was it not finalised? Chandigarh had to go to Punjab and certain Hindi areas had to come to Haryana. Why did the Commission get stuck up with Abohar and Fazilka. But in the Accord, it is nowhere mentioned that Abohar and Fazilka has to be given or re-census would be done here. Had there been no other areas? It is written very clearly that contiguous areas should be considered. The Mathew Commission said that on this basis, those areas cannot be transferred. Had there been no other areas where the census could be done to ascertain whether they are Hindi speaking areas so that those areas could be transferred to Haryana, according to the principles of the Accord.

Another rattling thing which I want to bring to the notice of the House is this. The Mathew Commission has said :

“An offer made on behalf of Punjab, of 13 villages in Rajpura Tehsil of Patiala district in lieu of Chandigarh was, however, rejected outright by the State of Haryana and, therefore, the Commission was not called upon to examine the same.”

So, I would like to know was that the Commission for Haryana only? Was that not an independent Commission to decide

upon this particular aspect, not Abohar and Fazilka alone? What is there in Abohar? Is there any gold mine? Then, I can also make a claim for it. I was told, when I went to Haryana, one interesting thing, namely good cotton is produced in Abohar and Fazilka. So, Haryana insists on Abohar and Fazilka. If that is given to Haryana, whether only the land will be given and not the people? So, unnecessary and ill-passionate things are brought in. I charge that the Mathew Commission was subverted intentionally. Though Mr. Rajiv Gandhi who is the Prime Minister of this country and President of the Congress Party, signed the Accord, his Government did not see that it is implemented properly. Their own Party people from different concerned States are speaking out in different tunes. They raise hue and cry; some body says, there is no question of giving Chandigarh so far as Abohar and Fazilka are not transferred to Haryana.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Who said this?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : It is said by Shri Bhajan Lal.
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are interrupting too much, please.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : I also do not support the way certain people are acting in the name of Samast Haryana convention and all that. It is not the way to do things like that. I have no objection to the demand for the removal of Haryana Chief Minister. He has committed so many misdeeds. There should be united effort of all Opposition parties to remove him from power. I will support if they raise the demand that the Punjab Accord has to be implemented and the Chief Minister should be removed, as he is sabotaging the Accord. The Punjab Accord is to be fully implemented. I have no objection also if they demand that the interests of all the concerned States have to be safeguarded. They should get water. But that is not the only thing. It is not simply related to the water of Ravi and Beas. Much more water is required for Haryana also. Much more water is

required for all these States. We have to find a long term solution for that. How can we irrigate all the land that is not irrigated till now? It is a separate question. But any effort to subvert the record will be very dangerous and very harmful. On this, I want also to make a point the way things are moving in Punjab and the hon. Members of Akali Dal should not take it as their own thing. It is a matter of concern for all of us, the way terrorism is increasing in Punjab and in that, if Mr. Balwant Singh Ramoowalia says that they are doing enough to combat terrorism, it is his opinion. But I must say that the Akali Government has to take much more definite steps to combat terrorism, they have to do that and in that effort, we are going to offer all our support to them.

This is the question of interest of the nation. Certain demands are being raised by the Members of Congress-I that there should be President's rule in Punjab. It is most suicidal, most immature that we should do certain things that will jeopardise the atmosphere that has been created after the accord and that will also affect the interests of the country. That should not have been done.

We want to see that the Punjab accord is fully implemented. We want to see that the interests of Rajasthan and Haryana are ensured. We want to see that SYL canal is dug properly, according to time schedule. We want to see that Chandigarh is transferred and in lieu of that, certain Hindi-speaking areas of Punjab are transferred to Haryana also.

In this manner, if steps are taken sincerely, keeping in view the national interest, not being moved by passions of region and State, then I believe, this serious problem can be solved. *(Interruptions)* I say that some of the Congress-I leaders have of late taken a good stand also. They are not now insisting on Chandigarh and Abohar and Fazilka. They are saying that water is the main thing. You take up the issue with Shri Bhajan Lal *(Interruptions)*. We want to see that the Punjab accord is fully implemented. With these words, I conclude.

14.28 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the Bill. In fact, this could have been done much earlier. Anyway, with a view to implement the accord early and to overcome some of the impediments that come in the way, the Government has gone in for an Ordinance, though delayed by six months. At least now, as my friend Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary is saying, the Government has come forward with a Bill very early but the same speed should be maintained once again in the implementation of the accord by avoiding any loopholes, if there are any.

I do not know the need for bringing this amendment. This is required only when neither of the Governments were to refer the matter to the Government of India but this could have been done by any one of the Governments anywhere. Possibly because none of them have asked the Central Government have come with this amendment to take up this and to constitute the tribunal without their asking even. But it is visible that the water resources of this country were not being put to correct use in time with the tempers going high caused by provocations of vested interests in the various States.

Keeping this thing in mind and along with finding a solution to the implementation of the Punjab accord, similar problems are also existing outside the Punjab and Haryana must also be taken up. For example, in Andhra, regarding the Telugu Ganga project an accord has already been reached. But still there is a dispute between the various States and instead of waiting till such time that a similar situation arises in these States, if the Government of India were to take similar measures either by bringing an amendment or in constituting a tribunal to sort out these matters also either with the consent or without the consent of those States, in the interests of the nation, this will go a long way not only in improving the economy but also in utilising the human resources which have already acquired expertise in construction of river valley projects.

[Shri Saifuddin Chowdhary]

Coming to the Bill before the House, 130 crores of rupees have been spent in digging the canal which is not put to use till to-day and this clearly indicates unnecessary wastage of resources of this country. I request through you the members of the various parties particularly the Akali Dal or the Government of Punjab as well as Haryana and Rajasthan to realise that instead of delaying this matter to get more than what is their due, when they have left it to the decision of the Central Government, they must abide by it without any hesitation and make use of the resources early and get dividends for their people. Delay means loss and any loss caused to the people of Haryana and Rajasthan by Punjab or by Haryana to the people of Punjab or Rajasthan will be reflected on the national economy for which they are also partly sufferers. If this realisation is there among the various States, then there would not be these disputes on this delay in extracting or taking out the wealth from the unused waters.

From this and such other incidents, we can derive a conclusion that possibly it is time for the Government of India to consider all the water resources in the inter-State rivers as national assets and the Government of India itself can take up these projects without consulting any of these States, depending upon the need, the economy and the resources. By leaving these things between the States not only the economical benefits are not being given to the people but the tempers are rising higher and higher which, in turn, lead to a lot of problems political, economical, and social giving an opportunity for vested interests outside the country to play havoc in this. At least now the Government of India has come forward. But without making any more delay—I do not think if it is possible for the canal to be completed by August 1986 as anticipated or as accepted in the accord—at least a sincere effort must be made by the Government of India irrespective of the co-operation by the concerned Government as a work to be done under war footing. And the House, as it has expressed through many of the members, will stand united for getting these

benefits totally and early to all the States as decided by the Tribunal. We understand that an accord has already been reached earlier in 1985 but I do not know for what reasons it was not implemented and once again revoked or disputed. By delaying this a lot of people who could have secured enough work in Punjab and Haryana must have been sitting idle, those resources are also getting wasted. Rajasthan, is not mentioned in this, only two States are mentioned in this amendment. Its interests should not be forgotten. Similarly the interests of J&K and Delhi should be protected.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Punjab should also not be forgotten.

SHRI K.S. RAO : It is not simply a question of somebody's claim because the river flows in their States. It is not in the national perspective. If any State people think in terms of such narrow perspective, then it will lead to a lot of chaos and it may ultimately also lead to disintegration which none of us is prepared even to think of. So, keeping in mind the others needs, all the States should cooperate in implementing this accord and not resort to political advantages or political benefits or try to achieve some advantages out of this. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to be keen and not to lose any more time not only in constituting the tribunal and getting the decision but also in implementing it in time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Chiranji Lal Sharma, please be brief. Already time is over.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset you have said 'please be brief'. Brevity is soul of wit. But this is a subject in which I cannot be persuaded to agree with you, because this is a question of our life-line.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already told you that the time is very short.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :
This is a question of life and death for us.

The Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs is there. We can request him for more time.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, time can be extended.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : To whom ? To Shri Mool Chand Dagaji ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : The Minister can speak on Monday.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Sir, I have been listening with rapt attention to the speeches, particularly from the opposition and the stress that is being laid is that the Rajiv-Longowal accord should be implemented. For reasons not known and at least not understood, they say that we are opposing it. It is totally wrong. Who says that the Rajiv-Longowal accord should not be implemented ? Our position is firm, our stand is definite that this accord should be implemented in letter and spirit. But the only question is that they cannot pick and choose. They say that Chandigarh should be transferred to Punjab and then only there will be peace. Since it has not been transferred to Punjab, this fact is responsible for the creation of chaotic conditions in Punjab. We fail to understand this reasoning. There are two important clauses of the accord. One clause is regarding transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and the Hindi speaking areas of Punjab, Abohar and Fazilka in lieu thereof, to Haryana simultaneously.

(Interruptions)

The second thing is regarding the water dispute for which a tribunal shall be appointed. Sir, this House will appreciate that under the accord, a Bill was brought and that has since been withdrawn and now the Inter-State Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill has been brought. When we are talking of the implementation of the Longowal-Rajiv accord, let us proceed in accordance with the accord and it was in accordance with the provision of that accord that a new Bill was brought. Now, the dispute is about water. As for the transfer of Chandigarh, I reiterate, let Chandigarh go to Punjab; but the Hindi-speaking areas of Abohar and Fazilka

shall be transferred to Haryana with the same pen in the same breath, on the same paper and on the same table simultaneously. That will actually mean implementation of the Accord.

Some Hon. Members referred to the appointment of the Mathew Commission. The Mathew Commission has put a premium of confirmation on the stand taken by Haryana, which was being denied by Punjab. We said there are about 107 Hindi speaking villages and the Mathew Commission has categorically given its findings that 83 villages and two towns of Abohar and Fazilka are Hindi speaking areas. The question of contiguity was there. Although in view of certain other factors the Mathew Commission could have given a positive finding. Being a retired supreme court judge he acted strictly in accordance with the Accord and did not deem it proper to exercise his discretion. I don't want to refer to that point here.

The crucial point before the House is the implementation of the second clause of the Accord, pertaining to the distribution of water. This is the dispute before this House and hence this Bill. In this connection we have to refer to the past history. Unfortunately many Members of this House particularly of the opposition, who are new entrants, do not know what the background is. Haryana came into being twenty years ago. Haryana was a part of Punjab. We did not ask for the creation of Haryana. Punjabi Suba was asked for by Sant Fateh Singh. This is how Haryana came into being and we are lucky to have been separated because we know if for certain that we were just treated as a colony of Punjab. We know it for certain that our rights were being ruthlessly trampled under the iron fact of the people of Punjab. Anyway now when Haryana was a separate State. The State Reorganisation Act is there, and a reference was made to Section 78 (1) of that Act. Shall I repeat it Sir ? I think, I need not.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Please like an Indian and not as an alien. We are brothers. You used the word colony. We all are part of

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

this great country and we are proud of it. You will never hear a single bitter word from us.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : I was a Member of the Assembly in the United Punjab also. I know the treatment that was being meted out to Haryana. I say it not here, I said these words on the floor of the House in the United Punjab when I was a Member between 1962 and 1967. These were the sentiments. That is why Haryana Development Committee was constituted. It was only after Haryana came into being that we could see electricity, we could see roads, we could see our Deputy Commissioners and our SPs. Otherwise we had to wander from pillar to post even for the transfer of Patwaris and School teachers in Punjab and that is why I say so. In all humility, but with all the vehemence at my command, I may say that we were just treated as sub-standard people. So, my friend should not feel it because this is not a reference to any particular individual.

A reference was made to the Treaty that was had after the partition of the country through the World Bank when Government of India paid a sum of 62.06 million pound sterling for replacement works etc., A reference to this has been made by Rao Birendra Singh also. I don't want to repeat it.

As a follow-up of this agreement the then Punjab Government planned to allocate 2.68 MFA water to the area which now forms part of Haryana. After that in 1961 Bias Project Unit-1 provided 6.19 MAF of Ravi-Bias waters to be made available at Nangal for removing the shortage in Bakra Lake etc. They provided 3.75 MAF out of 6.19 MAF to areas now lying in Haryana. Thereafter the then Punjab Government issued an order towards the end of 1961 reducing allocation of Haryana to 2.144 MAF which Punjab now interprets as 0.9 MAF. Reference to this was made by Rao Birendra Singh in his speech this morning.

Then the Food Committee was consti-

tuted on 12th January, 1965. The Committee recommended during February 1966 that 4.6 MAF water be allocated for the areas now forming the state of Haryana. Then Haryana Development Committee in their report dated 15.1.1966 recommended that the bulk of Ravi-Beas waters must go to Haryana region. Then an assurance was given by the then Chief Minister on the Floor of the House on 14th February, 1966—before Haryana came into being—and I quote :

“The report of the Haryana Development Committee will receive careful consideration of the Government.”

The Chief Minister of erstwhile State of Punjab held out an assurance on the Floor of the House on the 23rd February, 1966 that the water in Haryana area will be brought at par with the water in the area of Punjab, viz. Ludhiana, and Ferozepur districts. Then came the Punjab Reorganisation Act. The fact finding committee was formed in April 1970 by the Government of India. This Committee said :

“The Committee recommended that 3.78 MAF should be allocated to Haryana.”

Then again there is the Planning Commission note of March 1973. In this note it allocated 3.74 MAF. Thereafter in March 1976 when 3.50 MAF was given to Haryana and equal share to Punjab. A period of ten years has since elapsed. In 1977 Congress lost power. There was Janata Government. Shri S. S. Barnala, the present Chief Minister, represented the Akali party of Punjab in the Central Government. Shri Dhana Singh Gulshan also represented the Akali party in the Central Government. Nobody opened his lips. Nobody said that Chandigarh should be transferred to Punjab. They approached the then Prime Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. He gave them a positive ‘nos’. When the Congress party staged a comeback to power in 1980 there was hue and cry and since 1980 we have been crying ‘give us water; give us water’. Nobody listened to us.

Longowal-Rajiv accord was arrived at

in the interest of the whole nation so that there was peace all over Punjab. The elections were smooth. Shri S. S. Barnala government was formed. Quietly and calmly we welcomed it. Our Prime Minister welcomed it although our party lost. But what happened after this. I do not know whether Mr. Barnala finds himself helpless. But the question is that Shri Barnala is at the helm of affairs and he was present at the time Longowal-Rajiv pact was signed. It is his moral responsibility to see that the accord is implemented. This is what we are stressing upon.

We are rebuked. They say 'Bhajan Lal'. What does Bhajan Lal say? He says that Longowal-Rajiv pact should be implemented. It must be implemented. At the same time he says Ghandigarh shall not be transferred to Punjab unless Hindi speaking villages of Abohar and Fazilka are transferred to Haryana. What offence does he commit? They say he should resign. Why should he resign? He is heading a Congress party Government and has the confidence of the party. It is the people who can overthrow him. We should not resign simply because Devi Lal can hold a rally and ask for his resignation. Congress party is not so weak and nor is Bhajan Lal. So long as the party commands the confidence of the people, no power on earth can remove Shri Bajan Lal.

So, Sir, now the question is that Mr. Barnala is heading the Punjab State. There was a cry for a change of alignment of the canal. Mr. Barnala constituted a high power committee. When the Kisan Andolan was there. That Committee categorically said that there should be no change of alignment. But Sir, may I have the femerity to ask him a plain question as to why there is no progress in the digging of the canal? Why is Mr. Barnala a silent spectator to all that is going on there? Haryana is suffering immeasurably for paucity of water. Will they deny it when I put it to them that Rs. 110.5 crores had been advanced to Punjab Government for the construction of the canal? Is it not their moral responsibility, to complete the canals, particularly when the canal is to be dug about 120 kilometres in length in Punjab area? Haryana has already completed its portion

of the canal, not now but 8 to 9 years back. We spent about Rs. 100 crores for the construction of our portion of canal and that is all lying waste. Now, instead of digging it, they say that even if it is dug, they would refill it through 'Kar Seva.' I referring to a statement that appeared today in the 'Times of India' that a meeting was held yesterday at Ferozepore wherein it was decided to hold a big rally from all over Punjab in village Chunni in Patiala district, against the digging of SYL canal. They say that Punjab has no surplus water and as such Haryana is not entitled to any water from these rivers because these rivers are passing through Punjab territory. Does it behove Punjab? I say 'we are brothers, we are branches of the same tree.' It is only twenty years" since Haryana came into being. Does it mean creation of Pakistan and Hindustan? They say "Let the water go to Pakistan but not a drop is to be given to Haryana". That does not matter. They say that they are not just going to agree to the construction of the canal. It was a condition precedent laid down in the Longowal-Rajiv Accord that the canal shall be completed by the 15th of August 1986. The word 'shall' is there. It is mandatory. This is the sentence in the Accord which reads like this. "This construction of Beas Canal shall continue. The Canal shall be completed by the 15th of August 1986." Now, if 'Kar seva' is allowed to be executed, it cannot be completed even by the 15th August 1987 or 1988. That is why the people of Haryana and also the Government of Haryana request the Government of India to take over the canal construction so that it can be completed speedily. Otherwise, my friends representing the Akali Dal Party will excuse me for putting the cards on the table and for calling the spade a spade.

Sir, when we find that the work is completely stopped where shall we go to? We are not the Government of India so that we can take this work in hand ourselves. Therefore, Sir, I would suggest that the work should be completed and should be taken up by the Government of India. The earlier Bill that was brought under the Longowal-Rajiv Accord has since been withdrawn and replaced by the present Bill under the Inter-State Water Disputes Amendment Act. There was some

[Shri Chiranjil Lal Sharma]

sanctity to the award of the Tribunal under the earlier Act. So far as the findings given by the Tribunal are concerned, they were to be final and it was for both the States Governments to see that it was implemented. But do we find this provision in the present Bill? No. Therefore, the Amendment which has been moved by one of our friends, Mr. Dharm Pal, should be accepted. So many committees and Commissions have been appointed every now and then. They have given their reports and the reports have been thrown into the waste paper basket or are lying in the cold storage. If I am not wrong, if my apprehensions are not wrong, this Commission which is to be constituted under this Act will meet the same fate. It should be made obligatory that the report should be completed within three months and not six months. It should be 'shall'. The implementation thereof shall be the business of the Government of India; rather we say that the Government of India has to see that this is implemented.

Another suggestion. The railway protection force all over the country protect their railway lines and the railway properties. I make a suggestion that there should be SYL Canal Protection task force if this canal is to be run, if they mean business and if the Punjab Government mean business. Why? It is because the people in Punjab are not sincere.

Regarding the construction of this canal, they are not sincere for making water available to Haryana, and, therefore, they will be creating mischief. Was not the Bhakra canal cut twice last year? People from Sirsa and Hissar raised a hue and cry when drinking water was not available. There should be SYL Canal Protection force to see that the canal is properly maintained after it is properly completed.

Rao Birendra Singh has spoken in detail, but at the risk of repetition I will say one thing. An accord was reached on the 31st December, 1981 and was signed by the then Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Darbara Singh, by Shri Bhajan Lal, Chief Minister of Haryana and Shri Shiv Charan Mathur, Chief Minister of Rajasthan. It

was countersigned by Rao Birendra Singh, the then Irrigation Minister at the Centre and attested by the then Prime Minister. Now they speak differently. They are stopped by their own conduct under Section 15 of the Evidence Act. One Government goes and the other Government comes. It does not matter. Today, there are Akalis in Punjab, tomorrow, we may come. The Janta Party replaced the Congress (I) at the Centre in 1977 and in 1980, we again came to power. Government come and go, Chief Ministers come and go, but some sanctity has got to be attached to the decisions that are taken, to the agreements that are arrived at. Unless that sanctity is kept in view, unless those decisions are implemented, they lead us nowhere.

Barnalaji just said on the floor of the House in Punjab Assembly the other day that they have no water. The Chief Minister of the State says: "we have no water". Can we believe that he will be sincere in giving us water? To sum up the Government of India should assume the responsibility for the completion of SYL canal; secondly, the Tribunal should complete its report within three months, and thirdly, it should not be of a recommendatory nature, it should be binding as was provided in the earlier Bill, and then and then alone, Punjab should say that Chandigarh be transferred to them in lieu of Hindi-speaking villages of Abohar and Fazilka.

With these words, I support the Bill.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam): This Bill has been brought in by the hon. Minister by inserting Section 14 for constituting a Tribunal known as the Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal. This tribunal was set up under the chairmanship of Justice Eradi. First of all, I welcome the Bill because this Bill has been introduced by the hon. Minister here with all the bonafide and good intentions of our hon. Prime Minister to settle the issue between Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan.

In a country like ours with rivers flowing in so many directions, South to

North and East to West, there is every possibility of discontentment among those States who share the river waters. So, a tribunal has to be set up in order to decide as to how the water can be better utilised for agricultural and other purposes.

As soon as our hon. Prime Minister assumed office, he tried to contact almost all the leaders of Punjab and just as in the case of Assam, he made a settlement. I say that this is the Magna Carta of Punjab. But even after the settlement, terrorism is growing in Punjab day by day. We have to put an end to this terrorism by taking stern action.

With regard to the utilisation of waters, tribunals are being set up. The dispute comes to the tribunal. After an award is passed by the tribunal, how are we going to execute and implement the award? This question has to be decided. I was a Minister for Irrigation in Tamil Nadu and I say this because I know about the functioning of these tribunals. What is the use of having tribunals without having any executive authority over the matter? As soon as the award is passed, under what authority and through whom are we going to implement or execute the award? It is not there. Even in the Constitution also, it is a little bit vague so far as river waters are concerned. Under the Constitution the subject of inter-state water project is included in the Seventh Schedule. Utilisation of water resources is a State subject and there arises the problem. Hence I request the hon. Minister and also the Minister of Law that the Constitution should be amended suitably so as to make the inter-state waters a property of the nation. Then alone, the water problem will be solved. India has a vast reserve of 1645 billion cubic metres of water, out of which 10 per cent is being utilised for agricultural and other purposes. More than 80 multiple river projects are pending sanction before the Government of India. Whenever a water dispute arises between one State and another, whether the State be Kerala or Karnataka or any other State, the States say that they do not have a single drop of water to give to another State. That is what they say when actually we see that water is going waste into

the sea. The water that is going waste has to be utilised in a better manner in order to irrigate more hectares of land in India. Then only we will be self-sufficient. Even by 2000 AD, our population will be double. So we have to take immediate steps for better utilisation of river waters and all those things. Even with regard to Cauveri Water Dispute, our hon. Minister Shri Shankaranand who hails from Karnataka, he knows about that. It is pending from 1974 onwards. There was an agreement between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The agreement was signed in 1924, for a period of 50 years. The period was over by 1974 itself. But unfortunately, at that time, the then Chief Minister, Shri Karunanidhi was in power and he ought to have settled the issue. But he didn't do it. He ought to have used his best offices in order to settle the issue. Then Mrs. Gandhi as Prime Minister was also there. But she has not done it. So, we are actually bearing the burden on our shoulders.

With regard to Cauveri Water Dispute, I request the hon. Minister to come forward in order to have a tripartite meeting with the Chief Ministers of all the States and to have the matter settled as soon as possible. In our Mettur Dam, 90 D.M.C. water can be filled in. But now, it is dry. We don't see water there. We can see only the construction of the dam nothing else. It is a very sensitive problem. It is a serious problem as far as Tamil Nadu is concerned.

Another project only for the drinking purposes of Madras city is Telugu-Ganga. It has not been cleared by the Central Government. The Minister has to take up this matter immediately and see that water is being given to Madras city people. Drinking water should be given the first preference. I think the best offices of our hon. Minister can be utilised in order to clear the project as early as possible. That is all I wanted to say.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHNU MODI (Ajmer) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for his statement in Rajya Sabha that water of all the rivers is the property of the entire nation and not of any particular

[Shri Vishnu Modi]

State and efforts will be made to utilize it in the best possible way. He said a very important thing there which will resolve our various disputes in the coming years. As discussed in this House by hon. members various river water disputes, will now be resolved.

So far as the formation of Ravi-Beas Tribunal is concerned, I have given notice of an amendment and there is some difficulty in this regard. Before I touch that point, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards its historical background.

In 1920, Bikaner was a princely State and Maharaja Ganga Singh was its ruler. He entered an agreement with the British Government and the then Nawab of Bahawalpur. The Ravi and Beas basin area at that time changed as a result of the rivers changing their course. Thus as per agreement of 1927, water of Ravi and Beas was brought to Bikaner State. At that time too, it was a dry and desert area. More than two-third part of the Rajasthan was desert and dry. The ruler entered the agreement with the hope that in future the land might become arable and drinking water problem might also be solved. The time thereafter changed and our country become independent in 1947. All the princely States merged to form Rajasthan. In 1955, the then Chief Minister of Rajasthan Shri Mohan Lal Sukhadia entered an agreement with Punjab and PEPSU Governments.

I specifically want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that after-accounting for the required quantity of water to Punjab and PEPSU, at that time the extra 8 million acre feet water and 52 per cent of the total flow of the water of Ravi-Beas was allotted to Rajasthan. At that time the water was in abundance and it was required neither by Punjab nor by PEPSU. As the water was flowing to Pakistan, the Government of India and that of Pakistan both used to fight over the right of the water. As Mr. Virdhi Chandra has also said that on the plea of basin-State theory & arid-zone theory, it was taken as granted that long ago Ravi

river used to flow from that side, but as it had changed its course, the area had grown into a desert. On the basis of basin-State and arid-zone theory, a treaty was signed in 1960 on Pt. Nehru's initiative and it could only be signed because more than 15,000 square km. area of Rajasthan required water. At that time, had we only talked about PEPSU and Punjab, we could not have been able to get that water allotted to India. As that much water was not required by PEPSU and Punjab, but it was required for turning the desert into green land, the Indus Treaty could be signed. After that, in 1966 Punjab and Haryana separated. I only wanted to say regarding Re-organization Act mentioned earlier that it was written in section 79 of this Act.

[English]

I quote :

“The irrigation head-works at Ropar, Harike and Ferozepur will be transferred to Bhakra-Beas Management Board”.

[Translation]

After this the Punjab Government neither transferred the Headworks nor adjudicated the water with Haryana, which was supposed to be done within two years, under Re-organization Act, and this case was transferred to Central Government. As a result of that, the water was distributed between Punjab and Haryana on 24 March, 1976 through a notification. But both the Governments filed a writ in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court records will reveal that both the Governments were trying to seek adjournments of the case with a view to not to get it settled in the court, because they wanted a settlement outside the Court. Thus, the adjournments were sought and the case prolonged. At last, 31st December, 1981 came, when the Chief Minister of the three States took a decision in the presence of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and the 3.5 MAF share of water of Punjab as per agreement of 1976 increased to 4.2 MAF. Rajasthan's share also became 8.6 MAF. It is our personal view that according to 1955 agreement our

share was 52.63 per cent and it was also stated in that agreement that this proportion would be increased or decreased according to the flow in the river. But I feel that at that time Rajasthan had to get more water than 6 MAF. But considering the larger interest and national interest the then Chief Minister of Rajasthan Mr. Shiv Charan Mathur signed this agreement and Sardar Darbara Singh and Mr. Bhajanlal also signed it. It was also mentioned in that agreement that as Rajasthan did not have infra-structure, so this extra 6 MAF of water would be used by Punjab until Rajasthan developed its infra-structure.

The then Punjab Government signed this agreement, but the Akali Dal, which is at present ruling, agitated against it. We shall have to see their stand right from the beginning upto now and also their behaviour. They made it an issue which in fact was no issue at all and agitated. They were not satisfied on the quantity of the water which increased from 3.5 to 4.22 and an additional 0.6 MAF.

After that the circumstances in the country changed and the type of situation that developed in Punjab, the atmosphere of violence which developed there culminated in the brutal murder of the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. In spite of this adverse situation our Prime Minister concluded an agreement with Shri Longowal in the form of Punjab Accord on 24 July 1985, and its clause 9 (1) and 9(2) dealt with the water problem.

Now the problem which we face is that when we read article 9(1), it tells us that the respective share of water has to be determined on the basis of the quantity of water being used by each State on 1.7.86. One is at a loss to understand that when the Headworks which Punjab should have handed over to Bhakra-Beas control Board was not handed over, how could it be possible to adjudicate it correctly on the basis of 1.7.85.

The question is that the Punjab Government had finalised it in 1981 but the Akali Dal kept on agitating against it. How could it be then adjudicated on the basis of the Accord reached with them.

Under article 9(2) of the accord, only the shares of Punjab and Haryana will be adjudicated. As such the 3 crore people of Rajasthan are agitated over the fact that after inclusion of Rajasthan in article 9(1), Rajasthan would be deprived of its share of water with which the vast area of western Rajasthan could be converted into fertile land and to ensure which they diverted their funds thither at the cost of the development of other areas. I want to draw your attention to clause 16 of the White Paper, which was published by the Central Government on Punjab agitation.

[English]

During the Tripartite talks held in January-February 1983 in New Delhi, the representatives of the Akali Dal pressed their view that the allocation of waters under the 1955 agreement between pre-partition Punjab and Rajasthan should be reopened on the ground that Rajasthan had been given more than it was entitled to."

[Translation]

During the tripartite talks, they talked about the 1955 Agreement, and afterwards when Rajiv-Longowal Accord was signed they took a different stand about which something has been written in the "Sunday" magazine. Mr. Longowal was asked a question in an interview. I quote it :

[English]

Q. With reference to the river waters issue, do you think Haryana and Rajasthan will get a fair deal ?

A. According to the laws of our country, there is no clause which gives Haryana and Rajasthan the rights to this water. Even God had willed Punjab to have the real right over this water. However, we are ready to share as much as we can out of our share and that has been settled by fixing a date."

[Shri Vishnu Modi]

[*Translation*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the views of Sant Longowal in the said interview and ask whether in the light of the White Paper issued by the Central Government and the rejection of 1981 Agreement by Akali Dal, Government would still adjudicate under Art. 9.1 the quantity of water the States were getting in 1985. As it is written in the editorial of 'Times of India' :

[*English*]

"The main thing is that the panel will be re-constituted under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act which refers to the waters of only an "inter-state river or a river valley" and, by implication, denies the right of any non-riparian State to claim any share of the waters."

[*Translation*]

Then I would like to draw your attention to the remarks of the Punjab Government on the observation of the hon. Minister. Rajya Sabha. The Punjab Government remarked that others had no right and that the rights of Punjab do not end there.

Similarly I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the resolution passed by the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly unanimously wherein grave dissatisfaction and resentment of the people of Rajasthan over the demand by Akali Dal in Punjab that the question of distribution of Ravi-Beas waters and agreements reached in connection therewith should be referred for adjudication.

An agreement to the effect that the waters of Ravi and Beas will be utilized entirely by India was signed by the then Punjab, PEPSU, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir Government in January 1955. The surplus water of these two rivers, was 158.5 lakh acre feet, Out of this, the share of Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Rajasthan and PEPSU, was 59, 6.5, 80 and 13 lakh acre feet respectively. If we deduct the

share of Jammu and Kashmir, then the share of Rajasthan in the said surplus water would be 52.6 percent.

According to the agreement signed with Pakistan in 1960 regarding the distribution of the waters of the rivers in Indus Valley, India paid Rs.110 crores to Pakistan as compensation and secured exclusive right to use the entire water available from the three eastern rivers. In the discussions held for some years preceding the treaty, India's water requirements were primarily based on the desert areas of Rajasthan and as a result of that the entire water of the three rivers was allotted to India.

According to the agreement signed in the month of January in the year 1955, 52.6 percent of the surplus water available from the two rivers was to be used by Rajasthan. With a view to utilizing this water, a undeveloped State like Rajasthan has spent hundreds of crores of rupees in the desert areas of the Indus Valley. To implement the development plan and for the all round development of the area, the Government of Rajasthan has spent about 600 crores of rupees and another 2,000 crores have been spent by the people and the construction work of the Rajasthan Canal is going on fervently.

Lakhs of people of the State of Rajasthan have staked their hopes on the water from Rajasthan canal. This canal is the only solace for the people of the desert areas which are afflicted by drought & famine every year. This area also suffers from the dreadful problem of the scarcity of drinking water. The Ravi-Beas waters would solve the problem of the scarcity of drinking water also in thousands of villages.

Rajasthan's 52.6 per cent share of the surplus water available from the Bavi-Beas rivers, had never been refused or challenged by the Punjab Government, irrespective of the fact whether the Akalis or any other party was in power. It is regretful that after the passage of 28 years, objections are being raised against the agreement and demands are being made to reduce the share of Rajasthan. If the share of the water and the rights accruing to Rajasthan as a result of the agreement are

curtailed, Rajasthan would have to face untold misery and irreparable loss which its people would never tolerate.

After taking into account the aspirations of the people, the developmental needs of the backward areas, and the sanctivity of the treaties signed at the national and the international level, the State Legislative Assembly has unanimously condemned the improper demands of the Akalis. The House of the Rajasthan State Assembly urged upon the Central Government not to consider any demands made under any sort of pressure or based on agitations which are against Rajasthan's 52.6 per cent share in the distribution of water or any other benefit accruing therefrom, and stated as follows :

The Rajasthan State Assembly is pained to note that the State does not receive even its own share of the water completely on the time. According to the Punjab Reorganisation Act of 1966, the control of the main Headworks was to be transferred from Punjab to the Bhakra-Beas control Board. This transfer has not yet taken place. Because the control of the Main Headworks lies with Punjab, the water available from the Ravi-Beas rivers is first used by Punjab, in their own State and then the remaining water is supplied to Rajasthan. Therefore, it is absolutely essential that the control of the main Headworks should be with an independent body. Therefore, this House of the Legislative Assembly earnestly requests the Central Government to transfer the control of the Headworks of Ropar, Harike, Ferozepur, Madhopur and other areas to the Bhakra-Beas Control Board.

In view of the longstanding friendship between Punjab and Rajasthan and as good neighbours, the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly urges upon the Akali Dal to desist from challenging Rajasthan's established share in the Ravi-Beas surplus water and abandon their narrowmindedness, and respect the Accord that is concerned with all

round development of the entire Northern region.

Alongwith with this, I would like to draw your attention to the report of the Irrigation Commission. Shri A. P. Jain has said in his report about Inter State River Disputes that :

[English]

"An inter-State river is one which flows through more than one State or which forms the boundary between two or more States. In questions relating to the sharing or utilisation of the water of inter-State rivers, the concept of a river valley or river basin which embraces the main river and all its tributaries, and includes the catchment of the main river and its tributaries, has to be borne in mind.

Major Inter-State Rivers in India :

The major rivers of this country are almost all inter-State rivers. In the north-west is the Indus basin, which includes parts of India and Pakistan. In India, it includes Kashmir, Punjab, parts of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan."

]Translation]

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that three and a half crore people of Rajasthan have embarked upon the task of making this arid zone fertile even at the cost of development of other areas. We know that Western Rajasthan and Pakistan share a common border. If we have a look at the map of India, we will see that its areas share common borders with other countries. The communal elements there have been conspiring to create chaos in this country and to disintegrate it. Therefore, Rajasthan's three and a half crores people would not tolerate the reduction in Rajasthan's share of the water that has been allotted to it since 1927. That is why I want that before hon. Minister answers,—he has already spoken in the Rajya Sabha—he should look into the terms of reference to which I had given notice of the following amendment :

[Shri Vishnu Modi]

[English]

In Section 2, sub-Section (3) add the following at the end :

“With clear directive that the allotted share of Rajasthan, i.e., 8.60 MAF, as per agreement reached in 1955/December 1981, will not be in any way affected or subject to any adjudication by the Tribunal and that in the case of any increase in total supplies of Ravi-Beas waters, the share of Rajasthan be raised *pro-rata* of the total supplies.”

[Translation]

I would like to touch one point more. The agreement of 1955 as well as that of 1981 were concluded outside this august House. The hon. Minister now intends to include the present Accord in the Statute book. I would therefore request that the terms of reference of the Tribunal may be widened so as to include the agreements of 1955 and 1981 also in the Statute book. As far as the question of amendment is concerned, as Shri Chiranjilal Sharma has also said, clause (6) of the Inter State Water Dispute Act, 1956 says :

[English]

“The Central Government shall publish the decision of the Tribunal in the official Gazette and the decision shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute and shall be given effect to by them.”

[Translation]

What he has said is that even if your tribunal is formed and gives an award, it would not deliver the goods because you are amending the present Act. Had you retained the act in its original form then you could have had the authority to make its provisions finding. I want to warn you that you should learn from history that the Akali Dal had never accepted any terms from the very beginning. Shri Barnala is the Chief Minister of Punjab,

but the Akali Dal is divided into two factions and it is likely that a third faction might emerge and make some further demand and also maintain that it does not agree to the earlier terms of agreement; therefore, you must take the intended action as early as possible and end this dispute once and for all. You should in your statement state categorically whether or not the implementation of section 9(1) would affect the share of Rajasthan in the Ravi-Beas waters.

15.29 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS

Fifteenth Report

[English]

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ
(Moradabad) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th March, 1986.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 25th March, 1986.”

The motion was adopted.

15.30 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : ELECTORAL
REFORMS—Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the House will take up further discussion on the following Resolution moved by Shri D.N. Reddy on the 28th February, 1986 :—

"This House is of the opinion that there is an urgent need for electoral reforms so as to cleanse public life, and ensure free and fair elections which are now vitiated by the corrupt and unhealthy influence of power, money, caste, religion and other forms of corrupt practices and, therefore, recommends to Government to initiate wide-ranging discussions with all political parties, so as to arrive at a consensus for immediate implementation of poll reforms, which may reflect the popular will of the people in a truly democratic manner."

Before I call Dr. Raj Mangal Pande to continue his speech, I wish to point out that only four minutes are left for this item. Many Members are wanting to speak. Can we extend the time for this discussion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, the time for this discussion may be extended.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Can we extend the time ? Is the House agreeable ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Time may be extended by two hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Can we extend the time by two hours ? Is the House agreeable ?

SOME HON MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Time is extended by 2 hours. Shri Rajmangal Pande to continue his speech.

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was telling the House the other day how violence has spread in large parts of our country and the day is not far off when the whole country might be under the grip of total violence disrupting our democracy. If we do not stop this violence here and now, the very existence of our

democracy is going to be shattered. We have won freedom after so much of sacrifice which no other country has undergone. Is it not a fact that along with our freedom many other countries also won their freedom; but one by one they lost it because of their failings in their election machinery and judicial systems, which got impaired in some way or the other ? The powers that be in those countries were conducting these things in such a way that people lost complete faith in the election machinery and judicial system. All this is a big lesson to us. I may remind the House of those persons who speak in this House with a prophetic ring about rooting out election corruption but playing a different role outside this House. When they go outside they take every opportunity to exploit any situation for their advantage. It indicates how they have got a different role to play outside. We have a developing democracy and we have to undergo many sacrifices to see to it that it matures, so that it may sustain many of the shocks which developed democracies have sustained. It is the duty of every Member of this House to be united in this respect and cooperate with each other in finding out a solution to root out this malady. We should see to it that we make a success of our democracy and achieve the cherished goal set before us by Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru. After the death of Jawaharlal Nehru, his great opponent, Ayub Khan, the then President of Pakistan, on the sad demise of Jawaharlalji, commented that "though we differed on many issues internationally, yet, it is a fact that Jawaharlalji gave a deep-rooted democracy to India for generations to come that we will not be able to damage for ruin." What a contribution, what an achievement we have prided into it and how agonised we are now to find that this violence is erupting into our social and political life and damaging the whole structure ? How to check this violence ? It is because this violence is to the benefit and use and advantage of many of the people who have been returned here. So, they have their interests and many of them have vested interests to play violence. So, if violence has to be checked, it is not the Government machinery alone who can do

[Shri Raj Mangal Pande]

it, it is the people and it is the representatives of the people who can do that. We have seen what happened in Philippines, how the election was rigged, how fraud was committed, how the Constitution was contemptuously looked upon and treated with all the contempt that it deserved. But the people rose against all the military powers and they thought of replacing the government even against any onslaught by the military tanks, but they did not like to submit to the authority & the forces supporting the authority & compelled them to retreat. The will of the people prevailed & Mrs. Aquino who was declared to have been defeated by the authorities, was declared elected and she is now the President of Philippines. What does it indicate? It is the people who elect their representatives that matters, it is not the law. So, it is our onerous duty as representatives who have been speaking on this vital matter so off and on, to see to it that those irritants who are bent on destroying our democracy, are removed. We could do it only if we go on inculcating a kind of moral education in the minds of the people, make them feel that it is in their own interests that this democracy survives, not only survives but matures & blossoms into full democracy where they could have their prosperity, where they could have their freedom, where they could take think of their posterity, could take this country with a sense of pride in the comity of nations. So, this kind of education we shall have to imbibe in our children and this responsibility is equally cast on the members who are representatives of the people.

I was talking the other day on how bureaucracy is taking such a kind of interest in elections. This bureaucracy has to be told that they have not to put their nose into the elections because their job is not that. But there are some vested interests when bureaucracy takes some undue interest in the elections. I will not hesitate to say that this bureaucracy has to be cut to the bones because if bureaucracy is not cut to the bones, then democracy is inevitably to fail. It will be difficult for the most powerful government to cut it

successfully. But this has to be done.

Now I am coming to those countries who had democracy and subsequently lost, and they lost not because the people did not want it, was because the people were ignorant of their rights, the people were not conscious of their rights, the people did not know the implications involved. So when the dictatorship came there, then they realised their follies. But then what could they do? They lost everything. So, we have to preserve our democracy. We have to see that this precious freedom that we have got, after so much of sacrifices is neither bought out nor purchased by any other country nor is it interfered with, nor is it influenced by any way. We have to be self-reliant and economically independent. It is necessary that our economic policies, our judicial system and all that for which we stand, earn for us a name in the world. We should show to the world that this country which has taken moral lessons under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has not forgotten those lessons and those ideals put in the Constitution which our forefathers have developed after long discussion and deliberations. We are dedicated to the Constitution; we are dedicated to the Directive Principles and we are dedicated to the goal which we hold so dear.

Sir, as I told earlier, to sustain democracy, our judicial system has also to be looked into. When a candidate wins the election by a few votes, say by hundred votes or some thousand votes and if a petition is filed, his election petition is pending in the High Court for years together and sometimes beyond the period of next election. The result is that the candidate gains what he should not have otherwise. Then, it is of no use going to the court because person who has won the election by fraud or manipulations, thinks that he has won it and the law has not even able to stop it. So, our judicial system and our judicial courts have to function in such a way that the election petitions are decided within the shortest possible period so that any person having vested interest may not cut the course of elections in such a way that he is benefited in the long run.

I would like to say that even all these methods like issuing identity cards, introducing electronic voting machines and doing all these things are absolutely of no consequence, unless the moral fibre that we have woven and for which we stand, is re-invigorated to see that this moral fibre is stronger and democracy survives, and survives with a sense of pride and dignity.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a number of hon. Members have spoken on electoral system. Therefore, at the outset, I would like to convey my thanks to hon. Reddy Sahib for bringing this resolution as this has given an opportunity to the House to discuss this important subject. The issue of election has posed a serious problem because it has given rise to corruption extensively. It is not confined to money only. Whereas money is playing its role in the election, the part played by casteism, parochialism, linguistic fanaticism cannot also be ignored. So these are difficulties in the way of holding fair elections. Elections have been held in Uttar Pradesh and in other States of the country a number of times. If we cast an eye on the trend of elections held in the last thirty to forty years, we will find that their standard is falling down steadily. Many hon. Members of Bihar have opined that those elements which should have been behind the bars are being elected to the Assembly on the strength of goondaism and money power. So far as our Constitution is concerned, secularism occupies an important niche in our Constitution but at the same time, a number of such parties came into existence in the country which were based on casteism, communalism, regionalism and linguism. This was not in the interest of the unity and integrity of the country and particularly it was against the fundamental principles of democracy. Some time ago a national party was formed. Shri Janga Reddy was also a member of that party. A leader sitting on that side even became a Prime Minister of the country on the basis of casteism. Sometimes, when we hear the promises made by those parties, we get confused. Those parties always preached communalism and

they came together for this purpose. Sir, when forces of casteism and communalism join together, you can imagine what will be the future of the country. As you have seen, most of the States in the country have to be brought under Governor's rule in the period of a few years. The required pace of the development of the whole country was retarded. The people had to face unexpected difficulties on this score. The Election Commission has put forward its suggestions from time to time to streamline the electoral procedure so as to conduct free and fair elections. In this regard we will have to deal with corruption first. It is true that it is not an easy job. Unless our moral standard is raised, corruption will be there in one form or the other. The Government will have to enact stringent laws to curb corruption so that deterrent action could be taken against the person found alluring voters to his side on the strength of money, wine and other things. Although a limit has been imposed on the expenses to be incurred on elections but it will have to be ensured whether it is being followed or not. Stringent laws are needed to be enacted in this respect. It is not sufficient to impose limit on election expenses. We will have to see how much amount has been spent by the parties and their well-wishers during elections. One has to give affidavit to this effect after being elected that the amount expended during election is within the prescribed limit. But can anyone say honestly that he has not violated the limit, and expended the money within the limit. Under the prevailing situation, the Government will have to come forward and take action in regard to the role of the parties during election. We will have to ensure that only those parties should be given recognition which function in accordance with the fundamental principles of our Constitution and follow secularism. Such parties which contest the election on the basis of religion, language, caste and regionalism should be banned. This leads the country to the path of disintegration. So we will have to bring requisite laws in this regard and this is very necessary. Law should not be enacted for law sake. We should put it in practice also. If any party is found misleading the people then it should be banned. I recall that during

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

the elections in 1967, some parties indulged in bringing out such posters in which it was shown that two persons were holding sword on the neck of the cow. They used to float propaganda that the Congress Government was slaughtering cows. Stringent laws will have to be enacted to take action against such persons who indulge in such nefarious things for winning the election. When the same parties talks of Gandhism in their resolution then we should ponder where the country is going. The need of the hour is that secularism should be given its due place and we will have to decide what other parties can do in this respect. Such parties should be banned which take recourse to parochialism leading to the disintegration of the country.

I do not support the contention of those hon. Members who have raised the issue of delimitation of constituencies. Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes has been made in the country due to some special reasons. Many people are against this facility. When you have decided that a constituency where majority of the population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes live would be declared as reserved constituency, then this should be adhered to. We are also not in favour of continuing the reservation facility but when this has been provided then we should make efforts to raise the standard of living of those people to such a level within the stipulated period of reservation that there would be no need for reservation and then whole issue will be solved for ever. I do not want that the issue of reservation should be prolonged for many years but the Constitution envisages that unless these people are uplifted economically, socially, educationally and politically, the reservation facility will have to be continued. You should ensure that the decision of declaring such constituency, where scheduled castes and scheduled tribes reside predominantly, as reserved one would not be changed.

Sir, there are some parties which do not allow the poor to exercise their franchise.

15.52 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM
in the Chair]

In Uttar Pradesh, the leader of the Lok Dal, who is not here and has gone abroad for treatment, we wish him speedy recovery, does not allow Harijans and Adivasis to cast their votes. I would like to suggest that at such places, where this kind of incidents take place, an officer should be deputed to collect the votes of Harijans and Adivasis at their doorstep. It is due to such people that a number of seats in Western Uttar Pradesh, which the Congress Party could have won, had gone to those parties in the name of caste. Sir, I would, therefore, like to say that it is a very serious matter that the people belonging to the weaker sections, Harijans and economically weaker sections are not allowed to exercise their franchise. This tendency should be checked.

Sir, I recall that when the Constitution was being drafted, some communal minded persons wanted that the voting right should not be given to all. Fortunately for the country, the right to vote was given to all equally without any distinction. Dr. Ambedkar and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru were such great personalities who understood this and advocated for granting equal voting right to all. At that time, there were such persons who were against granting voting right also to women. But our great leaders acted with foresightedness and gave equal voting right to all. So we should ensure that everyone is allowed to cast his vote. Every voter should be given identity card on Government expenses. The Constitution enjoins upon the Government to streamline the voter list every year. A number of States do not take trouble to make the Voter Lists up to date so the responsibility of streamlining the voter lists should rest on the district magistrate. The concerned district magistrate should be held responsible if any name of the voter is left out. Sir, what happens that sometimes the names of the poor and Harijans are found missing in the voter list. These people are not so educated as to check their names in the tehsil election office. When these persons go to cast their votes, they do not find their names in the voters' list. There are many parties which get their

names removed from the voters' lists. The names of persons belonging to the minority community, tribals and Harijans are not included in the voters' list and their names are deleted from the voters' lists. I would, therefore, request the Government that Government should evolve some system to that their names are not deleted from the voters' lists.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Your own Government is indulging in such activities.....

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Reddyji, it does not matter whether it is your Government or our Government. At present I am talking of you people. You people are elected to this House by creating disturbances.

I would, therefore, like to submit to you that it is the job of the Government that it entrusts the entire responsibility of correcting the voters' lists to the Returning Officer and the Election Commission should publish a white paper before declaration of results. Elections should be held only when names of all the eligible voters are included in the voters' list, otherwise there is no representation of those people who are poor and are unable to cast their votes. Some communal forces get their representatives elected somehow by indulging in bungling.

Election expenses is also a factor which has to be considered. You are aware that the expenses are rising day by day. You should be a little bit practical. You have prescribed a limit of election expenses, but the present limit for election expenses should not be the one which was prescribed five years ago. If the prices are rising at the rate of 20 per cent, the limit of election expenses would have to be increased in the same proportion. When last elections were held, as many as 300 candidates had contested from the same constituency. As a result, the voter had also faced the difficulty in reading the names of all the three hundred candidates. With a view to reduce their number it is the only way that a correct voters' list is prepared and people cast their vote in a proper manner. Only the recognised national parties should be allotted the

election symbol and only then good people would enter the political scene. The people who are elected through corrupt practices have high ambitions. The people are of the view that the person who adopt the unfair means and indulge in show of force is elected as M.L.A. In this way people became very ambitious. You would have to check such a tendency. When you take such steps, only then you would succeed.

I had said earlier also that it is a matter between the Centre and the States. The regional parties are also formed, but what is the peculiarity in regional parties because of which the people at large follow them. For example there is a party in the South which is founded on the basis of a language. Then there is Telugu Party. What is all this? What is their basis?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Why don't you mention Anna D. M. K. ? You enter into an agreement with them.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : What Government has to do is that it has to formulate a Code of Conduct for the recognised parties. The Government should formulate a law in which it would be prescribed as to what could be included in the manifesto. Manifesto should not include such things which may give rise to communalism, regionalism and language etc- and people might feel agitated due to these things. All the parties, whether it is Telugu Desam or Congress Party or Janta Party should ensure that the manifestoes include only these points which are based on national values included in our Constitution. The parties which indulge in election propoganda based on narrow feelings should be banned. If such an action is taken, you would find that the number of small parties would be reduced and these smaller parties would be replaced by national parties. We do not speak of Congress or Janta Party, but whichever party comes forward, it should be a national party which may keep the entire nation and all the 75 crores of people in mind. We have witnessed the history of the last 40 years. Somewhere, there is Ram Rajya Parishad, somewhere it is

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

Jamat-e-Islam and at some other place there is Muslim League. What is all this ?

(Interruptions)

16.00 hrs.

We had put forward a motion, in which it was requested that as the most serious problem of the country is the rising population; therefore, Muslims should be asked not to bring in religion in this work. I would say that a person whether he or she is a Sikh, Christian or practising any other religion should not bring in his or her religion in the task of family planning.

In the end, I would say that the hon. Minister would certainly throw light on the basic issues which I have raised. I would like to submit to Reddy Saheb that as our Government is definitely bringing forward a Bill in this regard, he should, withdraw a Bill. I would also like to make one more submission to the hon. Minister that before he brings forward such a Bill, he may seek the suggestions of the Members and discuss it with them.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[English]

SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj):
Mr. Chairman Sir, As a nation we are very wise and sometimes great. As regards enacting laws, I am afraid, sometimes we are even greater at subverting those laws that we make and at finding loopholes, finding a way out; our genius applies equally to both the quest of the law and the quest of the violation thereof. That is what has happened to our electoral system.

Over the years, I think our experience will bear out, the electoral process has been in a way subverted. The electoral laws stand eroded in practice and the elections have become synonymous with violence and with high cost and, if I may say so our democracy is, perhaps, no longer as representative as it ought to be because of the various distortions that have

been introduced in the electoral process.

Now, democracy, in theory, is the expression of the will of the people. It has to be both formal and substantive. If you look at the scene today, we are maintaining the form no doubt, but in many ways, the substance has been lost. The money power, the muscle power and what has been called, the power of the machinery three Ms have shaken the electoral process to the extent that the very legitimacy—of the democratic system is today being questioned by the people.

There is one inherent defect in the system that we have adopted. Every election bears testimony to it and that is that we have single member constituencies where we elect a person by the majority. There, if you take any legislature at any time, the party which has a majority of seat in the legislature, may not have come with a majority of the votes. There is a dichotomy between the votes that it receives from the people and the seats that it gets in the legislature. Somehow, some way must be found at least to narrow down this discrepancy. This gap is there and it ought to be closed, if not fully, at least to the extent that is possible. But that will call for a certain change in the system, will call for some fundamental changes. I don't know whether the term electoral reform will really bring into its orbit such fundamental changes in the democratic system as the proportional representation system. But the other aspect is that within the existing legal frame, within the existing system we tackle the administrative problems that have cropped up. the various ways in which politicians lust for power have found means to burrow underneath, to dig tunnels and to subvert the order, that is something which we are concerned today.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to begin from the very word 'g' when we prepare electoral rolls, we have somehow come to a point when in many parts of the country vast numbers of people find themselves completely dis-franchised. The essence of the problem is that we are now giving the authority to the man who finalise the electoral rolls to decide whether a claimant for inclusion in the rolls is a citizen or not a citizen. That fact of citizenship

must be decided with reference to the appropriate laws of the country by the appropriate authority and not by a stroke of the pen by the person who is authorised to finalise the rolls. That is my first point.

The second stage is delimitation of constituencies. There is growing unhappiness now about the constituencies as they stand delimited today. The Government last year or year before came up with a plan to delimit the constituencies within the existing number that had been decided under the Constitution. They had a second thought and they withdrew that piece of legislation I do not know why. The fact remains that the constituencies vary considerably in size and number of voters. They also some times span over more than one administrative areas of jurisdiction. This must be avoided. For example, my own constituency covered three different sub-divisions and the three sub-divisional officers were equally important. I had to deal with all of them. Of course, that problem is not limited to delimitation of the constituencies. It has something to do with the delimitation of districts. The ideal situation would be that the number of districts in India would be roughly equal to the number of parliamentary constituencies and more or less every parliamentary constituency should coincide with an administrative district, so that a compact area comes under a parliamentary constituency. But in any case I would like to stress the need for going into this question of delimitation at an early stage.

The third point is regarding selection of constituencies for the purpose of reservation. I am for reservation. The system must continue. Parliament has bestowed its seal of approval over it. So, I am not questioning the system of reservation but which particular constituency ought to be reserved is a question that should be gone into in greater details. The simple principle that I would like to enunciate before the House is that it should look at the group composition of that constituency and should not try to deprive another weak section which may have a certain concentration in a particular constituency of its potential and possibilities. The scheduled castes and scheduled tribes must receive their due but this should not be

done at the cost of any other weaker section.

The fourth point is about the date of the election, particularly of the bye-election. There seems to be a sort of time-lag. I think that as far as possible elections to the Parliament and Assemblies should be held simultaneously at least to conserve our political energy & resources. So far as bye-elections are concerned you do not have any command over the will of the executive. They can hold the bye-election as and when they like. There should be a statutory time limit for which a constituency can be kept vacant.

My next point is with regard to the broader question of political parties. The political parties are unknown in law. In fact the only entry for the political party is through a back door through the Symbols Order enunciated by the Election Commission of India. I would like to have a proper law for political parties. It should be comprehensive enough. That does not mean any curb on the ideological pursuits. That does not mean any curb on the democratic and political rights of parties but surely their functioning ought to be regulated in public interest. Their funds should be available for public audit. Their accounts and annual reports should be available for the people and they ought to be managed in a democratic manner according to their constitution. I have got the example of the German Law before me which I would like to suggest to the Hon. Minister. He may like to look into it to see how that law could perhaps be modified and applied to Indian conditions.

Sir, I come now to the question of selection of candidates. Everyone of us says that politics should be independent of considerations of religion or caste or region or sub-caste, whatever it is. Everyone of us in his heart of hearts knows that all political parties without exception from left to right select their candidates with an eye on the composition of the constituency, an eye on the religion or the caste or the sub-caste or the language of the area and of the candidates they have in mind. Now, my friend talked about raising the moral fibre of the people. Well,

[Syed Shahabuddin]

I do not want to accuse ourselves as being hypocrite.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about our moral fibre.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : It should be strengthened. I agree with that. But I really want to know how we could raise the moral level and how could we strengthen it ? Of course, it is the system which is conditioning us to a situation where the moral fibre is getting weaker every day. That is the whole point. You have to change the external conditions in order to reinforce & strengthen the moral fibre. All I am saying is that this is the situation, this is a fact of real life, that while we go on preaching against communalism against casteism, against linguism, these are the very things which we consider to be decisive and which we adopt as the basis of our political system. How do we go about changing the situations. I have no panaces I am just placing this problem before this House.

Now, as for the conduct of elections, I find, for this, the Election Commission's Authority for the conduct of elections is restricted for two reasons. First, it is wholly dependent upon the staff provided by the Government. Why can't it have a permanent machinery of its own ? Why can't it have at least nucleus of staff under its own command which is responsible to it and therefore obedient to it which is not subject to any ruling party's favours or any Minister's sweet-will ? Therefore, I would plead with the Government that a permanent electoral machinery should be introduced from national level right down to the tehsil level so that for an election, the Commission has a separate line of command altogether under its direct control. This machinery should derive its authority and responsibility from the Election Commission of India, and it should not be just on a team on deputation from the State Government, or from the Central Government. Let there be a feeling that the electoral machinery is always responsible to its real masters and not to the Government.

The second aspect is that it is depen-

dent, for the maintainance the law and order on the forces provided by the State Government. Now, the least, that can be done is this. When we are talking about electoral reforms for the conduct and management of the elections, that the forces deployed, as far as possible, should be from outside the State. Why can't there be an inter-change of forces from one State and the other to be strengthened, to be reinforced by contingents provided by the para-military forces at the command of the Centre. A combination of CRPF and BSF plus forces borrowed from the neighbouring States would provide a climate of confidence which would lead to more just and fairer elections than what we have today. The States as a matter of practice, deploy their forces in a manner that Government in power derives the maximum possible benefit, and give the maximum handicap to the other candidates. These two aspects must be looked into

Now I come to the Presiding Officers, The tendency, at least in Bihar, it has become synonymous with electoral malpractices and I am sorry to mention this, is to choose the Presiding Officer of a given Constituency from that Department which is presided over by the Minister hailing from that Constituency. For example if that Minister from that constituency is the Irrigation Minister, then most of the Presiding Officers deputed for the election work will be from the Irrigation Department so that that particular Minister will have a total control of the situation. Sir, the entire electoral law has been written with one single unwritten assumption that the Presiding Officer the bureaucracy, is neutral. Today it is not, whatever the reason, and therefore, some institutional means must be found to dilute this tendency and my suggestion would be : let Presiding Officers be drawn from every Department of the Government and as a matter of rule, also from among the officers of the Central Government who are posted in that area. From the State Government all the departments must constitute in proportion to their officer strength. Also, the deputation or the allocation of a particular person as Presiding Officer to a particular booth should be done, not in an ad hoc manner, not by the sweet-will of

somebody, but in a random manner, by a system of drawing lots. You take out a name and a place so that the possibility of deputing a particular person to a particular booth to save a particular person can be totally eliminated. That is one specific suggestion that I would like to make.

The next suggestion is that the Government must apply its mind seriously to the basic question of electronic voting. It is no longer a matter of cost, it is no longer a matter of efficacy, it is no longer a matter of principle any more; the entire country has accepted the idea of electronic voting. Wherever it was tested in practice and everybody was satisfied wherever it was applied. And the Government which swears by the 21st century should be able to find a few crores in order to introduce electronic voting. All political parties have agreed on it. There is no loophole in it, it will cut out a lot of rigging, a lot of *gol mal*. I ask the Government please have the political courage to introduce it. These machines can be manufactured within the country. No foreign exchange is involved. You do not need to import them. I would plead very strongly that one basic item of electoral reform should be introduction of electoral voting without any further delay. The Supreme Court has not ruled it out, I would like to state before the House. The Supreme Court has merely said that the laws, as they are written are couched in a language which does not admit of electronic voting. To rewrite the laws is not a very difficult task. I am sure, the Law Ministry is well equipped to write down a set of laws which instead of speaking of the ballot papers will speak in electronic idiom, the idiom of the electronic machine, and the silicon chip. It should not be difficult at all for the Law Ministry to write down a new Representation of the Peoples Act taking into account that we are no longer going to make a paper, but we are going to press a knob.

Then, the detailed instructions should be revised, as far as the unsealing of the ballot papers, unsealing of the ballot boxes and the sealing of the ballot boxes etc. after the polling is over are concerned. It can no longer be left solely to the will or desire of the presiding officers.

I would like to suggest here one particular thing. Even under the present system, if the counting were to follow the polling immediately as soon as polling in a particular booth is closed it will not take more than a couple of hours to count and right away you shall have the result of that booth. That result sheet can be sealed and opened finally in a centralised place. You need not physically transport all the ballot boxes. A lot of mischief takes place in transportation, a lot of mischief some times takes place in storage when finally after a day or two, after two nights have passed and you open them and count them and so on. All that can be avoided if immediately, as soon as the poll is over, you take another two hours to count the ballot papers. There are not more than 500-600 ballots to be counted in a particular booth. That can be immediately done within a hour or so, and the result of the counting signed by all the agents of the candidates there. It can be tabulated, registered, verified and sealed there and then.

As far as the declaration of results is concerned, I am very sorry to say that today under the existing law, the Returning Officer has absolute authority. You point out to him that these are the defects on the face of the record, these are the counting errors, he says : "Sorry, I do not want to correct it, you go and file an election petition." What nonsense? If an error is there on the face of the record, there ought to be an immediate correction but this is not available on the spot. The man acts like a monarch. His discretion needs to be controlled and regulated. In a certain manner he really does not act like a monarch, he acts like an agent of the monarch. He acts as the agent of his master and his arbitrariness introduce an element of disbelief and creates total incredibility in the minds of the people. It is bringing into question the very legitimacy of the electoral process. Everybody knows that a particular candidate has received more votes, yet in the counting he is shown two thousand less and another candidate declared elected; I do not want to go into specific cases; this is not the time, but if the Minister wants, I can surely supply him any number of examples.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : Please supply it to the Election Commission.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : We are the law makers; we ought to know what is happening. You should find a remedy.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I would welcome your suggestions.

SYED SHAHABUDDIN : As far as the cost is concerned, I fully agree with my hon. friend that the cost should be inflation indexed. I am for inflation index for everything right from the marriage dower upto the election costs.

But that apart, I also suggest that the gaping loophole in the electoral laws must be closed. The cost limit has got no meaning whatsoever, because your party, your supporters and your friends are free to spend any amount of money for you. Now, this large hole is gaping us in the face and we do not have the moral courage to close it. You can have a limit of Rs. 5 lakhs. You can even have a limit of Rs. 10 lakhs if you like, but do not allow much loopholes. Crores are being spent on a single constituency today, if you count the total cost of visibles alone, the number of hoardings of posters of advertisement in any given constituency (I do not want to cite a specific example and I am restrained from mentioning a particular case). But not very far from here where we are sitting, we had an election in not very distant past, where if you had simply counted the total number of hoardings and the total number of full pages of advertisements in the national dailies, you would find that your limit had been left away behind. It had been violated many times over, may be, ten times, or even an hundred times. So, all expenses with regard to elections must be brought under one single head, that is to say, whether the money is spent by the candidate himself, or whether it is spent by his party or his friends, all that put together must have a certain maximum limit. This is one of the points that I would like to suggest before the hon. House for consideration.

Of course, I am in favour of state

funding and not for all the parties and not for the barsaati keeras. You can have a cut-off limit. But for the major parties, which are nationally and regionally recognised, which secure say at least one per cent of the vote of the people in any given election, they ought to be given subsidies in proportion to their votes and a certain amount of essential expenses must be met by the State. This, incidentally, does not call for too much expenditure. If you take the cost of a single aircraft carrier perhaps, it will pay you, I don't know for how many general elections, even if you have to fund all the political parties which are recognised.

One more final suggestion. As far as the post-elections are concerned, my hon. friend has also pleaded for it, we all know how time consuming the process is. When we have a new law on election, we should have a tribunal and we should have a separate bench of High Court--in every High Court if necessary—which should immediately and expeditiously deal with the election petitions and we must devise a system in which we can have a decision on a petition whether it is admitted or rejected, within a reasonable time. What is the point of an election if after the period of service in the House is over, you decide whether the election was held rightly or wrongly ?

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make one final submission to you. The Election Commission has not been wanting, to my knowledge. From time to time, over the last five years that I know of, they have submitted detailed suggestions to the Government. And I recall from my days in the other House that the Government did inform the House that those suggestions were under consideration by the Government, that the Government had appointed Cabinet Committee to look into the matter and so on. They took the House into confidence inasmuch as that they placed the suggestions of the Election Commission on the Table of the House. But we never knew what was the view of the Government finally ? They never revealed to us as to where all these things had and a stumbling block or a deadwall. They never took us into confidence on that.

I know that the Government is very busy. The Government has to manage a very big country. But this matter is urgent. This matter is more basic to the very life and survival of our democracy. Please give it a high priority. Please consider all the suggestions that have been made to you by the Election Commission expeditiously and then come up to us. We are ready for you and we are ready to receive you and at that time when you come to us with your considered suggestions regarding electoral reforms, you will not find this side of the House wanting in responding to you. We are one in that. It is our common objective, to try to have as representative a democracy as possible in our country, so that the people who have high hopes can really have those high hopes realised through the parliamentary system that we have evolved.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak in the discussion on an important aspect of our democracy that is Electoral Reforms.

Sir, this debate is going on in the House for quite some time past and a large number of hon. Members have participated in the discussion. Some of them have given very valuable suggestions which should be looked into or considered by the Government with all the merits it deserve.

Sir, this matter also has come up in this House on different occasions during Question Hour and the Government have made it clear that their mind is open so far as this aspect of the matter of the Electoral Reforms is concerned.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : One minute. Is the Minister is going to reply today ? Sir, are you going to reply today itself ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : I cannot reply, unless you conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Depending upon time, he may reply today.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I think the subject is very important and it should be carried on. In fact the whole House today is in a holiday mood.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Many of them are on a holiday mood.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : There are five holidays to follow. These are subjects of enormous importance and this is of an urgent topical value.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You know many Members have to speak.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This must be extended. After all Shri Banatwalla's Bill was also discussed for quite some time. I am not underwriting Shri Banatwalla's Bill. Every Bill is equally important.

SHRI D.N. REDDY : Give them a chance to speak also.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This is a subject on which many Members would like to express their views.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : I do not understand, why you are saying like this, when we are welcoming as many Members as possible.

[Translation]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want that my resolution may be taken up today itself. If you so like, the detail discussion thereon can take place afterwards.

[English]

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ : Either you conclude it or don't conclude it you cannot defer the reply. That is not permissible under the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No discussion in between.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : This point, you please consider.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : As I was saying earlier the Government has made it quite clear on the floor of this House that they are not averse of any good suggestion given by the hon. Members as far as the Electoral Reforms are concerned. In fact this is under consideration—active consideration—of the Election Commission and one or two rounds of discussion also have taken place with the Opposition Leaders on this matter.

The unanimous decisions or resolutions will of course be given effect to. That was the reply given, if I recall correctly. While, I appreciate some of the suggestions given by some of the hon. Members, I don't understand how some hon. Members have tried to give a different picture as if our electoral process or electoral system is very-very bad and it is not capable of conducting a good Election in this country. We should not forget that we are the largest democracy in the whole world. We have the distinct of running the largest democracy in the world. And since 1951, as you know, we have conducted as many as eight General Elections in this country. To my mind, by an large these Elections have been free and fair. It is a vast country and today about 35 crores voters are there, exercise their franchise in the General Elections. So, naturally something wrong can happen here and there. It is not a big matter. We are the citizens of this country. We should not denigrate our democratic system. This democracy is something we are proud of. You see what is happening in the countries around us. Is there any democracy functioning in countries which achieved independence simultaneously with us? But here in India, the light of democracy is shining brightly. Democracy has taken deep roots here, because people know that once at least during five years, they are required to go to the polls, to exercise their franchise through the ballot box. So, bloody revolutions do not, and cannot, take place here. That is our pride. But the language some of the hon. Members have used denigrates our system,

I do not appreciate it. Let us not say anything which will denigrate our system.

Of course, in every system there is scope for improvement. The electoral process in our country is a continuous one. It is not that just now we have to go in for reforms. This process is going on. Only a few months earlier, i.e. last year we had amended so many Acts. We have made a very significant amendment by prohibiting defections in our country. Is it not a part of electoral reforms? We have also amended the Company Law permitting companies to give donations openly, of course following a particular procedure. So, they can give white money. The black money business will be minimized, and its influence on elections as well. That law has been amended. Other proposals are under active consideration, as indicated by the Law Minister on different occasions, in this House and the other House. Naturally, it is a continuous process.

Some Members particularly have levelled charges that three types of powers operate, adversely affecting our elections, viz. (a) muscle power, (b) money power and (c) misuse of administrative power.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : What about media power?
(*Interruption*)

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : That can come under administrative power. There may be difference of opinion. But whatever you may say, media power also comes under administrative powers. I do not say that muscle power does not come into play in some areas. India is a very vast country. About 800 to 1,000 polling booths are there in a parliamentary constituency. This figure has to be multiplied by 542. In some booths, there may be muscle power exercised. Some anti-social elements may be there, here and there. But when you talk in terms of totality, where is that muscle power or money power?

I do not say money is not required, or that it does not play its part in our elections. But if you say that money power is simply manipulating our elections, I do not agree; in that case, many of the

hon. Members now here, would not be here. This House would be full of representatives of big business houses. In the 1971 elections, you know that proprietors of big Houses stood for elections. But could they come to this Lok Sabha? They could not. Were not the representatives of Tatas and Birlas candidates in different elections? The mind of our electorate is matured. We should not under-estimate our own voters. When some misunderstanding cropped up, what happened in the elections in 1977? Are our voters not mature enough? Should we not understand this? Right from the beginning people during elections mention about this thing and that thing. I do not approve of it. Again, this is what I say is administrative power.

(Interruptions)

Today, Congress is at the helm of affairs at the Centre. How many States are under different political parties, opposed to the Congress? Just two to three months back, or less than six months back, we have gone in for elections in two States. Assam in the Eastern side and Punjab in the Western side. What was the outcome? What are the reasons? Today both the administrative power and media power are being misused in the elections, for the use of the ruling party and the Government. What has happened here?

(Interruptions)

Not only now, as back as in 1977 and at different times also, seven to eight States were ruled by political parties opposed to Congress which was ruling at the Centre. This is known. Is it correct to raise election issues and then to rule over a State continuously? I would say that there is money power which is going into the elections, and wherever it might be going, attempts should be made to correct this.

Now I am giving pointedly some suggestions for this electoral reform. I look at this aspect from three angles. It is a three-fold one: administrative, political and financial. Administrative side, Number one, electoral rolls should be as correct as possible; and secondly, we find that people are instrumental, but I do not

know why we allow this to happen, but six months before local elections there are some other elections, and after that some other election is there, parliamentary election and if it is held people have to exercise their franchise in those elections and again the money power is used.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda): What is the fun in discussing this, when there is no quorum, Sir?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let some one count and if there is no quorum let us find out.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: On a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the Quorum Bell be rung. Now, there is quorum. Mr. Panigrahi may continue.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: I look at this question of electoral reforms from three angles—administrative, political and financial. Under administrative head, our electoral rolls at the time of different elections are not as proper as they should be. Many a time, many legitimate voters are left out. They return frustrated and disappointed from polling booths without casting their votes. Quite surprisingly, a voter, who exercises his vote at the time of parliamentary elections, does not find his name in the voters list at the time of elections to the State Assemblies which are held just after six months. Therefore, all efforts should be made to make the voters list upto date and to include names of all legitimate voters of that particular booth. Local officers should be made responsible for this so that mistakes do not occur in the voters list. This task of preparing the voters list is completed very hurriedly, with the result, many names do not appear in the voters list. When there is a genuine voter whose name does not appear in the voters list, and the agents of different political parties certify that he is the genuine voter, he should be allowed to exercise his franchise. Some such latitude should be allowed in our law. Some freedom should be given to the Presiding Officer to allow bona fide voters, whose names do not appear in the

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voters list, to cast their franchise.

The number of booths should be increased. We are always told by the election officers that a voter is not required to walk more than one kilometre to exercise his franchise. But that is not so. Therefore, the number of booth should be increased so that people will not be hesitant to go and exercise their franchise. Sometimes, a lower percentage of polling disturbs us. But it is gratifying that this percentage is going up. In Assam, we have seen recently at the time of Assembly elections in last December, that the percentage was above 60 per cent in many constituencies. In Punjab, in spite of threats from extremists, the voters came out boldly without any fear, in large numbers to exercise their franchise. It is a welcome step. Of course, today that verdict is not properly respected, is not given due recognition by the Punjab administration. There again the killings are going on. It has become a daily feature, daily phenomenon.

Many friends have suggested that identity cards should be introduced. I agree to that suggestion. Electronics methods should be introduced so that bogus membership gradually disappear. Use of electronic method will not only expedite the matters but will also modernise our system.

The question of delimitation of constituencies should be looked into. For quite some time it has not been gone into. I think this is the time when, while doing this work, not only the population should be the criterion but also the size of the constituency should be looked into. I hail from a constituency. My own constituency Deogarh in Orissa comprises of two districts and it spreads over as many as seven Revenue Sub-Divisions, 21 city blocks, seven urban bodies, and lengthwise it will be more than 250 kilometres. How can it be managed? It is very difficult.

There is a ceiling on expenditure and, of course, the ceiling is there more for violation rather than for observance. What I find is that very least regard is

being paid to this aspect to keep our spendings limited to the ceilings fixed. Therefore, it becomes infructuous. I think if it is not practicable to do so, then it should be done away with. All efforts should be made to minimise the expenditure on our elections.

Our efforts should always be to make the elections free, fair and, at the same time, less expensive. The money that we spend, is reflected in different ways. It has an adverse affect on our economy, on our developmental and general economy.

Again, Sir, the political side is very important. While listening to some of the hon. Members here, I was thinking how hypocrites we are. I do not accuse anybody in person, I am saying this in general in our political system, and while I say this thing, I am quite conscious of it and I say that this political hypocrisy is something that we should bid good bye to. Political hypocrisy is speaking something in political and election meetings and practising something else in our political life, in our day-to-day life. They do not go together and that does not speak well of our political system and of political candidates. We find that those who very boldly criticise regionalism, communalism in Parliament and in Assemblies, in some cases they themselves are the champions of those things, they themselves encourage such things in order to achieve their personal political motives and to find a place in the Assembly or Parliament. This is very bad. Therefore, we the political people have to reform ourselves, we have to regain the confidence, we have to plead that we believe in value-based politics and not in these opportunistic politics. Unless we believe in value-based politics and also face elections accordingly, whatever we may say, howsoever we may cry, both inside and outside the Parliament, our elections are not going to be free, fair and less expensive.

A large number of independent candidates are coming forward to fight elections inasmuch as that in some cases the ballot paper is becoming so lengthy that it is not able to accommodate the names of all the candidates. Therefore, it should be seen. Also, some candidates, some political

people who are rejected by some recognised political parties, by the major political parties, they are encouraged by being given tickets by some other political parties. I have some names but I am not going to name those political parties which indulge in such activities. They should refrain from such things. Therefore, merely blaming the administration of the ruling party will not help, all political parties should reform themselves and think how the number of political parties can be reduced to the minimum, how the number of candidates fighting elections can be less and less and also how the elections can be less expensive. Whatever might be the provocation, we should not go by that and we should try to minimise our expenditure at the time of elections.

Then regarding the statement of accounts, as I said, unless serious attempts are made to see whether it is possible within the ceiling and all that, it may be considered whether this should be done away with. There should not be clear-cut violation, an open violation, I think, right from the President of India up to a political worker, everybody knows that this particular aspect is being flouted by many. We are filing accounts. There are so many loopholes. One does not know whether the candidate himself spends the amount or his friends spend the amount or the political party is spending the amount. Whatsoever it may be, it should be looked into and some correction should be made. In some cases money power is playing havoc in the election. Our laws should be stringent enough to deal with such cases. Our objective should be that our largest democracy should be turned into the best democracy in the world. Our election system by and large is good but it should be made ideal. We should not denigrate our system. It is a challenge to all the political parties and not only to the ruling party. All the parties of the country should stand together and place faith on value-based politics; and they should conduct themselves accordingly. Then only things will improve.

With these words, I support the spirit of the Resolution. Government have

an open mind and the Law Commission is actively considering several proposals in his respect. So I think there is no use pushing through this type of a Resolution in this House hurriedly. It requires calm & cool thinking. It requires consensus to be arrived at with all political parties and the party leaders. This is being processed by the Law Commission, as I said already. There is no hurry now. I support the spirit of the Resolution but not the Resolution itself. With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Chairmain, Sir, I rise to oppose this resolution, because a discussion regarding reforms and improvements in the electoral system has often been taking place. There is a scope for reforms and improvements in the system as prevailing in our country. Whenever such a need arises and the Government also feels the necessity, efforts have also been made to reform it continuously.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar), Sir, reforms are not needed. If reforms are introduced, the Party will lose.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Sir, our friends have said that the present system, which is a multi-party democratic system, is not good in itself. I would like to say only this much that by putting unnatural barriers or by passing a law banning the parties, we cannot control the multi-party system and we should not make any such attempt. Under a democracy, we should leave this task at the discretion of the people. The people should be allowed to decide in which manner they want to run their democratic system.

Many of our friends have tried to create an impression that the present electoral law has endangered our democratic system. I do not agree with them. Since 1952 till date, Indian people have elected their Government according to their own discretion. Whatever might have been the

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election laws, there cannot be two opinions about the manner the people have exercised their own discretion and cast their votes. There will of the people has gone against the ruling party and sometimes it has been favourable to the ruling party. The elections of 1977, 1980 and 1984 have shown to the entire world that the people of India can exercise their franchise in a better way notwithstanding any defects in our electoral laws.

Our friends have also said that there is bungling and corruption in the elections, which is a mockery of democracy. I would like to submit that if money-power would have been everything during elections, then instead of returning the present M.Ps. to this House, the Parliament would have been divided among various interests and the representatives of Capitalists like Birlas, Tatas and other big Industrial Houses would have been elected to this House or people representing the interests of Rockefeller of U. S. A. would have been elected on basis of proxy. The colour of this House would have been different and people like us and you or the people having faith in the policies of Congress Party or devoted to Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, Indiraji and Rajivji would not have been returned to this House. The people having faith in the principles of Communism would not have been elected to this House. The presence of these people in this House is the greatest proof that money can have very little effect on our electoral system. Money would have least effect on the public at large.

So far as the question of providing financial assistance to political parties for meeting election expenses is concerned, I would oppose any such move. Because under the present party system, what would be the criterion for providing financial assistance? For the fixation of the quantum of financial assistance, there cannot be any criterion with the Government or the Election Commission or the Ministry of law. There would always be some scope for some sort of complaint or partiality. That is why I would like to oppose any such move. I must make this submission

to the hon. Minister that the present limit for election expenses must be revised and enhanced. Keeping in view the present circumstances, the limit for election expenses must be enhanced for both Lok Sabha as well as Assembly elections.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): On the one hand, you are opposing the resolution, and on the other hand, you are giving suggestions. How are both these things possible?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Had I resumed my seat, immediately after opposing the resolution how could you have got a chance to say something.

So far as the question of election system being affected by the brute force is concerned,—May God grant quick recovery and long life to Chaudhary Charan Singh—he has been father, rather grand father of *Lathantara* (brute force) ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahabnagar): What happened in Amethi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): What happened in Hyderabad recently?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: That I agree but... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: What do you agree? You do not talk of Hyderabad.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I agree but when you talk of Baghpat, happenings of Amethi too should be mentioned... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda): What happened in Kanchi-kcharli?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Whatever has happened to you is known to us. You have come all alone... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: You are the sole representative. Therefore, you may keep sitting.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Your

party has more than 400 Members. Place those 400 Members on one pan of the balance and me alone on the...

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Bha-ratiya Janata Party is not there because its philosophy was misappropriated by the Congress (I) in the last elections.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : And you gave your philosophy to them.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Yes, the Janata Party gave secular philosophy to the B. J. P.

*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I was submitting that what happened or had been happening in Baghpat, unfortunately is being emulated in several places. Etah, Etawah and Manipuri in Western Uttar Pradesh and certain areas of Bihar are witnessing such incidents.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Let them make judicial inquiry...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Such people have been elected—I am not talking of Parliament of India, I am talking of Legislative Assemblies—who are known as mafia leaders and I think this question is not going to be solved merely by amending the electoral laws. Even if our scholarly friend Shri Hans Raj Bhardwaj makes some amendments in the electoral laws, I do not think he will be able to stop these people who want to influence the elections by show of force. It is not a question of law and order. It is connected with our social and economic system. When we are able to improve that, this problem will also be solved. People who talk of such things, do so just to level charges against the Government that it is not able to stop such bungling. I would like to tell those

friends that these things are not confined to congress-ruled States only, these are happening in other States also. Reports have come about such incidents from Jammu and Kashmir also. How our party workers were threatend and scared is not a secret. Everyone knows what happened in Punjab and Andhra Pradesh. People in the name of cinema stars gathered the crowds of youths and influence the elections against those who were fighting on principles...*(Interruptions)*

17.00 hrs.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : That is why you have brought Amitabh Bachchan, Sunil Dutt and Vijayanthimala here...
(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : About the impartiality of the Election Commission, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that it has been functioning in an impartial manner. We have never doubted its impartiality. Our effort should be that others may also feel that the Election Commission and electoral officers are impartial. It is not that only we or the Government should feel about their impartiality, others should also feel likewise. I would also like to submit that people manning the high offices in the Election Commission should not be given any office after their retirement. I do not say that in the allure-ment of getting some office their impartiality is affected but possibility of expressing doubt about our integrity can always be there. Here, mention was also made of election by proportional representation. I would submit that the system of election by proportional representation is always defective. Instead, we should find out ways and means of increasing the percentage of votes and also how the voters can be encouraged to use their franchise in more and more numbers. If they come and vote in greater number, then the allegations against any Government about its not having the support of majority will not stand to reason. I would also submit that the parties which are formed on the basis of religion, caste and region should be banned. Such things always tend to weaken the democracy ... *(Interruptions)* I am not talking of any particular party. I am submitting that the House should

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discuss the issue that how much harm those parties have done to the democracy and our electoral system which have been formed on the basis of caste, religion and region. A thought should be given to the need of imposing ban on them. Lastly, I want to submit three suggestions to the hon. Minister. The present constituencies should be delimited after constituting a Commission in this regard. Nature of constituencies which has remained static during the last three or four elections should also be changed. There is need to think of improving the SCST constituencies. I would also submit that the way Legislative Assembly Constituencies have been carved out in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and in North East region, Legislative Assembly seat should also be carved out for the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh in the same way. Just now one hon. Member was mentioning about the vastness of the Lok Sabha and Assembly constituencies. His reference reminded me of my own constituency. There are two districts in my constituency. Out of that one district is Pithoragarh which is the third largest district of India. Had there been two such districts in my constituency, it would not have been possible for me to visit each and every area and village even in twenty years. I think my friends must be aware of such a situation, I would urge upon the hon. Law Minister that if there is any constitutional bottleneck in increasing the number of Parliamentary seats, at least Assembly constituencies in regard to hill areas of Uttar Pradesh may be determined on the lines of determination of Legislative Assembly constituencies in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and North Eastern region. In that, population alone should not be criterion for determining the constituencies; area should also form a basis for that.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now when I was about to start my speech, one of our friends from Madhya Pradesh said that I won the election due to Telugu Desam. But I would like to ask him whether they have not taken the advantage of Indirajis assassination. If Indiraji were alive today, the election results

would have been different and you would have been on this side of the House and we on the other. You got only her sympathy votes. This is what I want to say.

I shall tell you about myself as well as about yourself. We have been watching, since 1971, the trend of elections in our country which were influenced by different form of waves.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Mr, Chairman, Sir, when Bajju Bawara sang, deers appeared and now when Mr. Janga Reddy speaks, Saifuddin Saheb appears. What a strange contradiction it is that when a BJP representative speaks, a communist enters.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Poet should know that it is a paradoxical figure of speech. I was saying that since 1971, all elections have been influenced by one wave or the other. In 1977, when all opposition leaders were behind the bar, Congress, hoping its return to power, contested the elections but at that time Janata wave was strong and people including towards Janata Party. Similarly, in 1983, the Congress presumed its victory in Andhra Pradesh because it thought that the dramatic manner in which N.T.R. saheb was working would not enable the Telugu Desam to win the elections but the results were quite contrary and Telugu Desam came to power. In 1980, the wave was against Janata Government. In 1985, you came to power due to sympathy-vote. In that sympathy wave, we lagged behind. I am telling you the factual position; it is not the result of right voting.

You take Pubjab... (*Interruptions*) .. Now it is not the Congress of Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, it is the Congress of Indiraji and Rajivji. I fully agree with you that there should not be any regional party but at the same time I also oppose that the Congress should not join hand with regional parties as it has done in Tripura, Tamil Nadu and are likely to do in Kerala.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are doing this in Kerala.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Whether

they are doing or likely to do, I mean the same.

SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon Member is talking about the Congress only but in Bombay Bhartiya Janata Party had compromised with Shiv Sena.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Not only with Shiv Sena but we have also joined hand with Telgu Desam in Andhra Pradesh to oppose you because you are our bitter enemy. To defeat the bitter enemy, it is necessary to join hand with other enemy because enemy of our enemy is our friend.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : At least you have acknowledged Telugu Desam as your enemy.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We oppose regional parties.

SHRI ANNOPCHAND SHAH : You don't have any principle.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We have certain principles, that is why we are two.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : If it continues like that you will be reduced to one.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Where was Mr. Dinesh Singh in 1977; he came to this side and then crossed to that side and now he is there. How many were ministers in Janata Party and how many have gone to that side. Our Choka Rao ji joined Janata Party during Assembly poll. In 1978 and then defected to that side.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Our party is like holy Ganga. You may join it and become sacred.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Chairman, Sir, our electoral system should be radically modified. Recently anti-defection Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha. I thank and congratulate the Congress party for doing this good work to safeguard their interests. Whenever we propose any electoral reform along with other opposition parties, the Congress accepts only those proposals which favour it. When Mr

Rajiv Gandhi and his Congress Government were about to get a set-back, you brought this Bill and got it passed immediately. Even then you are likely to face defection. You brought this Bill which is a good thing and hence I congratulate you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Now a treaty is likely to be concluded...
(Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : One has to accept that in 1967, Choudhary Charan Singh and Shri Bhajan Lal were the protagonists of defection. When, United Legislative Front Government was formed in Uttar Pradesh.....

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Today your conscience is admitting many things.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We have a clear conscience. Only bitter medicine is efficacious in a disease, not the sweet one. We tell a spade a spade and that is why people do not like us. In 1967, we saw that in spite of getting more votes, the Congress could not form the Government. At that time, Coalition Government of United Legislative Front was formed. As Bairagi ji was just saying that coalition government of communist and Jansangh was formed but could not last for long.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : That was C.P.I. and not C.P.M. We were not there.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : United Legislative Front Government was formed.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : When Shakir Ali Saheb was in Madhya Pradesh, the communists were there.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Yes, communist were there at that time in Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We were not.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : You did not join the Government in Uttar Pradesh but were supporting from outside.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I said we were not there.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : What is the difference between C.P.I. and C.P.I. M? What is the difference between Aggarwal and Gupta? If you write C.P.I.M. what difference it makes? Someone writes Aggarwal and someone Gupta. Similarly some people write CPIM and some C.P.I.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Till 1967, one-party based governments were formed and they functioned well. After the coalition governments in 1967, people noted that there were many ways to form government. We found out ways to capture the power by one way or the other and such ideas automatically came in the minds of our parties. Due to that, coalition Government worked for sometime and after that it collapsed. Consequently the people started losing faith in democracy. If we look at the percentage of votes in 1967, we find a great difference in the percentage of votes and seats for the years of 1980 and 1977. The party which could not secure 51 per cent votes could form the Government whereas those which secured 51 per cent votes, formed the Opposition. Therefore, we should adopt the system of proportional representation.

Just now, a friend from Rajasthan was saying that what did a person from Tamil Nadu know about Punjab and that they, the members from Rajasthan, being Members of Rajasthan, representing a national party could talk about Punjab and also about other places. Some Members have shown here as to how much knowledge people of Tamil Nadu possess regarding Punjab and Rajasthan Canal. These Members representing their regional party cannot be elected from Punjab as they do not have their party in Punjab. Therefore, instead of regional parties there should be national parties. We people from regional parties are fighting on these issues with Central Government. If some wrong is done by the State Government, then the Central Government will not allocate it funds. Only today, I have read in the newspapers that recognition should be accorded to the parties which are on the national level and only such parties should be permitted to contest the elections. Seats should be distributed in proportion to the votes obtained. These

days, the tickets for the Parliamentary constituencies are given on the basis of religion, and region. As a result, the people vote for an individual and not for the party. This approach should be done away with. The elections should be party-oriented. If the elections are contested on the basis of party principles the voters will be committed to those principles. But today the elections are being contested on the basis of slogans with an eye on capturing power. Similarly we are making laws which go against the national interest. This is why the Congress Government enacted the Muslim Women (Protection of Right for Divorce) Bill. This was done to ensure their votes. Our C.P.M. friends also did the same when Namboodripad Government gave Mallapuram district to Kerala just to have support from the Muslim League.

AN HON. MEMBER : Now they have left it.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Namboodripad did what the Congress Government did not do.

(Interruptions)

At present every party is going against its principles, its constitution and the interest of the country in order to get the balancing votes. Therefore, I want that the seats should be allotted in proportion to the votes polled. Then only can we do something in the interest of the country. In Andhra Pradesh, although we were with the Telugu Desam friends, but they wanted to win the election by maligning the Central Government. Today, Anna D.M.K. is also doing the same. Regionalism is spreading in every sphere. Therefore, if elections are held on the basis of proportional representation, then the above malady can be removed. *(Interruptions)* Today you are thinking of holding Mid-term elections in Kerala also, because you have Muslim league with you. Therefore, in order to remove these maladies the elections should be held on proportional representation basis. *(Interruptions)*

Sir, it was because of Indira wave that the people of Indira Congress have won

the elections. We note that good parliamentarian are losing the elections. In 1977 when Mrs. Indira Gandhi lost the election, she tried to come to the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : She never tried to come to Rajya Sabha.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : She contested from Chikmagalore. We find that the experienced parliamentaries lose the elections while people like us, who don't know anything about other countries, win the elections. Had the election been held on proportional representation basis, then experienced people from our party such as Shri Atal Bihari must have won.

(*Interruptions*)

At present some people use muscle power and indulge in booth capturing. I fully agree with other hon. members that identity cards should be issued to the voters.

Chinnur area in Andhra Pradesh has been a reserved constituency since 1952. This gives a feeling to the people that they cannot contest the elections from unreserved seat. You should change this system. Some other constituency should be declared reserved in its place. Mr. Jagjivan Ram has been contesting from the same constituency times and again. If a candidate contests an election from a reserved constituency at one time, he should contest the election from a general seat next time. This type of shifting should be done regularly.

My another suggestion is that the Government should bear the entire election expenditure. The process of de-limitation process should continue with successive censuses. Otherwise we see that, in Bombay an Assembly candidate wins after obtaining 3 to 4 lakh votes, whereas it is 70 thousand in our place. The same is the case with the parliamentary constituencies where there are about 21 lakh voters in a constituency in Bombay and only six lakhs in that of our State. So, to remove this huge difference,

the process of de-limitation of constituencies should continue.

So far as bye-elections are concerned, my suggestion is that these can be avoided if panels are formed on the basis of proportional representation. If any member dies or defects, then he can be replaced with another man from the panel. In this way, the huge unnecessary expenditure incurred on bye-elections can be avoided.
(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Do you want to restrict your strength here only to two members ?

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Neither our strength had always been two only nor that of yours 400. (*Interruptions*)

Besides, I would like to suggest that a restriction should also be imposed on posters because this way the black money of industrial houses adversely effects the elections. Some candidates go for heavy poster campaign. It should, therefore, be banned. In my opinion, election meetings should be arranged at common place from where candidates of all the parties can address the public. Some candidates hire 100 to 200 trucks full of men and thus make a noise in order to influence the people. There should, therefore, be restriction on public speeches also.

If such reforms are not brought about in electoral laws, there will be a great danger to our democracy. We wish that suggestions given by the Election Commission should be considered by Cabinet-sub-committee. If possible a comprehensive Bill should be introduced in the next session in order to strengthen our democracy.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want to put it to the House that the extended time is over by 1730 hours. If you wish this subject should be over today then I will call the Minister but there are so many other Members who want to speak.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We want to speak.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : The time may be extended by one hour.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : Sir, I would like to reply. Last week it was taken up and no serious debate is coming forth.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I want to know the sense of the House whether the discussion should be continued by extending the time.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Yes Sir. It is a very important subject. It should be continued.

MR. CHARMAN : Then, we must indicate how much time the House would require to complete this discussion.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We will require at least two hours.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : Then, it cannot be concluded now. It goes to next week. It has been discussed for two weeks seriously. Practically all the parties have taken part in the discussion. There is hardly anything to be highlighted. I do not agree to this type of a thing that you go on saying and you don't conclude.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We want two hours. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : I do not agree to that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : That means the Government is not serious about the subject. It is a matter of tremendous political importance.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Sir, you can ascertain how many Members on the other side of the House would like to speak. If 4 or 5 persons want to speak, then each hon. Member could be allowed five or six minutes or seven minutes to express

their views on this. Then, we will be able to conclude this subject today by extending the House till 6.30 P. M.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : No, No. Let it be continued in the next week.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let me put it to you that under any circumstances, the House cannot be extended beyond 6 O clock. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Mr. Reddy, the only thing is that we can take up some other important subject in the next Friday. That means, if you postpone this discussion to next Friday, you will be limiting other subjects.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : As a senior Minister, you can appreciate how important this subject is.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Do you mean to say that other subjects are not important. This subject has been discussed for two weeks and other subjects are pending. Friday is the only day available for discussion.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Earlier, you allowed the Members to speak for half-an-hour. I don't think that justice can be done like this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : I think we have been discussing this subject for the last two weeks. Time has also been extended twice or thrice. So, there is no need to extend the time now for this subject.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Sir, our party, National Conference, has not been given the chance to speak on this subject. I should be given time to speak on this at least 10 minutes.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD : Let those Members who have not spoken from the opposite side be given time and then the hon. Minister can reply.

MR CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kabuli, you may speak for five minutes.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, there is no quorum. We can defeat the will of the Treasury benches.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ABDŪL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Mr. Chairman Sir, in the first instance, I would like to say, as other members have also emphasized, that money power, muscle-power and the role of administration pose the greatest threat to our elections. It is the primary duty of our Government to remove this threat... (*Interruptions*) I would like to say to the hon. Minister Shri Bhardwaj that money-power, muscle-power and the power of administration pose the greatest threat to our elections. I understand that we have a commitment to the people of the country, irrespective of our party affiliations. We are committed to bring about progress in our country, to the upliftment of the backward sections of our society and to bridge the ever-increasing gap between the rich and the poor. But so

long as money-power has a role in our elections, the Birlas, the Tatas and other forces would continue to interfere in our election process and such problems would continue to crop up before us. That is why we are unable to implement our socio-economic programmes.....

[*English*]

SHRI D. N. REDDY : May I point out, Sir, that there is no quorum in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The bell is being rung—

Even after ringing the quorum bell for a second time, there is no quorum in the House. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 hours on Monday, 31 March 1986.

17.44 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 31, 1986/Chaitra 10, 1908 (Saka)