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Srawana 15, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Third Session
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, August 6, 1985/Sravana
15, 1907 (Saka)*

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir,
today is the 40th Anniversary of the
bombing of Hiroshima.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, we are doing
it. But first thing, I have to make an
announcement.

WELCOME TO THE SPEAKER
OF THE CITIZENS' MAJLIS OF
MALDIVES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon' ble Members,
at the outset, I have to make an announce-
ment.

On my own behalf and on behalf of
the Hon'ble Members of the House, I
have great pleasure in extending our
warm welcome to His Excellency Mr.
Ibrahim Shihab, Speaker of Citizens'
Majlis of Maldives who is on a visit to
India as our honoured guest.

He arrived here last evening. He is
now seated in the Special Box. We wish
him a happy and fruitful stay in our
country. We also convey our warm
greetings and very best wishes through
him to His Excellency the President, the
Parliament, the Government and the
friendly people of the Republic of
Maldives.

2

REFERENCE BY SPEAKER TO FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF BOMBING OF HIROSHIMA

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members'
from all sections of the House I have
been asked to say a few words about
what happened forty years back. It was
a black day in the history of mankind,
the blackest I should say, when the
jinnee was let out of the bottle—it has
created a most horrifying picture, which
may materialise some day and that may
be the end of us all,—atomic bomb
explosion, the first of its kind on the
city of Hiroshima. We are very much
concerned that the future of mankind is
at stake, if this madness goes on. That
day, innocent people in hundreds and
thousands were butchered and if some-
thing takes place like that, anywhere else,
nothing will be left. So, we have all the
concern about those who perished and we
are much more concerned about future
generations and ourselves and the planet
of earth itself for that.

We pay our homage to those people
and we pray that sanity will prevail and
complete, total disarmament and a ban
on nuclear weapons whatsoever on the
face of this earth that is what we wish
for and pray for and we urge all the
sane thinking people of this planet to
rise to this occasion; all the peace loving
people should exert themselves to the
utmost possible extent so that nothing of
this kind takes place again and devas-
tates the beautiful planet of ours.

We shall now stand in silence for a
short while in memory of these people.

(THE MEMBERS THEN STOOD IN
SILENCE FOR A SHORT WHILE)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Issue of postage stamp in the memory of Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar.

*203. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government issue from time to time postage stamps in the memory of great personalities;

(b) if so, the number of such postage stamps issued so far;

(c) whether Government propose to have a fresh issue of postage stamp in the memory of Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar as such stamps were issued long ago. in 1966 and in 1973; and

(d) if so, the time by which it will be issued ?

[English]

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

(b) Since independence about 277 Commemorative/Special postage stamps have been issued on personalities.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know the year since when these stamps are being issued and what is the criterion for issuing such stamps. Will the hon. Minister kindly place this information in the Table of the House indicating the names of personalities in whose memory these Commemorative Postage Stamps have been issued so far ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The list indicating the names of personalities in whose memory these stamps have been issued will be laid on the Table of

the House. A copy indicating the criterion for issuing such stamps will also be laid on the Table of the House.

Dr. Ambedkar has been one of the eminent personalities of our country and we have issued commemorative stamp in his memory twice, first time on the 14th April, 1966 on the occasion of his 75th birth anniversary and the second time on the 14th April, 1973 on the occasion of his 82nd birth anniversary. The special reason for issuing postage stamp the second time was that we had issued special postage stamps on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of independence and a postage stamp in memory of Dr. Ambedkar was also issued in that series. Commemorative Postage stamps more than twice have been issued only in respect of Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi and such stamps have been issued twice in respect of prominent personalities. We shall consider issuing postage stamps in memory of great personalities when an occasion arises in future.

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful that the Government had issued commemorative postage stamps on Dr. Ambedkar twice. Still, as you have said, the Government will consider issuing of another postage stamp.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, when Dr. Ambedkar was born, the social structure in our country was in disarray. It was during that phase that he raised his voice for the oppressed and the exploited in the country. He was not only the Messiah for the oppressed and the Harijans but was also one of the founding fathers of the Constitution of the country and a thinker. He led the movement for social upliftment in the country. I shall be extremely grateful if, deference to the wishes of the people of this country, you could issue another commemorative postage stamp in the memory of Dr. Ambedkar on any next occasion.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I have already said, we shall find a:

suitable occasion when another Commemorative Postage Stamp on Dr. Ambedkar could be issued within our policy framework.

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH : It is well known that Dr. Ambedkar was a great leader patriot. Whereas Muslims asked for a separate nation, this great man fought for the integrity of the nation. At the time of declaration of India's independence he stood with us. He had organised the oppressed and depressed people of the country from Kanyakumari to Kashmir. My humble submission to the hon. Minister through you is that a portrait of such a great patriot and leader must be placed in the Central Hall.

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot do that.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO : Cancellation of envelopes is also done in the memory of leaders. What is the criteria of issuing the stamps and cancellation of envelopes in the memory of leaders ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We have certain guidelines which I have promised to place on the Table of the House. Then we have a Committee ..

MR. SPEAKER : That is enough.

[Translation]

Increase in cement production

*204, SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated quantity of cement required for private and public sector works in the country and the number of Government and private establishments engaged in cement production indicating the production capacity of each plant; and

(b) whether in view of the problems being faced by the people, Government propose to increase the production capacity and if so, by what time and how ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). Overall demand for cement in the country is estimated to be of the order of 49 million tonnes by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan period. A statement indicating the capacity installed as on 1.7.1985 is given below. The present installed capacity of 43.42 million tonnes is expected to be stepped up to 63.27 million tonnes by the end of the Seventh Plan period. With the likely materialisation of additional installed capacity and higher utilisation of installed capacity, availability position of cement is expected to ease substantially by the end of the Seventh Plan period.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Location	Capacity (lakh tonnes)
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	*CCI, Verraguntla	Guddapah	4.00
2.	*CCI, Adilabad	Adilabad	4.00
3.	Raasi Cements, Vedapalli	Nalgonda	3.00
4.	A. C. C.	Kistna	2.14
5.	A. C. C. Mancherla	Adilabad	3.35
6.	Kesoram Cement	Peddapalli	9.00

1	2	3	4
7.	Panyam Cement and Mineral Industries	Bunginapalli Kurnool Dt.	5.31
8.	Ramakrishna Cement (KCP)	Macherla Guntur Dt.	2.54
9.	Andhra Cement	Vijayawada	2.40
10.	Andhra Cement	Visakhapatnam	2.50
11.	Andhra Cement	Nadikudi	2.50
12.	Orient Paper Mills	Asifabad (Phase I)	4.50
13.	Coromandel Fertilisers	Kalamalla	10.00
14.	Texmaco Ltd.	Yerraguntla	5.00
	Total		60.24
ASSAM			
15.	*CCI, Bokajan	Karbi Anglong	2.00
	Total		2.00
BIHAR			
16.	ACC, Chaibasa	Singhbhum	7.82
17.	ACC, Khalari	Khalari	1.09
18.	ACC, Sindri	Sindri	3.05
19.	Rohtas Ashoka	Dalmianagar, Rohtas	6.20
20.	Kalyanpur Lime and Cement	Banjari, Rohtas	4.80
21.	Sone Valley Portland Cement	Japla, Palamau Dt.	2.54
	Total		25.50
GUJARAT			
22.	A. C. C.	Dwarka	2.77
23.	A. C. C.	Porbandar	
		Junagarh	2.00
24.	A. C. C.	Sevalia	2.15
25.	Saurashtra Cement and Chem.	Ranavav Jamnagar	8.63
26.	Shree Digvijay Cement	Sikka Jamnagar	10.25
27.	—do—	Ahmedabad	1.00
28.	Narmada Cements Ltd.	Magdalla Surat	8.00
	Total		34.80

1	2	3	4
HARYANA			
29.	*C. C. I.	Charkhi Dadri Bhiwani	2.39
30.	A. C. C. Bhupendra	Surajpur Ambala	4.05
Total			6.45
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
31.	*C. C. I.	Rajban Sirmur	2.00
32.	A. C. C.	Gagal, Bilaspur	5.60
Total			7.60
JAMMU AND KASHMIR			
33.	*J and K Minerals Ltd.	Khrew	2.00
KARNATAKA			
34.	*C. C. I.	Kurkunta Gulbarga	2.00
35.	A.C.C.	Wadi, Gulbarga	16.00
36.	Bagalkot Udyog Ltd.	Bagalkot Bijapur Dt.	3.30
37.	Mysore Cements	Ammasandra	5.10
38.	*Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel	Bhadravati Shimoga Dt.	1.00
39.	Indian Rayon Corpn. Ltd.	Chitapur	5.40
40.	Kesoram Cements	Sedam, Gulbarga	5.00
41.	A. C. C.	Shahabad Gulbarga	5.45
Total			43.25
KERALA			
42.	*Malabar Cements Ltd.	Palghat Dt.	4.20
MADHYA PRADESH			
43.	*C. C. I.	Mandhar Raipur Dt.	3.80
44.	*C. C. I.	Neemuch Mandsaur Dt.	4.00
45.	*C. C. I.	Akaltara Bilaspur Dt.	4.00
46.	A. C. C.	Jamul, Durg Dt.	15.80
47.	A. C. C.	Kymore Jabalpur Dt.	7.82
48.	Satna Cement Works (Birla Jute and Ind.)	Satna Dt.	13.81

1	2	3	4
49.	Century Cement	Maihar Satna Dt.	8.00
50.	Raymond Woollen Mills	Janjgir (Ph I) Bilaspur Dt.	4.00
51.	Mysore Cement Ltd.	Damoh	5.25
52.	Gwalior Rayon Silk Mfg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd.	Jawad (Ph. I) Mandsaur Dt.	5.00
53.	Maihar Cements	Tilda Raipur Dt.	8.00
Total			79.48

MEGHALAYA

54.	*Mawmulah Cherra Cement Ltd.	Cherrapunji	2.84
Total			2.84

MAHARASHTRA

55.	A. C. C.	Chanda	5.60
56.	Shree Digvijay Cement	Sewree	2.00
57.	Narmada Cement	Ratnagiri	2.00
58.	Larsen and Tourbo Ltd.	Chandrapur	11.09
Total			20.69

ORISSA

59.	*Hira Cements Ltd.	Bargarh	4.00
60.	Orissa Cement Ltd.	Rajgangpur Sundargarh	4.01
Total			8.01

RAJASTHAN

61.	A. C. C.	Lakheri, Bundi	3.22
62.	Birla Cement Works	Chittorgarh	4.00
63.	Jaipur Udyog Ltd.	Sawaimadhopur	10.00
64.	J. K. Cement Works	Nimbahera Chittorgarh	11.40
65.	Udaipur Cement Works	Mavli, Udaipur	4.00
66.	Manglam Cement Ltd.	Morak, Kotah Dt.	4.00
67.	Straw Products Ltd. (Lakshmi Cement)	Banas, Sirohi	5.00
68.	Shree Cements	Beawar	6.00
Total			47.62

1	2	3	4
TAMIL NADU			
69.	* Tamil Nadu Cement Co: Ltd.	Alangulam, Ramanathapuram	4.00
70.	* —do—	Ariyalur, Trichy Dt.	5.00
71.	A. C. C.	Madhukarai Coimbatore	3.77
72.	Chettinad Cement Corpn. Ltd.	Puliyur Trichy Dt.	4.00
73.	Dalmia Cement Bharat Ltd.	Kallakudi Trichy Dt.	5.95
74.	India Cement Ltd.	Sankaridurg, Salem	6.00
75.	—do—	Talayuthu, Sankarnagar Tirunelveli Dt.	9.13
76.	Madras Cements Ltd.	Tulukkapatti Ramanathapuram Dt.	5.25
Total			43.10
UTTAR PRADESH			
77.	*U. P. State Cement Corpn.	Churk, Mirzapur	4.75
78.	* —do—	Dalla, Mirzapur	4.32
79.	* —do—	Chunar, Mirzapur	16.80
Total			25.87
WEST BENGAL			
80.	Durgapur Cement Works (Birla Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.)	Durgapur Burdwan	6.00
Total			6.00
		No.	Capacity
Large		80	419.65
Mini Cement plants		27	12.97
White Cement Plants		4	1.61
Total			434.23

*Public Sector Undertakings.

[*Translation*]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the question asked by me was about the estimated quantity of cement required for private and public sector works and the reply given indicates the quantum of cement required by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Sir, before I put a supplementary, I want to tell the hon. Minister that I had asked for the information about the present position whereas he has given the information relating to the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

MR. SPEAKER: He thought that

you would be asking for this information later on.

SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Sir' let it be clarified first.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall just get it clarified.

[*English*]

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: Sir, if the hon. Member wants to know the installed capacity, actual production, demand and the gap, I have got the figures from 1981. I can read out the figures :

Year	Installed Capacity	Availability	Demand	Gap
(In million tonnes)				
1980-81	26.98	20.53	27.98	(—) 7.46
1984-85	42.80	30.17	37.17	(—) 6.63
(This is a rough estimate that has been prepared by the Working Group)				
1985-86 (Estimated)	46.56	33.50	39.37	(—) 5.37

[*Translation*]

SHRI R. P. SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that the present cement production capacity is 434.2 lakh tonnes and it is also a fact that the demand for cement is far more than this, which has led to steep increase in the price of cement in the market and it is not reaching the common man, as a result of which the people are facing a lot of difficulty. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the cost of production of cement and what is the price fixed for the sale of levy and non-levy cement, separately?

MR. SPEAKER: What is there worth knowing about it?

SHRI R. P. SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know through you.

[*English*]

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL: The hon. Member wanted to know the

cost of production. I feel that it is not possible for me to give the cost of production, but I can give the levy-price and the non-levy price. So far as the levy price is concerned, the price with effect from 1.7.1985 at OPG, PSG is 52.23 per bag and PPC Rs. 51.40 per bag. So far as non-levy price is concerned, in the month of June it had gone up to some extent, particularly in North region and in Eastern region. In Western region and in Southern region I think it was more or less constant. But again in the month of July, the prices have come down. So far as the non-levy cement is concerned, there is no price control.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Why does not the Minister tell the cost of production?

[*Translation*]

SHRI R.P.SUMAN. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just now

said cleverly that the price registered some fall in July. But the prices of cement have considerably increased during the last three to four months. This is causing heavy burden on the rural common man. The poor man is running from pillar to post for cement. If at all cement is available, the price is very high. I want to know by how much the prices of cement have increased during the last three months?

[English]

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have said that in the Northern and in the Eastern region there has been some spurt in the price of cement. For instance, in the month of April, the cement price in Delhi, Ludhiana and in other areas in Northern region was round about Rs. 64 to Rs. 66; and in the month of June, it was Rs. 82 to Rs. 83.

(Interruptions)

And again in the month of July, it has come down to Rs. 76 to Rs. 78.

Similarly in the Eastern region, it was round about Rs. 67 to Rs. 70 and from that price it has gone up to Rs. 76—Rs. 78.

So far as southern and western regions are concerned, there may be a little difference of Rs. 4 or Rs. 3 per bag, not more.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: Sir the Minister has said that there is no price control in the open market cement. Like cement, there are other commodities, such as sugar, where the Government is having levy and non-levy sugar. They fixed levy price at Rs. 4.40, but for the non-levy sugar; the Government has said the price should not go up beyond Rs. 5.70. Am I to understand in cement there is no such norm in respect of the open market price and they can charge anything that they like? Is that the policy of the Government? Or is it that in cement the Government has now put in some Kasturi also and that is why its price has gone up? What is the position?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as the levy cement is concerned, there is control over the price and also over the distribution and the price is fixed in consultation with the BICP. So far as non-levy cement is concerned, there is no distribution control and there is no price control. If the Government feels that the prices are going beyond a reasonable limit,...

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : What is that limit? That is what we want to know.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Let me complete the sentence. You are not allowing me to complete.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not interrupt. You can put a further question.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I was saying, so far as non-levy cement is concerned, if the Government comes to the conclusion that the prices are going beyond a particular reasonable limit...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please order. Hon. Members like to know the mind of the Government.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I am explaining the mind of the Government. If prices go on increasing like this, then we have got so many other methods to control the prices.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : When?

(Interruptions)

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : And if necessary we will import to contain the price.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You cannot regulate and you want to import.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : How will it help if you raise this hullabaloo?

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
We want your intervention, Sir.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Look here, hon. Members. How can all of you ask a question,—all at one time? One man to put the question, one man to answer.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : What is the tolerance limit beyond which the Government will operate? That is what we want to know.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I asked him. Is there any optimum limit to which the Government can go? If this is not decided, you can make up your mind and let us know.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have not completed. Let me complete. That is what I said. Government is also aware of the fact that there is certain limit for the increase of price of non-levy. We can tell the manufacturers that they should not increase the price beyond a particular limit. We say that it is voluntary because there is no statutory backing for that because it is a non-levy cement. So far as cement requirement is concerned, there should not be any shortage of cement in the country. In order to ensure that cement is made available to all the consumers we are prepared to import cement.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order: I have got to get it answered; if you let me do it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, you cannot do it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I am calling you one by one. I cannot call all at once. Can I do it? Is it humanly possible? I am only asking one thing. I am doing your job. I am trying to get

this. What I want to know, Mr. Minister, is this . .

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, my only appeal to you is this : I just wanted to explain because . .

MR. SPEAKER : I want to understand one thing. We must understand. There is a clear-cut question. If you are not prepared with that, if you have not calculated anything so far, you can say 'Sir, I will come before the House within such and such time and say what is the optimum limit'. But if you have not done it, you cannot say off-hand. You can say you will take a decision.

AN HON. MEMBER : There should be a Half-an-hour discussion on this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All of you may please sit down.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : About upper limit of non-levy cement, the C.M.A. fixes the upper limit of non-levy price; but this is purely voluntary. Today the upper limit for cement is Rs.65 exclusive of taxes other than Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, and North Eastern states. It is Rs. 69 in the case of Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra and North Eastern States. This is the position. I was explaining that whatever limit has been fixed, it has no statutory backing. It is only voluntary.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What is voluntary, Sir?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Are you satisfied, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking. That is why I said, let me handle it. You keep your calm please; don't get excited.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member that there should not be any shortage of cement and cement should be made available to consumers at a reasonable price. That is what I was explaining. In order to ensure cement at reasonable price, what we are doing

is this. From the existing manufacturers 60 per cent levy we are taking. We are taking 40 per cent from old and sick units and from new units. This comes to 21 million tonnes. We are distributing it to the States. We are going it to Public Distribution System. We are giving it to Public Works Department. We are giving it to Irrigation and Power Ministry.

(Interruptions)

I am telling these things because the genuine consumer is not affected because we have got sufficient quota with us which we can distribute to the States and the genuine nonsumer . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, the problem still remains the same. We have to find out, and that is what I told you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you let me finish ? You are interjecting unnecessarily. I wanted only to know if you have made up your mind and if you have not considered what is the optimum price, then you can tell the House accordingly and you can come after wards to tell what is the optimum price you would have.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, I have said just now that the upper limit of the price ...

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. It cannot be compulsory, but they happen to say that this is the highest price that they can go as in the case of sugar.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGAWAT JHA AZAD : If Rs. 64 is the highest as the Minister said, he also said that the price is Rs 72. What has been done ?

MR. SPEAKER : We cannot force them. But we can also put up an optimum limit as we have done in the case of sugar. That is something right and that is what I want him to answer. I am not going to say that he should put it as 70 or 80.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : If this is left to the voluntary action of the producer, then the price of Rs. 5.70 for sugar is also uneless. You cannot get it anywhere.

(Interruptions)

PROF. N. G. RANGA : That is the national figure. If they go on giving them the limit, tomorrow the sugar manufacturers may bring their prices right up to that limit. then, we will have to scold them. Therefore, they cannot reveal it here and now.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. He is not revealing. We are not revealing anything here. We are just trying to know certain things, that is all. And we do not want to Minister to make a false commitment on the floor of the House and no falso information. That is what I said: If you are not prepared, then don't give them the information. You can take your time. We can have later on a Half-an Hour discussion on this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : One more thing.

MR. SPEAKER : No, we can have a discussion on that later.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, three Members have spoken from the ruling Party. At least allow one from the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib, I can do it, but then there will be no stoppage to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am sorry, I wanted to say 'misruling'. No mistake, I tell you . . .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Then there will be no end to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We will be meeting some time afterwards on this. One specific question I want to ask, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Sahib, with due respects to you, I asked Mr. Madhav Reddy. If I am going to allow any question, I am going to allow Mr. Madhav Reddy first. If you want to go on like this, then I am not going to allow Half-an-Hour discussion.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : That decision will be taken later.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot have this and that, both.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I wanted to point out you that there is a very significant question which is not covered so far at all—regarding distribution. I want to know from the hon. Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : If you want to take the whole of the time of the House . . .

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, we have been told that there is a gap between the demand and the supply and the demand is more than the supply even in 1984-85, and then we have been also told that the prices are going up in certain States. May I know the reasons, in spite of all this, for putting restrictions on further licensing of the cement in the country, and may I also know the reasons for the IDBI and other financial institutions not sanctioning the loans for distribution on the ground that excess capacity has been created in the country ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, it is not correct to say that we are not licensing the new units, but the position is that the installed capacity at the end of the Sixth Plan was 43.4 million tonnes, and the additional capacity that is allowed so far is 46.37 million tonnes. The total approved capacity today is 89.79 million tonnes and the rough estimate is that the demand towards the end of the Seventh Plan will be 50.77 million tonnes. Even in respect of the 50 per cent of the

additional capacity that we have allowed, if it materialises, then the position will become very comfortable.

Sir, I can tell the hon. Members by taking them into confidence that this shortage is a temporary phase. The shortage is a marginal shortage, it will remain for another two years. According to our estimate, by 1987-88 not only we will become self-sufficient in cement production, but we will be having surplus in cement in 1987-88.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that in States like Karnataka and Maharashtra, on the basis of Public Accounts Committee as well as the court judgements, it has been established that though the Centre had allotted definite quota of cement to the States only for public works, it was diverted to the private builders at enormously large price thereby getting more money for different purposes. In view of this particular fact, which has been established in court and through the Public Accounts Committee, will you frame well-defined norms when you send the quota to the States and insist that much of allotted cement must be utilised specifically for the public work purposes for which it has been given and that they cannot make money out of that particular quota which is given public works ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : As I said, out of levy quota, certain percentage is allotted to different States. Different States give a requirement for what purpose they want this quota. According to that, we make allotment and in turn, they allot or utilise that cement for different purposes. If there is any misuse of cement, I would like to enlighten the hon. Member . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a specific question about Karnataka and Maharashtra.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The proper forum to discuss this is the State Assembly . . .

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please protect me. I have told about the direction of the Central Government. The quota of cement given by the Central Government for public works is being diverted to private builders to mop up money. Whether it is a fact that ...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Professor, Sir, we discussed this so much at length before also in the last Lok Sabha.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is what I have said. I say that inadvertently he is misleading the House, not deliberately.

MR. SPEAKER : You did it last time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has the first hand information about Karnataka and I have the first hand information about Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER : We did it last time. We discussed it last time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The axiom of economics is, whenever production goes up, the prices come down. According to the statement of the Minister, the production has gone up but the prices are also going up. Therefore, the Minister must explain the economics of cement.

MR. SPEAKER : It is only for the farmers, when they produce more, they get less.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Though the upper limit which has to be voluntarily absorbed by the mill owners is Rs. 64, according to the statement of the Minister, the prices have gone up as high as 78 and 80. What happened to the tolerance threshold of the Minister? The endurance limit of the people has been exhausted. When will that be exhausted in the case of the Minister?

MR. SPEAKER : That is all now.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Speaker, Sir,...

MR. SPEAKER : Rajasthan produces more cement.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The hon. Minister has the information about the cost of production. Will he please tell us how he proposes to control the price? As at present, there is a big gap between the demand and production. The Central Government are laying a railway line between Kota and Chittorgarh simply because a cement factory is to be set up there. I had asked earlier also whether a cement factory of the Cement Corporation of India would also be set up at Bundi. 4 or 5 other factories are also likely to be set up there which may raise the cement production tremendously.

In this connection, will the hon. Minister state what the Government are doing in respect of the 5 cement factories located along the railway line whose production is more than 10 lakh tonnes and where vast scope of increasing production exists?

MR. SPEAKER : We shall think over it.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : A number of cement factories have already been set up in Rajasthan. According to the information available with me, their number at present is of having a total capacity of 1.62 lakh tonnes. There is still scope for more factories to be set up there. It is difficult to say at the moment if a factory of the Cement Corporation of India could be set up there as asked by the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER : For how long shall we continue with this question. Then you will say that the remaining questions have not been taken up.

[English]

How many supplementaries can I allow on one Question? There is a limit. I think, it is the height of it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He has not answered my question.

MR. SPEAKER : What is there to answer your question ?

[*Translation*]

Your question has already been replied to. When you put such questions, I cannot help.

[*English*]

Telecommunication services in N.E. Region

*205. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the telecommunication services in the North Eastern Region are not satisfactory ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to improve the situation, and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far ?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Statements are placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(b) (i) Most of the circuits are working on overhead lines which get interrupted due to frequent thefts of wires and natural calamities viz. heavy rains, floods etc;

(ii) Many big cities are still served by manual exchanges which are not able to handle the traffic satisfactorily;

(iii) Of late there have been damages to the Microwave station of Sikaritora

on Silchar—Agartala route and Dolia on Silchar—Shillong route by miscreants.

Silchar-Agartala Microwave route has been repaired and put through on 31-7-1985 after 54 days. The Silchar—Shillong route is still interrupted.

(d) The following steps are being taken to improve the performance of telecommunications services in North Eastern Region :

(1) The overhead open wire lines are being replaced by reliable UHF and Microwave radio relay systems and Satellite communications

UHF Systems

(i) Gauhati—Joggi Road

(ii) Jorhat—Nazira

(iii) Silchar—Karimganj

(iv) Tezpur—Bomdila

Microwave Systems

(i) Jorhat—Dibrugarh—
Tinsukia

(ii) Gauhati—Solpara—
Bongaigaon

Satellite earth stations

Gauhati, Hailong, Diphu, Nongstoin, (Williamnagar, Tura, Ukhrul, Karong (Senapati), Chura Chanderpur, Tamong Long, Chandel, Bomdilla, Passighat, Tezu, Alang, Khonsa, Lungleh, Saiha, Mon, Wokha, Zuneb-oto Mokomchung, Tuensang, Kailashahar, R.K. Pur, Dharamnagar.

(2) Large manual exchanges are being replaced by automatic exchanges.

(i) 2000 lines electronic exchange at Jorhat

(ii) 2000 lines electronic exchange at Tinsukia

(iii) 600 lines automatic (MAX II type) at Bongaigaon

(3) Subscribers trunk dialling is being introduced

- (i) Tura—Shillong
- (ii) Dhubri—Shillong
- (iii) Jowai—Shillong
- (iv) Bongaigaon—Shillong
- (v) Naharlagaon—Shillong
- (vi) Borjhar—Shillong
- (vii) Sibsagar—Shillong
- (viii) Imphal—Shillong
- (ix) Tinsukia—Shillong
- (x) Jorhat—Shillong
- (xi) Agartala—Calcutta (SPC)

(4) Expansion programme of the existing exchanges

- (i) Shillong Trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX) is being expanded from 800 lines to 1500 lines
- (ii) Agartala Automatic Exchange is being expanded from 2400 lines to 3000 lines.
- (iii) Shillong Automatic exchange is being expanded from 4000 lines to 5000 lines.
- (iv) Gauhati Automatic exchange is being expanded from 7800 lines to 8400 lines.
- (v) A new Telex exchange of 20 lines is planned at Kohima.

(5) Maintenance and construction practices are being improved :

- (a) Maintenance routines are being vigorously enforced;
- (b) Heavy overhead allignments are being replaced by underground cables;
- (c) Aluminium house wirings are being replaced by copper wires progressively;

(d) Drop wires are being used in place of open wire for providing telephone connections.

(6) To avoid damages to installations, police protection is being arranged.

(7) The following development programmes for Telecommunications system in North Eastern Region have been completed. *Progress already made (replacement of existing exchanges)*

- (i) A new automatic exchange of 2400 lines has been commissioned at Agartala.
- (ii) A new electronic exchange of 2000 lines has been commissioned at Dibrugarh.
- (iii) A new electronic exchange of 2000 lines has been commissioned at Imphal.

UHF Systems

- (i) Silchar—Haflong
- (ii) Dhulia—Cooch Bihar

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : I would like to point out to the hon. Minister that the telephone system in Tripura has totally collapsed. Agartala is a State Capital, but the telephone system there is in doldrums. The telephone of the officials, newspapers and other VIPs are not functioning. The link between the State Capital and the sub-divisional town has been disrupted. The link between Agartala and the rest of the country is also disrupted. This is the position. I am giving an instance. The telephone of the Chairman, Agartala Municipality, is a very important telephone. That was out of order for the last three months. The Chairman of the Agartala Municipality wrote to the concerned authorities, but they did not pay any heed to that letter. Then I wrote to them. Only a few days back, the telephone was rectified. This is the state of affairs. My request is this. Will the hon. Minister send a high-powered team to Tripura to study the situation, and after getting his report,

will the hon. Minister take effective steps ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : If the hon. Member had asked me specifically about Tripura and Agartala, I would have given him a reply in greater detail. But even in the answer that I have given, there are two items which would be of interest to the hon. Member. Large manual exchanges are being replaced by automatic exchanges. Then Subscriber Trunk Dialling is being introduced between Agartala and Calcutta. This is one of the important things which we want to implement. Then under heading 'Expansion programme of the existing exchanges', it has been stated that the Agartala Automatic Exchange is being expanded from 240 lines to 3,000 lines. What I mean to say is that we are making all efforts to improve the tele-communication system in the north-eastern region.

As regards sending a Special Team, it is not necessary because we know the problems there and we are making all efforts to rectify the faults. A Special Task Force has been created for the north-eastern region—which has not been done for any other part and its head quarters are in Gauhati. The General Manager of the Task Force and his staff have been specially assigned the task of pushing through the various schemes in the north-eastern region.

The hon. Member has brought to the notice of the House through you, Sir, the special problems of Agartala. I can assure him that we will look into them in detail and try to see how we can improve the position there.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : The hon. Minister says that a Task Force is already there. What is the report of the Task Force ? My second supplementary is this. This State Capital should have links with New Delhi by STD. I must say that no such system is there in Agartala or in other parts of the North Eastern Region. In his recent reply Minister said that will be done at the end of the 7th Plan. Sir, what is this, at least the State Capital should be

linked with New Delhi by STD immediately. He can take up other things later on.

MR. SPEAKER : He said that it is going to be linked.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We are giving top priority for connecting the important towns including the capitals of the North Eastern Region with Delhi and other places on the national STD. That is one of our important endeavours under the 7th Plan ? In do not want to enter into debate as to how big is the 7th Plan, how much money we will get, that is all a different point.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : What you are going to do ? N. E. Region is a sensitive area.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : We cannot say anything.

MR. SPEAKER : Even if you are in a hurry, it takes time. They say that they are trying to do it. They will do it.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I cannot give a specific time frame. Every thing depends on the plan allocation that we get.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : Kutch Bujh is a major city in Gujarat. Telecommunication system there is manually operated. An automatic exchange has now been sanctioned for that place, but tenders for the building have not been invited as yet. As a result, the equipment lying there is getting rusted. Therefore, I want to ask what he is doing in this regard ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Exchange will be set up where the equipment has reached. I will start functioning also.

[*English*]

Short supply of Bombay high gas to Industrial consumers in Maharashtra

*206. **SHRI D. B. PATIL :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Oil and Natural Gas Commission has cut down the supply of Bombay High Associated Gas to all industrial consumers in Maharashtra, in particular to Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers' Thal plant project and gas turbines of Maharashtra State Electricity Board at Ural;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for cutting down the gas supply; and

(c) what is the quantum of gas that has been cut down?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b). Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been supplying associated gas from Bombay High to Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) Trom-

bay, RCF Thal and Deepak Fertilizer and Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (DFPCL) Taloja on regular basis to the extent of their requirement from time to time; and to Maharashtra State Electricity Board (MSEB), Tata Electric Company (TEC) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) and Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) on fall-back basis, subject to availability of surplus gas after meeting the gas requirements of priority users on regular basis. With the increase in offtake by RCF, Thal and DFPCL, Taloja, availability of surplus associated gas for supply to fall-back users has come down. ONGC has been advised to give priority to MSEB over all other fall-back users.

(c) The information for the period from April 1985 to June 1985, for which figures are available, is furnished below, monthwise. (Figures in Million Cubic Metres Per Day of Gas).

Consumers	Maximum Requirement	Supply in the month of		
		April	May	June
(i) Regular Users				
RCF Trombay	1.80	1.30	1.45	1.00
RCF Thal	3.00	1.97	2.45	2.19
DFPCL Taloja	0.30	0.28	0.21	0.30
(ii) Fall back Users				
MSEB	2.40	0.61	1.38	0.89
TEC	3.50	0.82	0.94	1.40
HPCL	0.10	0.04	0.05	—
BPCL	0.10	0.04	—	—

SHRI D. B. PATIL: Sir, there are many contradictions in the reply. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to those contradictions. It has been stated that with the increase in offtake by RCF, Thal and DFPCL, Taloja, availability of surplus associated gas for supply to fall-back users has come down. If we see the statement, the maximum requirement of RCF Trombay, which is a regular user, was

1.80 million cubic metres per day. But the supply in June was only one million cubic metres per day. For RCF Thal, the requirement is 3 million cubic metres whereas the supply is only 2.19 million cubic metres per day. In so far as MSEB is concerned, which is a fall-back user, the demand is 2.40 million cubic metres per day and the supply is only 0.89 million cubic metres per day. Here, it is apparent that even though it

is stated that because of the demands of the regular user have increased, the supply to the fall-back users has been cut down, from the statement it is clear that supply to the regular users is also not quite sufficient. Then, how is it that it has been stated that supply to the regular users is O. K. ? I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister what is the total production of gas in these particular three months and what quantity was made available to Maharashtra ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Sir, apparently there is no contradiction in the statement. Whatever has been said is that there are two types of institutions and industries which are getting this gas. The first type is, those who are getting the gas on regular basis. They are RCF Trombay, RCF Thal and DFPCL Talaja. The second type is, those who are getting on fall-back basis. They are MSEB, TEC, HPCL and BPCL. The ONGC is committed to supply on regular basis to these three units which I have mentioned earlier, viz., RCF, Trombay, RCF, Thal and Deepak Fertilizers according to their requirements. The important point is 'according to their requirements'. Whatever is left, that is being supplied to these fall-back new industries and it is done according to the priority basis.

SHRI D. B. PATIL : So far as the Maharashtra State Electricity Board is concerned, the Minister has stated that if there is something remaining there, the Maharashtra State Electricity Board which is a fall-back user is supplied the gas. The Government of Maharashtra has all the while been demanding that so far as the Maharashtra State Electricity Board is concerned, the supply should be on the basis of firm commitments. So far as this particular demand is concerned, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon Minister that formerly the gas at ONGC, Uran was being burnt because there was no proper machinery and proper usage there. Lakhs of rupees worth of gas was being burnt. Then the gas turbine at Uran has made a particular investment there and with that investment came the gas pipeline

from ONGC installation at Uran to the MSEB turbine section which was constructed by the ONGC only after the MSEB deposited the cost of the pipeline. As a result of that the gas which would have been otherwise flared could be used in the last three years. Before this investment was made by the MSEB on behalf of ONGC and the pipeline was laid, the gas was being burnt and because of this investment the gas came to be used . . .

MR. SPEAKER : Please hurry up.

SHRI D. B. PATIL : An investment of nearly Rs. 200 crores has been made. Taking into consideration all these factors, will the Union Government make a firm commitment for the supply of gas to the Uran plant?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

It is true that the Bombay High gas is being flared. But it is not because that we do not want to supply gas to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board but it is because of the fact that there is no capacity at Uran and compression facilities have yet to be established at the Bombay High. As soon as the compression facilities are established and a pipeline is constructed to take this gas to Hazira and supply to KRIBHCO which is likely to materialise by the end of November, 1985 the flaring of gas will be reduced to the minimum.

With regard to the commitment for the supply of gas to Maharashtra, the commitment is only on fall-back basis. We would certainly be supplying gas to the Maharashtra State Electricity Board and we had a meeting with the Minister of Power on 5.7.85. After this meeting, it has been decided that the Maharashtra State Electricity Board would be given priority for the fall-back gas available with us.

SHRI D. B. PATIL : Out of the total production what is the percentage that is going to Maharashtra?

SHRI MURLI DEORA : The liquid natural gas has two main uses. One is for feedstock and is used for fertiliser

manufacture and the other is for fuel which is needed for power generation by the Tatas and the Electricity Board.

I would like to ask the Minister. The State Electricity Board and the Tatas have already installed power generators and if you do not give the gas to them, what will happen to them? The second point is that in the city of Bombay where the textile mills are using oil-fired devices, it was agreed by ONGC earlier to give gas for domestic fuel of Bombay city. Now, if this gas is given for domestic use in the city of Bombay the pollution will whither away. I would like to know whether that commitment of ONGC for the liquid gas supply for domestic use in Bombay will stand?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: With regard to the commitment and the question of supply of gas to Tatas and Maharashtra State Electricity Board, as I have stated earlier the commitment is to the extent of gas available after meeting the requirements of the priority sector, namely, the fertiliser units. Whatever gas is available on fall-back basis that is being supplied to the State Electricity Board and the Tata Electricity Company and that commitment of ours still holds good. With regard to the supply of gas to Bombay city, if the hon. Member means the LPG then that is being supplied on the quantum which is made available to us.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, I am not talking of the cylinder gas supply. I am talking of the domestic pipe gas and that too especially for textile mills.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: That question has not been considered as yet.

Increase in sick industrial units

***208. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of sick industrial units is increa-

sing year after year and if so, what is the number of such industrial units in the country as on 31st March, 1985 and the number of such units in Orissa; and

(b) the action being taken to revive the existing sick units?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

Statement

(a) and (b). Data on sick industrial units are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of sickness adopted by it. The number of sick units for the period 1981-June 1984 is indicated below :

<i>Year ending</i>	<i>No. of sick units</i>
December, 1981	26,758
December, 1982	60,173
December, 1983	80,110
June, 1984	83,597

The sharp increase in the year ending 1982 is due to the fact that the State Bank of India has included Small Scale Units in protested bills/recalled accounts in its list of sick units, which were not included in the data furnished earlier. Although the number of sick industrial units has been increasing from year to year, in real terms, the incidence of sickness expressed as percentage of loans to outstanding credit has been constant around 8% over last three years.

There were only 4 large sick units in the State of Orissa as on 30th June, 1984 and 2,135 sick small scale units as on December, 1983. The data in respect of small scale units for the period ending 30th June, 1984 are not available with the Reserve Bank of India.

Government have issued certain policy guidelines for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and

Financial Institutions in October, 1981 for the revival/rehabilitation of potentially viable units. The salient features of these guidelines were furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 204, on 23.1.1985. In cases 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 and 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.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, I wanted to know the number of sick industrial units upto 31st March, 1985. The hon. Minister has given the figure upto June 1984. From the statement it is seen that in December 1983 the number of sick units was 80,110 and in June 1984 the figure went up to 83,597. So in these six months the figure has gone up by 3,400 units. Similarly, during the period December, 1982 and December, 1983 the number of such sick units has increased by 20,000. May I also know whether it is a fact that the rate of interest on loans provided to these industrial units in our country is 17% whereas in foreign countries it is only 6 to 10%. If so, whether that is one of the main reason for the increase in the number of sick units in our country? What steps have the Government taken to overcome these difficulties?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, the hon Member wanted to know why the latest figures upto 31st March, 1985 have not been given. The latest figures that are available with us have been furnished to the House. When we get the latest figure upto 31st March, 1985 we will supply the same to the hon. Member and the House.

The hon. Member wanted to know what steps are being taken to rehabilitate the sick industrial units. It is true that the number of sick industrial units is going up. As I have already made it clear in the statement itself the Reserve Bank and different banks have taken several steps in order to see that industrial units do not become sick. They have got a cell. Sir, I have got the information. Government is thinking of constituting a Board for the industrial and financial reconstruction. The hon. Finance Minister has already announced about this. This Board is going to be set up for industrial and financial reconstruction and to a great extent, it would help in reviving, in rehabilitating the sick units. In addition to that, a Cell has been created in the Reserve Bank of India in order to monitor and also similar such committees have been constituted in the regional offices. Such committees have also been constituted in different banks to monitor the functioning of the units and take corrective steps in order to see that the units do not become sick. Several concessions have also been given to these sick industries in order to rehabilitate them. wherever the Government feel that the sick units which have become very sick, can be revived, efforts will be made to revive them. In fact, steps have already been taken and further efforts are being taken.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I put my supplementary regarding the rate of interest on loan given to the industrial units in our country. It is 17% whereas in foreign countries, it is 6 to 10%. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps have been taken by the Government to bring down the rate of interest to these industrial units. May I know whether the Government is implementing the recommendations of Mathai Committee as also the recommendations of the Tandon Committee and if so, how many of those recommendations have been implemented and the result thereof?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have given the figures for sick units and the hon. Member wanted to know the

amount outstanding. The amount outstanding as on June 1984, was Rs. 3275 crores. The hon. Member also wanted to know particulars regarding the individual sick unit and what steps are taken by the Government to rehabilitate them. When the number is running into 80,000, I am not in a position to explain about the individual cases. Let him put individual question, I will answer it.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Sir, he has asked particulars for Orissa and West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER : It is impossible for him to give specific answers. But for any specific question you put, you will get specific answer. But don't put questions like this.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important question. All sections of this House are interested to put supplementaries on this question. Therefore, I would like to suggest that this can be considered for half-hour discussion. Further, Sir, it has been stated in the Statement that the Government have issued certain policy guidelines for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments and Financial Institutions in October, 1981 for the revival/rehabilitation of potentially viable units. Sir, if you see the statistics, you will find that year after year it has increased. So, the guidelines have become useless. I would therefore like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to take effective action against these units because 99% of these sick units are man-made sickness. In this regard, the hon. Finance Minister has also pointed out that bad employer is bad currency. Therefore, I would like to know what action the Government proposes to take in this connection, especially reviving the really sick units. Thousands of employees are put out of job on account of closure of sick units. I would request for half-an-hour discussion on this.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have already said that guidelines have been issued to different financial institutions and the banks, and the banks have taken several steps, and the Government

of India is very actively considering constitution of the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction and the amendment of the Income Tax Act in order to enable the healthy units to take over the sick units. Several fiscal concessions have also been given.

If the hon. Member wants to discuss it in detail, I have no objection to half-an-hour discussion.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTION

[English]

Foreign Exchange allocation under technical development fund scheme

*207. **SHRI B. V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have raised ceiling for foreign exchange allocation under the Technical Development Fund scheme for modernisation of industry from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore;

(b) whether Government have also modified the scheme to some extent whereby the industry will be in a position to enter into foreign collaborations or imports of drawings and designs as also capital goods imports beyond the ceiling of Rs. 1 crore; and

(c) to what extent this decision of Government will help in the modernisation of industry ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The ceiling limit has been raised from US \$ 5 lakhs to Rs. 1 crore per annum per unit.

(b) No, Sir. The original scheme itself provides that in case the outgo of foreign exchange marginally exceeds the ceiling limit, excess amount is adjusted against the entitlement of the company in the subsequent year.

(c) The modified scheme will enable industries to avail assistance on a larger scale to implement their schemes for upgradation of technology.

[Translation]

Allotment of Cooking Gas Connections

*209. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :
PROF. RAMKRISHNA
MORE :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cooking gas connections given in Gujarat indicating the population of cities where these were given;

(b) the number of cities having population of 20 thousand and above, where cooking gas connections are yet to be given and the time by which these are likely to be given; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to

give cooking gas connections in the cities having 10 thousand to 20 thousand population and the arrangements made to give gas connections in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) About 9,20,000 LPG connections have been released in the State of Gujarat. The names and population of the cities where these connections have been released are given in the statement below.

(b) LPG connections have not yet been given in Gujarat in 39 cities/towns which according to the 1981 census, have a population of 20,000 and above. Thirty seven locations out of the above 39 have been included in the annual marketing plans 1984-86 of the Oil Industry, and LPG connections will be released in these towns as and when distributors are selected and the distributorships are commissioned.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

Name of Cities/Towns		Population as per 1981 Census
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	27,34,400
2.	Anand/Vallabvidya Nagar	1,02,100
3.	Ankleshwar	41,000
4.	Baroda	7,33,700
5.	Bharuch	1,12,400
6.	Cambay	68,500
7.	Dohad	64,100
8.	Gandhinagar	62,000
9.	Godhra	85,600
10.	Jawaharnagar	7,600
11.	Nadiad	1,42,300
12.	Navsari	1,06,700
13.	Patan	79,100

1	2	3
14.	Surat	7,76,000
15.	Adipur/Anjar	58,600
16.	Amreli	57,900
17.	Bhavnagar	3,06,700
18.	Mahuva	72,900
19.	Bhuj	69,700
20.	Gondal	66,000
21.	Mithapur	19,000
22.	Jamnagar	2,94,000
23.	Veraval	81,800
24.	Dhoraji	77,700
25.	Jetpur	62,800
26.	Morvi	72,800
27.	Surendranagar	91,500
28.	Porbandar	1,15,400
29.	Savarkundla	51,400
30.	Rajkot	4,44,200
31.	Dharangadhra	51,300
32.	Botad	50,300
33.	Junagadh	1,18,300
34.	Pananpur	67,950
35.	Viramgam	58,615
36.	Padra	30,702
37.	Dabhoi	44,357
38.	Jambusar	21,369
39.	Rajpipla	29,226
40.	Bulsar	42,697
41.	Umreth	28,299
42.	Petlad	47,020
43.	Borsad	28,684
44.	Kapadvanj	35,718
45.	Mehsana	73,024
46.	Billimora	43,755
47.	Bardoli	28,331
48.	Pimatnagar	36,959

[English]

Dispersal of Industries to Backward Areas

***210. SHRI JAGANNATH PATT-NAIK :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the scheme for dispersing industries to backward areas through the 'no industry district' and the 'backward districts' classification has not yielded the desired results;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the entire scheme in the light of experience so far;

(c) the other steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). The present incentive policy to take industry to backward areas has had a measure of success as may be seen from the number of Letters of Intent (LI)/Industrial Licences (IL) issued for setting up industries in backward areas from 1982 to 1985 (upto June) given below :

Year	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences
1982	601	145
1983	644	317
1984	627	323
1985	426	243
(Upto 30-6-85)		

However, a number of suggestions have been received from State Governments about the incentives provided under this scheme and the Government have constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee to review and revise the scheme of incentives for industrialisation of backward areas and 'No Industry Districts.'

[Translation]

Setting up of Newspaper Factory in Nainital District, U.P.

***211. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Paper Corporation propose to set up a newsprint factory in Nainital district, U.P.;

(b) if so, whether formalities in respect of land acquisition etc. have been completed; and

(c) the total production capacity and the estimated cost involved in this factory ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Hindustan Paper Corporation has a proposal to set up a baggase based newsprint factory in the State of Uttar Pradesh. The Corporation is working out the details of the proposal for submission to Government for taking investment decision.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The project envisages a production capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum of newsprint and is estimated to cost about Rs. 280 crores.

[English]

Deterioration in the Standard of Education in Sainik School

***212. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :** Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for (i) gradual fall in the number of candidates appearing for 10+2 examination from Sainik Schools; (ii) low percentage of students securing above 60 per cent marks in the said examination while they are to compete with others in U.P.S.C. test for admission to N.D.A. for which the Sainik Schools are opened; (iii) fall in the number of students who get into N.D.A. from these schools; and

(b) the action Government contemplate to take to improve the standard of education in these schools for more boys going into N D A. and justifying the training/education of the Sainik Schools?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) :

(a) and (b). There has been no fall in the number of candidates from Sainik Schools appearing for the Class X examination. For Class XI and Class XII, Sainik Schools offer only the Science stream keeping in view the requirements of the National Defence Academy examination. According to the Rules, only those boys are admitted to Class XI, who secure at least 55% marks in Science and Maths and at least 50% marks in aggregate. As this Rule was introduced in 1982-83, the number of students appearing for Class XII is less compared to those appearing for Class X. On an average the percentage of boys securing marks above 60% in the XII examination is over 40% and is considered reasonable. The figure of Sainik Schools students selected for the NDA fluctuates from year to year and, on an average about 30% of the NDA's intake is provided by the Sainik Schools.

2. The Sainik Schools Society, which administers these schools, is conscious of the need for constant improvement in the schools. The terms and conditions of the staff and the facilities provided by the schools are kept under review. A Committee headed by the Adjutant General, Army Headquarters, is studying the working of the Sainik Schools.

Wage Settlement between IDPL and its Unions

***213. SHRI P. R. KUMARA-MANGALAM :**

SHRI K. PRADHANI :

Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (IDPL) the wage settlement has not yet been signed by all the Unions;

(b) whether the INTUC Unions have been kept out from the final negotiations ;

(c) whether he is aware that the approval that has been given to the draft settlement, has been with reduction and that the IDPL workmen are totally dissatisfied with the same ; and

(d) the action his Ministry is taking in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d). The

I.D.P.L. has reported that all the registered unions functioning in its various units were associated with wage negotiations. The wage revision proposals submitted by IDPL management were approved by the Government with marginal changes due to which there was discontentment initially among the workers in a few units. This has since been resolved and the wage agreement has already been signed in conciliation in some of the units. It has also been reported that the agreement will be signed in the remaining units shortly.

New method for doubling output of Telephone units

***214. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN:** Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Telephone Industries has invented a new method for doubling output of telephone units and if so, the details thereof and follow up action taken ; and

(b) when this new invention is going to be put to use ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

(a) and (b). Proposals have been mooted and are under the consideration of the Board of Directors of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited for setting up manufacturing capacity of 5 lakh lines of Digital Electronics switching Equipment each at their Bangalore and Palghat Units. The estimated capital cost of the project at Bangalore is Rs. 67.45

crores and that at Palghat is Rs. 65.61 crores. Both these projects are based on technology transfer from CIT-Alcatel of France.

Protection of deposits made in companies by Public

***215. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are aware of the need to protect the small depositors who put their savings in fixed deposit with companies, in terms of non-payment and undue delay in payment by those companies;

(b) if so, the details of any measures under consideration; and

(c) whether the Law Commission has suggested any measures in this regard and if so, the details of the measures suggested and reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In terms of Rule 3A of the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 1975, all non-banking non-financial companies are required to invest 10% of the deposits maturing every year by 31st March following in specified liquid assets and this amount can be utilised by the companies only for the repayment of deposits and for no other purpose. The failure to repay deposits on maturity gives rise to a civil claim and the appropriate remedy in such a case for the depositor is to seek redress in a court of law.

The Law Commission on 10.7.1985 has circulated a working paper on enforcement of repayment of deposits by companies and firms and have solicited views on the following recommendations/suggestions :—

(a) To make non-payment of deposits after two months in writing to the company, prima facie evidence that the Directors or other officers of the company are guilty of breach of trust, within the meaning of Section 405, IPC, and liable to the punishment prescribed in Section 406, IPC.

(b) To amend Section 20, C.P.C., to enable the depositor to sue at the place where the depositor resides and not only at the place where the company carries on its business.

(c) To make the Deposit Receipt a Negotiable Instrument within the meaning of Section 13, Negotiable Instrument Act. The advantages are the special rules of evidence in Sections 118-122, Negotiable Instruments Act, are available and the depositor can take advantage of the rules regarding compensation in Section 117.

Government's views on the aforesaid suggestions are yet to be formulated.

Foreign brand names for Cigarettes

***216. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that several brands of cigarettes bearing foreign brand names, such as Rothmans and Chesterfield of Godfrey Phillips, are being sold in India;

(b) Whether Rothmans holds shares in Indian manufacture of that product as Chesterfield does in Godfrey Phillips; and

(c) if not, whether the permission for royalties has been granted for use of Rothmans' brand name in India ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) : Government are aware of the sale of cigarettes with the names "Rothmans" and "Chesterfield".

(b) No Sir.

(c) As per information furnished by M/s. Duncans Agro Industries Limited, no payment for the use of "Rothmans" name is involved.

Setting up of Caprolactum Plant in Kerala

*217. **SHRI K. MOHANDAS :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have cleared the setting up of the Caprolactum plant in Kerala ;

(b) whether work has started on this project ; and

(c) by what time it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The mechanical completion of the project is expected by the end of 1987.

[Translation]

Investment in Okhla and Naini Industrial Estates

*218. **SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Industrial Estates in Okhla and Naini financed by the Central Government were set up ;

(b) the total amount invested by the Government in these Industrial Estates ;

(c) the total number of industrial units in each Estate and the number of industrial units functioning there indicating the dates thereof ;

(d) the total amount invested in the industrial units that are functioning there and the annual production thereof ; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to run the Naini Industrial Estate as per its objective/aims ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The Industrial Estates at Okhla and Naini were constructed in the year 1958.

(b) The amount invested in Okhla Industrial Estate is Rs. 2.72 crores. The Industrial Estate at Naini was constructed at a cost of Rs. 26 70 lakhs.

(c) In respect of Industrial Estate at Okhla, the development was in three phases consisting of 122 sheds and 76 plots which have been completed. Development of Phase IV containing 23 sheds and 38 plots is in hand. The number of working units is 220. The allottees of Phase I started functioning in 1958 and allottees of subsequent phases after their respective allotments.

As regards Industrial Estate, Naini, the total number of sheds are 34. The sheds have been occupied by the small scale units during the period from 1958 to 1983.

(d) As regards the Industrial Estate at Okhla, the amount invested in the industrial units is Rs. 19 crores approximately production is Rs. 110 annum approximately. and the annual In respect of Industrial Estate, crores per Naini, the information is not readily available.

(e) All the sheds at Industrial Estate at Naini have been allotted to the entrepreneurs.

[English]

Policy regarding import of Chemicals

***219. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :
SHRI R.P. DAS :**

Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present policy (1985-88) of laboratory chemicals and reagents permits import only by the actual users for their own requirements ;

(b) if so, whether the big and small laboratories, quality control laboratories, research and development units, scientific and research laboratories and institutions of higher learning, which require these items only in small quantities, are facing difficulties due to this policy ; and

(c) if so, whether Government are thinking to give them some relief ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) :

(a) to (c). Import of the laboratory and reagent chemicals, as specified under S. No. 188 of part I of List 8 of Appendix 6 of the Import Policy, 1985-88, is allowed under O.G.L. by Actual Users (Industrial) only, subject to actual user condition.

Actual Users (Industrial) may also avail of the provisions contained in Paras 148(2) and (3), for importing their requirements through Public Sector Agencies.

Any Research and Development unit, other scientific or research laboratory, any institution of higher education or a hospital, recognised by the Central or a State Government, is eligible to import its requirements of raw materials, etc. under Open General Licence (subject to the Actual User condition) in terms of para 96.

Working of Delhi Telephones during monsoon

***220. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :**

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-CRAHI :

Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephones in Delhi which became out of order because of the rains in the recent past ;

(b) for how long the telephones remained out of order in a particular area ;

(c) the reasons for which the telephones go out of order each year during rainy season; and

(d) what efforts have been made to ensure faultless functioning of telephones in the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). A statement is given below :

Statement

(a) No. of Telephones in Delhi which became out of order because of rains in the recent past.

Date	No. of Telephones Affected due to Cable damage as a result of rain.	Cleared
1	2	3
28-6-85	3629	536
29-6-85	1685	1195

1	2	3
30-6-85	192	1689
1-7-85	2085	—
2-7-85	225	1696
3-7-85	209	520
4-7-85	618	265
5-7-85	154	521
6-7-85	338	305
7-7-85	518	22
8-7-85	2465	440
9-7-85	33 2	1462
10-7-85	1488	2913
11-7-85	4646	1612
12-7-85	1222	1373
13-7-85	1053	3000
14-7-85	2293	1539
15-7-85	1278	654
16-7-85	2046	2322
17-7-85	3833	2756
18-7-85	2222	2322
19-7-85	396	4117
20-7-85	1384	1556
21-7-85	1230	1325
22-7-85	1229	1827
23-7-85	2542	841
24-7-85	200	1295
25-7-85	1237	1441
26-7-85	775	856
27-7-85	538	1273

1	2	3
28-7-85	4000	414
29-7-85	699	604
30-7-85	541	1226
31-7-85	471	2815

(b) Duration for which telephones remained out of order - (28-6-85 to 24-7-85)—

Area	Average duration in hours.
Central	34.63
South	65.94
North	125.16
West	34.24
East	59.34

Overall average duration of faults : 63.84 hours.

(c) Reasons for which the telephones on out of order each year during monsoon.

Despite the precautions taken, damages do occur as a result of road digging activities by various agencies in the cities. This is mainly because the cables are directly buried during the dry season the damages remain undetected with the first shower of monsoon water enters through the damages and affects the electrical properties of the wires. This puts a large number of telephone lines and inter-exchange circuits out of order.

(d) What efforts have been made to ensure faultless functioning of telephones in the capital ?

The important measures being taken to ensure faultless functioning of the telephones include :

(i) Pressurisation of cables which enables immediate detection of

cable damage and its rectification preventing cable breakdowns.

(ii) Use of jelly filled cables to prevent ingress of moisture ;

(iii) Patrolling of cable routes to monitor detection of road digging operations and immediate detection of cable damages.

(iv) Flooding of trenches to detect damages before they are closed.

(v) Laying of main cables in ducts to protect them from external damages.

Encouragement to small scale units to produce bulk drugs

*221. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the small scale bulk drug units are not able to manufacture the bulk drugs being imported in the country at present due to higher custom duty on the drug intermediates than that levied on the final drug itself ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in the matter to encourage small scale sector units to produce the same for domestic market ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). In general imports of bulk drugs carry a Basic Duty of 60% ad-valorem and Auxiliary Duty of 40% ad-valorem (total duty of 100% ad valorem). Similarly, import of Chemicals including drug intermediates carry a Basic Duty of 70% ad-valorem, Auxiliary Duty of 40% ad-valorem and Counter-Vailing duty of 12% (total duty of 135.2% ad-valorem). However, several bulk drugs and drug intermediates are levied concessional rates of customs duty. Counter-vailing duty in case of intermediates which are exclusively used for the production of bulk drugs has been withdrawn. Duty structure is constantly reviewed for rectification of anomalies coming to notice.

2. Small scale sector units are free to undertake the production of any bulk drug based on the intermediate, import of which is permissible under the Imports and Export Policy for the years 1985 to 1988. Such units also do not require the approval of the Central Government for undertaking the production of any bulk drug.

Haldia Fertilizer Project

***222. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY :**

SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN :

Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment required for completion of Haldia Fertilizer Project of Hindustan Lever Limited recently inaugurated by the Chief Minister of West Bengal;

(b) who are the subscribers to this investment in the project and what will be its production capacity ;

(c) what is the foreign exchange requirement and whether any foreign collaborations are being negotiated for participation in the venture; and

(d) the source of power supply to the project ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The cost of the fertilizer project is Rs. 22 crores (approx. Rupees twenty two crores) as reported by the company.

(b) The information furnished by the company shows that the project is being financed out of the internal accruals of Hindustan Lever Limited. The paid up capital of the company is Rs 46,66,23,040. These shares are held as follows :

Non-resident firms, Companies etc.	—	51%
Non-resident individuals	—	0.125%
Resident firms	—	13.456%
Resident individuals	—	35.415%

The production capacity of the expansion project will be as follows :—

	Existing capacity	Additional capacity	Capacity after expansion
Di-ammonium			
Phosphate	—	1,60,000	1,60,000
Phosphoric Acid	19,500	22,350	41,850
Sulphuric Acid	54,000	54,000	1,08,000

(c) The company has entered into a technical collaboration agreement with Davy McKee of London, for technical know-how and services. The total foreign exchange requirement of the Project is Rs. 1.866 crores.

(d) The West Bengal State Electricity Board has agreed to supply the power requirements for the project.

[Translation]

Setting up of Army or Air Force Bases
in Ghazipur District in Uttar
Pradesh

2070. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be
pleased to state :

(a) the place-wise area of Defence land in Ghazipur District of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) how this land is being utilised at present ;

(c) whether his Ministry has under consideration any proposal to utilise this land for Defence production purpose or setting up of army or air force bases ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE
(SHRI P.V. NARSIMHA RAO) : (a)
and (b). The location of Defence lands
in Ghazipur district and its present utilisation is as under :

(i) *Shahbazkund Airfield :*

(a) Total area	=238.10 acres
(b) Area covered by Runway/ Taxitracks	= 84.16 acres
(c) Area under unauthorised cultivation	=153.94 acres

(ii) *Ghazipur Airfield :*

(a) Total area	=272.25 acres
(b) Area under Runways/ Taxitracks	=127.717 acres
(c) Unauthorised cultivation	=132.51 acres
(d) Area handed over to FCI	= 10.523 acres
(e) Area earmarked for NCC	= 1.50 acres

(c) and (d). There is no present scheme, but this land is reserved for future Defence requirements.

[English]

Suggestion from Tamil Nadu Government to Station Helicopters in Mandapam or Rameshwaram

2071. **SHRI N. DENNIS** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tamilnadu Government has suggested to Union Government to station a few helicopters of the Indian Coast Guard in Mandapam or Rameshwaram to patrol the seas off Rameshwaram Coast; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). The Ministry of Defence do not appear to have received any suggestion from the Tamil Nadu Government to station Coast Guard helicopters in Mandapam or Rameshwaram.

An Islander aircraft of the Navy is however positioned at Tiruchirapalli for the surveillance of the Palk Bay.

Supply of Sodium Thiosulphate Ampules

2072. **SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH** : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the sodium thiosulphate ampules manufactured by the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Hyderabad and supplied to people's Health Clinic in the Union Carbide Factory at Bhopal by the Jai Prakash Hospital are faulty ;

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

(c) the steps to be taken by Government in this regard ;

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) State Government have intimated that the tests conducted on the samples from the batches supplied to People's Health Clinic Bhopal do not indicate that the ampules were faulty or sub-standard.

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

Licences for Electronic Typewriters

2073. **DR. G.S. RAJHANS** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the applications of some firms for granting licence to manufacture electronic typewriters are pending with Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these firms will get the licence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN) : (a) to (c). Two industrial licence applications for the manufacture of electronic typewriters, which are pending were received in July, 1985. The details of the pending applications are not divulged till Government have taken a decision thereon. Efforts are, however, made to dispose of such applications expeditiously and to ensure this, procedures have been streamlined.

Registration of small scale Industries

2074. **SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small industries registered in the different States and Union Territories during the last three years, years-wise, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether Reserve Bank of India conducted an enquiry as to how many

of these units are running and how many of them have been sick during the above mentioned period;

(c) if so, when and the details thereof, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(d) whether the Reserve Bank of India are in a position to give the names of those units;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) if not, how Reserve Bank of India is declaring that so many units are sick; and

(g) the basis of declaring the sick units when the Reserve Bank of India is not in a position to trace the names of those units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) Statement I showing the small scale units granted permanent registration

by the States/Union Territories during the last three years is attached.

(b) and (c). According to the information collected by the RBI from the scheduled commercial bank there were 25,342,58549 and 78,363 sick small scale units in the assistance portfolio of scheduled commercial banks at the end of December 1981, December 1982 and December 1983 respectively. A Statement II showing State-wise distribution of sick small scale units is attached.

(d) to (g). Information relating to sick industrial units is collected by the RBI periodically from the commercial banks. However, in conformity with the practices and usages customary among the banks and in accordance with the provision of section 13 (1) of Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 Section 13 (1) of the Banking 44 (1) of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 and section 52 (1) of the State Bank of India (subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959 information (including names of sick units) relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be disclosed.

Statement I

Sl. Name of the State/ No. Union Territory		As on December, 31st		1984 (provisional)
		1982	1983	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33725	38530	43574
2.	Assam	4230	4878	5773
3.	Bihar	29694	33333	37340 (B)
4.	Gujarat	35892	40004	44606
5.	Haryana	30755	36474	37045
6.	Himachal Pradesh	5153	6406	6883
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	9825	11433	12013
8.	Karnataka	23158	28214	35050
9.	Kerala	21145	23678	26464

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	*54092	69501	80739
11.	Maharashtra	32657	35349	38456
12.	Manipur	3595	4140	2594@
13.	Maghalaya	308	435	469
14.	Nagaland	353	361	374
15.	Orissa	10761	11592	12474
16.	Punjab	5061 ^a	58724	**62236
17.	Rajasthan	*36581	41144	43048
18.	Tamil Nadu	39873	43988	49138
19.	Tripura	1489	1715	1400@
20.	Uttar Pradesh	49276	58814	106000@
21.	West Bengal	110526	113802	**117117
22.	Sikkim	42	45	50 (E)
23.	Andaman and Nicobar	*157	189	244
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	210	**262	246@
25.	Chandigarh	*1581	1620	1782
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	*157	167	192
27.	Delhi	*17080	17981	18904
28.	Goa, Daman and Diu	*2628	2820	3100
29.	Lakshdweep	—	—	—
30.	Mizoram	423	539	628
31.	Pondicherry	1064	1220	1389
Total		607049	687418	789328

*Revised by State DIS
E : Estimated.

**Provisional

@Figures under clarification

Source : Directorate of Industries of respective State/UTs.

Statement II

(Amount in crores of Rs.)

Sl. Name of the State/ No. Union Territory		Dec. 81		Dec.82		Dec. 83	
		No of Units	Amount Outsta- anding	No. of Units	Amount Outstan- ding	No. of Units	Amount outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1050	20.37	4595	38.70	5413	55.89
2.	Assam	1595	2.48	2565	4.61	4029	6.46
3.	Bihar	987	11.81	2504	23.05	3540	29.00
4.	Gujarat	881	18.65	2564	39.82	2600	52.78
5.	Haryana	204	4.77	1107	13.70	1172	15.91
6.	H. P.	74	1.10	193	2.16	216	2.31
7.	J and K	60	1.05	449	2.16	501	4.39
8.	Karnataka	2449	38.27	4094	46.55	4566	58.34
9.	Kerala	692	16.92	1236	28.40	1243	42.49
10.	M. P.	495	9.77	1197	12.46	2329	19.45
11.	Maharashtra	2646	78.12	5910	110.36	7068	131.15
12.	Orissa	838	4.01	1438	6.68	2135	9.67
13.	Punjab	699	9.52	1085	12.39	898	14.44
14.	Rajasthan	475	4.51	689	8.19	887	12.69
15.	Tamil Nadu	1686	34.65	8111	59.21	16955	71.13
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1301	21.06	6771	42.36	7801	53.75
17.	West Bengal	7827	50.53	11201	71.54	14165	90.04
18.	Goa, Daman and Diu	69	1.75	133	2.86	221	4.30
19.	Andaman and Nicobar	—	—	22	Negligible	23	Negligible
20.	Chandigarh	30	1.27	77	2.38	117	3.25
21.	Delhi	826	27.46	1326	38.96	1620	49.10
22.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	3	0.03	2	0.03	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Manipur	284	0.06	385	0.14	339	0.08
24.	Meghalaya	26	0.02	176	0.05	189	0.03
25.	Mizoram	—	—	2 Negligible		1 Negligible	
26.	Nagaland	4	0.01	51	0.04	—	—
27.	Pondicherry	34	0.79	489	0.73	114	2.22
28.	Tripura	107	0.09	177	0.07	219	0.12
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	2 Negligible	
Total		25342	359.07	58549	568.60	78363	728.99

Note :—The large increase in the number of sick SSI units as at the end of December, 1982 is because till June, 1982, State Bank of India was not including the units in Protested Bills/Recalled debts accounts in their list of sick units as these units cannot be rehabilitated and the only action left with the bank, as reported by it, was recovery of advances. Besides, Protested Bill/Recalled debts accounts contain a good number of DIR accounts with very small outstandings also.

Source : R. B. I.

Bee Nurseries of KVIC

2075. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has directed Khadi and Village Industries Commission to increase the number of bee nurseries in the country in the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the number of bee nurseries proposed to be increased by Khadi and Village Industries Commission in the Seventh Plan; and

(c) the names of the States where the number of bee nurseries is proposed to be increased ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). KVIC propose to add 320 bee nurseries in the country during the Seventh Plan period.

(c) The names of the States in which bee nurseries are proposed to be set up during the Seventh Plan are as follows :—

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Sikkim, Tripura, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh.

Satellite Stations at Port Blair and Car Nicobar

2076. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Satellite Communications at Diglipur Mayabunswe; Campbell, Bay, Nancowrie and Middle Andaman have been sanctioned by Government long back but so far no progress has been made;

(b) if so, by what time Government contemplate to complete construction and operation of these stations;

(c) whether the present satellite stations at Port Blair and Car Nicobar remain out of order; and

(d) if so, the measures taken to set right the faults?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A Scheme for setting up Earth Stations at a number of locations including Diglipur, Mayabunder and Campbell Bay was approved in 1983-84. Orders for the supply of equipment have been placed.

(b) The completion of above three Earth Stations is expected during 1986-87.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Production of Polypropylene

2077. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of Polypropylene in the country;

(b) the quantity produced by Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited units;

(c) whether in private sector similar projects can be encouraged; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a)

The present estimated requirement of polypropylene is around 50,000 tonnes per annum.

(b) During 1984-85, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) produced about 27,500 MTA of polypropylene.

(c) and (d). Presently IPCL is setting up following additional capacities for the manufacture of polypropylene :

(i) expansion of capacity of its existing plant at Baroda from 30,000 to 55,000 MTA.

(ii) 60,000 tonnes per annum as a part of Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex.

The question of approving further capacity will arise only after issues such as assured availability of feedstock are resolved.

Foreign Collaboration Agreements for Manufacturing Passenger Cars

2078. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that several European car manufacturing companies/firms have or late been indicating their keen interest to enter into collaboration agreements with Indian entrepreneurs for manufacturing passenger cars in India;

(b) the total number of units that have been given licence or letters of intent for manufacturing cars along with names of Indian entrepreneurs with or without foreign collaboration during the last two years;

(c) what efforts are being made to allow healthy competition by inviting such European car manufacturing units too in India by way of sanctioning Government approval amongst the car manufacturing units; and

(d) what is the total capacity available with each existing unit in India along

with yearly turnover of passenger vehicles-car ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No new unit has been given Licence/Letter of Intent for manufacture of cars in the last two years. However, in terms of the broad-banding policy

announced in January, 1985; motorised four wheelers have been categorised into one common category for the purpose of licensing.

(c) Proposals for foreign collaborations are considered on aspects such as status of technology, indigenisation plan, payment terms, demand projection.

(d) The approved capacity of major manufacturers of cars and their turnover is as under :

Name of Manufacturer	Capacity	Production 1984 (Figs in '000)
Hindustan Motors Ltd.	50,000	24
Premier Automobiles Ltd.	28,600	26
Maruti Udyog Ltd.	100,000	13
Standard Motors Products of India Ltd. (Four wheelers)	27,500	Negligible.
Sipani Automobiles.	3,000	—do—

Guidlines for Import of Technology for Caustic Soda Production

2079. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANMIGRAHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have finalised guidelines for the import of the latest technology for caustic soda production, and

(b) if so, the details regarding the new policy of Government, to evolve action plan for modernisation ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). Government is encouraging use of Metal Anodes instead of traditional Graphite Anodes as well as energy saving devices in the manufacture of Caustic Soda. Further, Government encourages use of Membrane Cell Technology for import

of which, the following guidelines have been evolved :

- (i) The process licensor should identify and enter into an agreement with an Indian Engineering Consultancy Company for undertaking basic and detailed engineering, in stages.
- (ii) The process licensor shall identify and make arrangements with an Indian manufacturing company for fabrication of hardware such as primary and secondary brine purification equipments, electrolyzers, metal anodes etc.
- (iii) Directorate General Technical Development (DGTD) in consultation with Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) and other Governmental agencies will evolve the modalities for import of capital goods for chlor-caustic units based on Membrane Cell Technology.

Investment in Public Sector Undertakings

2080. **SHRI AMAL DATTA :**
SHRI SYED MASUDAL
HOSSAIN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) amount of investment made in the various Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Heavy Industry during the 1980-85 period, indicating

the new investment, modernisation, replacement and renewal; and

(b) State-wise break-up of investments made during the period 1980-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Statement I is given below.

(b) Statement II is given below.

Statement I**Statement Showing Investments in Public Sector Undertakings During 1980-85**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No.	Name of the Public Sector Undertakings	New Investment	Modernisation including Renewals and Replacement	Total Investment (Incl. R and D Schemes and others)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.	253.55	59.35	353.62
2.	Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	4.34	6.49	12.67
3.	Bharat Process and Mechanical Engineers Ltd.	25	1.38	1.63
4.	Braithwaite and Co. Ltd.	—	5.15	5.40
5.	Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	6.31	23.24	30.85
6.	Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.	80	1.63	2.43
7.	Bharat Wagon and Engg. Co. Ltd.	97	2.53	4.61
8.	Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	9.03	1.78	10.81
9.	Engineering Projects India Ltd.	7.12	—	7.12

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	11,35	4,47	16,82
11.	HMT Limited	67,06	54,66	130,64
12.	Jessop and Co. Ltd.	1,38	5,59	7,94
13.	Mining and Allied Mcy. Co. Ltd.	3,30	79	6,56
14.	Maruti Udyog Ltd.	75,10	—	75,10
15.	Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	5,00	1,67	7,09
16.	Scooters India Ltd.	—	7,79	7,79
17.	Triveni Structurals Ltd.	—	2,00	2,00
18.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	50	1,06	1,64
19.	The Lagan Jute Mcy. Corpn. Ltd.	—	1,59	1,69
20.	Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Ltd.	43	—	43
Total		446,49	181,17	686,84

Note :—These are unaudited provisional data.

Statement II

Statement Showing State-wise Break-up of Investments by Various Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Heavy Industry During 1980-85

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Investments	
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	..	88,33
2.	Assam	..	1,90
3.	Bihar	..	22,05
4.	Delhi	..	31,38
5.	Haryana	..	79,08
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	..	2,77

1	2	3	4
7.	Kerala	..	3,02
8.	Karantaka	..	84,44
9.	Madhya Pradesh	..	55,91
10.	Maharashtra	..	9,09
11.	Orissa	..	40
12.	Punjab	..	3,28
13.	Rajasthan	..	3,43
14.	Tamil Nadu	..	109,35
15.	Uttar Pradesh	..	146,85
16.	West Bengal	..	44,96
Total			686,84

Note : These are unaudited provisional data.

Exploration of Oil in the Canning Area in West Bengal

2081. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the latest results achieved from exploration and oil drilling in the Canning Area in West Bengal ;

(b) how long the operations are likely to continue ; and

(c) whether any prospects of oil-find which could be commercially exploited are in sight ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : (a) The exploratory well at Bodra, near Port Canning is still under drilling.

(b) Drilling operation in this well is expected to continue during the current financial year.

(c) No commercial discovery has so far been made in West Bengal.

Losses in Bharat Leather Corporation

2082. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Bharat Leather Corporation, a public sector enterprise, has been running into heavy losses for the last few years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what measures have been taken by the Government to overcome the heavy losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : (a) and (b). The Bharat Leather Corporation was initially set up as a promotional organisation and started commercial operation only in 1979. It also acquired, on 1-1-80, the Precision Shoe Last Factory, Agra, a loss making unit, which is being modernised. Although the Cor-

poration has been incurring losses, its performance is showing a steady improvement and there was only a marginal loss of Rs. 2.56 lakhs (provisional) in 1984-85.

(c) Government has been keeping a careful watch over the functioning of the Bharat Leather Corporation in order to improve its operating performance.

[Translation]

Opening of LPG Agencies

2083. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of such District headquarters in the country where there is no LPG agency ;

(b) the reasons for delay in opening LPG agencies there ; and

(c) the time by which LPG agencies will be opened at these places ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : (a) There are 31 district headquarters which are yet to be provided with LPG facility.

(b) and (c). LPG distributorships are established on the basis of economic viability. Distributorships at these 31 district headquarters have not been set up so far because the available potential does not make for a viable distributorship. These will be set up as and when the demand potential provides justification, keeping in view also LPG availability, bottling capacity and infrastructure facilities.

[English]

Purchase of Residential Accommodation for Officers of BHEL in Asian Games Village

2084. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by BHEL for purchasing residential accommodation in Asian Games Village, Delhi and also

the amount spent in furnishing and decorating each of the purchased units ;

(b) the number of flats so purchased, cost of each flat and the number of officers occupying these flats; and

(c) for how much amount the office accommodation at Asian Games Village has been purchased and at what rate per square foot ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : (a) BHEL has spent Rs. 257 lakhs on purchasing residential accommodation in Asian Games Village, New Delhi. No amount has been spent on furnishing and decorating those flats.

(b) BHEL has purchased 24 flats, out of which 20 are presently occupied by officers. The cost of each flat is given in the statement below.

(c) At Asian Games Village, BHEL have purchased office accommodation i.e Reception Centre and Administrative Block, for Rs. 10.30 crores approximately. The rate per square metre for floor space is Rs. 4549/- and for land, Rs. 4,000/-.

Statement

Cost of Residential Flats Purchased by BHEL in Asian Games Village.

Flat No.	Cost of each flat (Rs. lakhs)
273	14.95
274	15.02
277	15.55
278	15.65
269	11.14
270	11.15
271	11.15
272	11.18
692, 693, 698,	
699, 734, 735	9.62
680, 686, 704	
711, 729	9.69
681, 687, 705,	
710, 728	9.02

**Experimental Branch Post Offices in
Himachal Pradesh**

2085. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) the norms for making experimental Branch Post Offices permanent;

(b) whether any of the experimental Branch Post Offices in Himachal Pradesh which are functioning for over five years, have still not been made permanent ;

(c) if so, the names of experimental Branch Post Offices which have been made permanent during the past five years, district-wise ; and

(d) the likely date by which these experimental Branch Post Offices which have completed (i) over five years, (ii) over ten years, will be made permanently ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICA-**

TIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) Experimental Post Offices in rural areas are eligible to be made permanent provided such post offices are found to work as a result of two annual consecutive reviews at a loss not exceeding Rs. 240 per annum per post office. Experimental post offices can also be made permanent even on higher permissible limit of loss of Rs. 350 per annum provided no post office exist within a distance of 5 kms and Rs. 500 if no post office exists within a distance of 8 kms. Such experimental post offices which have completed a period of 3 years can be made permanent on the basis of a single annual review.

(b) 615 experimental branch post offices are existing over five years in Himachal Region.

(c) District-wise experimental branch post offices made permanent during the last five years are given in the statement below.

(d) No target date for making experimental branch post offices as permanent can be fixed unless they conform to the norms.

Statement

Sl No.	Name of District	Name of Experimental Post Office
1		2
1.	Mandi	1. Narola
2.	Bilaspur	1. Kallar
3.	Hamirpur	1. Dakheura
		2. Kitpal
4.	Kangra	1. Glora
		2. Sidhpur
		3. Geoda
		4. Peeth
		5. Bhurri
		6. Adhwani
		7. Ubaggi
		8. Dhar

1

2

9. Dhaneti Bhurian
10. Dolakharyana
11. Gharna
12. Dehan
13. Gurnwar
14. Gurdhar Koti Qurial
15. Qurial
16. Gheen
17. Arnota
18. Hatora
19. Kuril
20. Kachhiara
21. Larhoon
22. Manyala
23. Makrahan
24. Maheran
25. Naganpat
26. Noushera
27. Nandroo
28. Rounkhar
29. Sudhangal
30. Sidhpurghta
31. Thana Bargran
32. Tripal

**Exploitation of Untapped Gas Resources
in N.E. Region**

2086. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware
that the North Eastern region has con-
siderable amount of untapped gas resour-
ces ;

(b) if so, whether Government pro-
pose to exploit these resources for the
development of that region ;

(c) if, so, when and the details there-
of ; and

(d) the steps so far taken by Go-
vernment to exploit these resources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI
NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Associated gas produced in
the North Eastern Region is being sup-
plied to fertilizer industries, power
generation facilities, tea gardens and

other consumers. ONGC and OIL have been asked to meet future growth in demand by supplying gas to more consumers, wherever feasible.

Increase in Price of Soda Ash

2087. SHRI R.M. BHOYE :

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the instances of indigenous manufacturers of soda ash raising their prices without justification for doing so ;

(b) if so, whether Government have urged the manufacturers to keep the price of soda ash at the minimum possible in the interest of users who are mainly in the small sector; and

(c) what other steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILISERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). There is no statutory control on the price of soda ash. However, Government has received representations regarding unjustified increase in the price of Soda Ash by indigenous manufacturers. A High Powered Committee has been constituted to go into various problems including the price aspect of the soda ash industry. Further, duty on import of soda ash, which is under Open General Licence (OGL) has been reduced.

Bifurcation of Jeypore (k) Postal Division to Orissa

2088. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Orissa Circle has proposed to bifurcate the Jeypore (K) Postal Division and have a Junior Postal Division at Rayagada ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the decision will be taken to open the new Junior Postal Division at Rayagada during the year 1985-86 ?

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

(b) and (c). The question does not arise.

Diversification Programme taken up by Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd

2089. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers' union of M/s Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd. had suggested diversification by starting manufacture of brakes for Railways, Valve Actuators, LPG cylinders, etc.

(b) whether any diversification programme was at all taken up by M/s B. B. V. L. after nationalisation and, if so, the fate of such programme with analysis of the reasons; and

(c) whether there are any plans to take up any programme of diversification in M/s. B. B. V. L. and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) In order to reduce dependence on a single customer viz. Railways, M/s. Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd. has entered into diversified product lines as a corporate policy. However, suggestions for diversification into certain lines were also received from Bharat Brakes and Valves Mazdoor Union.

(b) Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd. has diversified into new product lines such as Turn Key project for Fluid Handling System, Vertical Turbine Pump, LPG Cylinder, Industrial Valves and Air Brakes since nationalisation.

(c) Certain new product lines such as Slack Adjustors, Valve Actuators, Turn Key Project for conversion of Fuel Oil Handling System to Low Sulphur Heavy Stock System are presently in the process of development/production. The Company is also exploring the possibility of diversifying into the manufacture of Air Compressors, Higher Range V. T. Pumps and other types of sophisticated Pumps.

Opening of Post of Offices and Telegraph Offices during Seventh Plan

2090. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of post offices to be opened in the country during Seventh Plan;

(b) the total number of Telegraph Offices planned to be opened during the period;

(c) the details about places/States where these post offices/Telegraph offices are likely to be opened; and

(d) whether Government are also planning to start mobile post offices for the benefit of people living in far off places where such facilities do not exist ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Number of post offices proposed to be opened during the Seventh Five Year Plan period has not yet been finalised.

(b) Proposals of the Telecom. Department for the Seventh Five Year Plan are under discussion with the Planning Commission and are not yet approved. About 26,000 telegraph offices are still to be provided in the country in accordance with the 5 KM Hexagonal policy objective. This will depend upon the availability of financial and material resources.

(c) Postal targets are set each year after approval of each annual plan by

the Planning Commission. The names where these post offices will be opened are known only after the proposals are examined and found justified each year by the Heads of the Circles. The details about places are finalised on yearly basis. Places for 1985-86 are being finalised by respective Telecom Circles depending on the telegraph traffic justification.

(d) Scheme to provide counter service for a limited specified number of villages through mobile branch post offices already exists and villages are covered by mobile post offices where it is feasible and depending upon the outlay available.

[Translation]

Telephone Service in Patna

2091. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the telephones in Patna generally remain out of order; and

(b) if so, the causes thereof and the action taken by Government to remove them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No Sir, telephone services of Patna are generally satisfactory.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above. However to improve the telephone services of Patna further, the equipment of Patna main exchange which has outlived its life, has been planned to be replaced by digital electronic exchange.

Setting up of Industries in Public Sector at Allahabad

2092. SHRI AMITABH BACHCHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the industries decided to be set up in the public sector in Allahabad during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) the progress made so far in setting up those industries;

(c) whether it is a fact that several proposed industries have been transferred to other areas; and

(d) if so, the names of such industries and the reasons for their transfer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The following Central public sector projects were included in the Sixth Five Year Plan :—

(1) *Bharat Pumps and Compressor Ltd. Naini, Allahabad.*

This is an existing project for which an outlay of Rs. 10.35 crores was allocated during the Sixth Plan against which likely expenditure during the Sixth Plan is Rs. 12.20 crores.

(2) *Triveni Structural Ltd., Naiini, Allahabad.*

This is an existing unit for which an outlay of Rs. 5 crores was allocated during the Sixth Plan against which anticipated expenditure is Rs. 2 crores.

During the period 1980-81 to 1984-85, seven Letters of Intent and five Industrial Licences were issued under the IDR Act in favour of various State Public Sector Undertakings including SIDC and Central Public sector Undertakings for setting up industries in Allahabad District. Details such as name and address of the Undertaking, item of manufacture, capacity and location, in respect of all Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences issued are being published regularly by the Indian Invest-

ment Centre in their Monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are regularly being sent to the Parliament Library. These Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences are at various stages of implementation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Allotment of Maruti Car Agencies

2093. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Maruti cars manufactured every month by the Maruti Udyog Limited;

(b) the number of persons who have got their registration by the end of December, 1984 and the number of cars sold by the end of 1984;

(c) the particulars of firms in the country with their location, which have been allotted agencies of Maruti cars;

(d) the terms and conditions thereof; and

(e) whether Government are considering to allot more agencies in the country in near future; if so, the details thereof and what are the norm adopted for allotting a Maruti car agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The company has been manufacturing cars at the rate of over 3000 per month during the first 7 months of 1985.

(b) From the original bookings for 121 thousand cars, cancellations and conversions till Dec. 1984 were about 1800. The company delivered over 10.5 thousand cars till Dec. 1984.

(c) Thirtyfour dealers have so far been appointed in State Capitals and other cities.

(d) The dealers are required to provide show-room and servicing facilities as per standards laid down by Maruti Udyog Ltd. Commission is paid to dealers on car sales to cover expenses involved in providing free services, warranty attention etc.

(e) Dealers are appointed by Maruti Udyog Ltd. on evaluation of applications received against open advertisements. The company is likely to appoint more dealers in future in a similar manner.

Marketing soft drinks by liquor companies

2094. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government are aware that many top private companies in liquor business have taken up marketing of soft drink with some brand names and advertising of their liquor drinks indirectly but quite apparently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : M/s. McDowell and Co. and M/s. Mohan Meakins, manufacturers of potable liquor, have also been marketing soft drinks.

Pending subsidy claims under drug price Equalisation amount

2095. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount that is available with the Government and STC under Drug Price Equalisation Amount for distribution of subsidy ;

(b) the claims for subsidy that are lying pending with Government for more than one month; and

(c) the likely date when Government will be in a position to dispose of these subsidy claims ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). Information to the extent available would be collected and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

Reduction in prices of tyres due to excise duty concessions

2096. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which the excise duty burden on tyres has come down due to the tax concessions recently announced by Government ;

(b) whether in view of the reduction of excise duty on tyres, the tyre manufacturers have reduced the prices of their products; and

(c) if not, the steps taken/proposed by Government to ensure that the consumers of tyres get the benefit of reduction in excise duty on tyres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (b). Reduction in Excise duty announced in M.y 1985 is available only to those small tyre, tubes and flap manufacturers whose aggregate value of production does not exceed Rs. 50 lakhs in any financial year. According to these manufacturers, the excise relief could not be passed on to the consumers as the increase in the costs of inputs has more than neutralised the decrease in excise duty. However, discussions have been held with the small-scale tyres/tubes/flaps manufacturers to impress upon them to pass on the benefit of excise relief to consumers. The industry has also been asked to roll back the prices and also to furnish full justification.

tion for both not passing on the excise relief to consumers and increasing the prices.

This duty relief is not available to large-scale tyre units.

Revival of sick industries in West Bengal

2097. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Assembly delegation from West Bengal has submitted a proposal for the revival of sick industries in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether Government have directed the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India to give adequate attention to the proposal and to cooperate with the West Bengal Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the reaction of IRBI thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (e). Yes, Sir. The Memorandum submitted a delegation of the West Bengal Assembly refers to the role to be played by IRBI, banks and financial institutions in revival of sick and closed units, review of policy on protection of dues in the case of nationalisation of an industrial unit, reconsideration of freight equalisation policy, crisis in railway wagon industry, nationalisation of jute industry and revival of textile units, re-opening of closed tea garden in Darjeeling, modernisation and expansion of Durgapur-Steel Plant, participation of successful public sector undertakings in sick units, etc.

Points raised in the memorandum concern various Ministries/organisations and they are receiving their attention.

Telephone connections in Jajpur Sub Division (Cuttack)

2098. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone connections provided so far and waitlisted upto 30-6-85 in the Jajpur Sub-Division in Cuttack District of Orissa;

(b) whether Government are aware that non-provision of Automatic telephone system has brought down the demand for telephone connections in the area;

(c) how soon the automatic dialling telephone system and the exchange will be provided for the Jajpur Sub-Division; and

(d) whether any exchange building is proposed to be constructed and modern telephone exchange set up at Jajpur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) In Jajpur Sub-Division in Cuttack district of Orissa as upto 30-6-1985, 578 telephone connections have been provided and 12 applicants are on the waiting list.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Jajpur Road telephone exchange has been planned for automatization during 7th plan. The other two exchanges Dhan Mandal and Jajpur town are not proposed for automatization at present.

(d) The telephone exchange building is proposed to be constructed on the available land at Jajpur Road subject to availability of resources.

Unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd. at Cannanore in Kerala

2099. **SHRI M. R. AMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd. located in Kerala; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider starting a unit of Bharat Electronics Ltd. at Cannanore in view of the fact that "KELTRON COMPLEX", the largest electronic unit in Kerala is also situated at Cannanore ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no Government proposal under consideration to start a unit of M/s. Bharat Electronics Ltd., at Cannanore.

Annual demand of chemical intermediate Titanium Dioxide

2100. **SHRI SURESH KURUP** Will : the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the estimated annual demand for the chemical intermediate titanium dioxide by Indian Industries;

(b) whether it is a fact that this material is sold at exorbitant prices in black market; and

(c) whether Government have any control on the prices of this important chemical intermediate ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The demand of Titanium Dioxide for the year 1985-86 has been estimated at 23,300 tonnes.

(b) and (c). At present, there is no statutory control on the price of Titanium Dioxide.

Production of 6 APA

2101. **SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances under which the import duty on 6 APA for the manufacture of Semi-Synthetic Penicillin was suddenly increased several times causing serious disruption to local manufacturers;

(b) the reasons why the duty rate was changed when Government are committed to reducing the price of drugs; and

(c) the number of local producers of 6 APA and what has been their production during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). Import duty on 6-APA was revised only once after March 1979. It was revised in August, 1984 in order to ensure that unregulated imports do not affect domestic production of 6-APA. There was no disruption to local manufacturers.

(c) Presently, IDPL, HAL, Alembic and Max India are major producers of 6-APA. IDPL, HAL and Alembic have reported the following production of 6-APA :

	1983-84 (tonnes)	1984-85 (tonnes)
IDPL ...	17.10	17.44
HAL ...	1.48	15.61
Alembic	2.36	1.70

Max India have started the commercial production of 6-APA in 1985 only.

High prices of Khadi Cloth

2102. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering an increase in the rebate on Khadi Cloth in view of the common man's difficulty in paying high prices for the Khadi cloth;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to spell out their policy for protection of Khadi cloth against the cheaper mill products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). A dialogue is currently going on between the Government and the KVIC on revision of the existing rebate scheme for Khadi.

S.T.D. facility in Chirala Town of Prakasam District of Andhra Pradesh

2103. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish STD facility in Chirala town of Prakasam district of Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether the Telecommunications Department acquired the land allotted by Chirala Municipality for construction of buildings to establish STD facility ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Municipal Land is to be given by Municipality as agreed but approval from Secretariat, Government of

Andhra Pradesh is still awaited and the Director Town Planning of Chirala is pursuing with the State Government for approval for making over land to the Department.

Misuse of telephones in the public booths

2104. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item in the 'Indian Express' dated 4 June, 1985, that out of about 4000 and odd public telephones, about 3000 have been allotted on priority basis to private subscribers in return for a monthly payment of Rs. 200 to the Telephone Department with promise to allow the public to use the telephone;

(b) whether Government are aware that for all these 3000 and odd telephones, the private allottees of telephone have an illegal extension installed in their houses and are misusing the telephones; and

(c) if so, the action proposed by Government to prevent misuse of telephones in the public booths and prevent thefts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Approximately 3050 Private Guaranteed Public Telephones have been provided and functioning in Delhi as per the rules framed for the purpose.

(b) and (c) : No, Sir. Action is taken under the Indian Telegraph Rules against the hirer whenever such a case comes to notice.

Public Call Offices in Bangalore

2105. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public telephone booths located in Bangalore city .

(b) whether it is a fact that there are no public telephone booths in new extensions in Bangalore city like Banashankar II stage, Vijayanagar, J.P. Nagar, etc. and if so, whether there is a proposal to provide some public telephones at suitable places;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the shops which are having telephones are charging abnormally from the public for making calls; and

(d) whether Government propose to fix a prescribed rate for each call that the shop-keepers have to charge from the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) There are 885 public telephones in Bangalore Telephone system as on 30.6.85. Some of these telephones have been provided in booths while others are without them.

(b) No, Sir. A number of public telephones are working in these areas of Bangalore city.

(c) No such complaints have come to notice of Government.

(d) A charge of 50 paise per call has been prescribed for calls made from a public telephone.

**Acquisition of Vanaspati Business of
Hindustan Lever Limited by
Lipton India Limited**

2106. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4120 on 16.12.1980 regarding merger of M/s. Hindustan Lever and Lipton and state :

(a) whether the recent acquisition of vanaspati business of Hindustan Lever Ltd. worth Rs. 120 crores per annum by Lipton India Ltd. is a case of indirect merger which is specifically prohibited under the MRTTP Act ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to re-examine the contentions of the concerned companies that it was merely a case of transfer of certain undertakings between two companies already inter-connected by their relation with M/s Unilever of London; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to safeguard the freedom of the employees from being arbitrarily transferred from one company to another ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The acquisition of, *inter-alia*, the Vanaspati business by M/s. Lipton India Ltd. from Hindustan Lever Ltd. was not a case of merger within the meaning of Section 23 of the MRTTP Act, 1969.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There are no specific provisions under the Industrial Disputes Act regarding transfer of employees from one master to another. However, if there is any victimisation or transfer which is unjustified or in case the service conditions etc. are violated by the management, it is open to the union and workmen to raise disputes under the Industrial Disputes Act. So far as Industrial Disputes Act is concerned, there is no such proposal to amend the Act.

**Proposal for setting up Salt Model and
Research Station in Andhra Pradesh**

2107. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government to set up a "Salt Model and Research Station" at Naupada in Sreeakulam District or at Machilipatnam in Krishna district in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and when a decision will be taken; and

(c) if not, whether Government would now consider such a proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposed project for development of salt industry and research on salt and marine chemicals is tentatively estimated to cost Rs. 46.22 lakhs and is proposed to be jointly sponsored by the Central Salt and Marine Chemicals Research Institute, Bhavnagar the Commissioner of Industries, Andhra Pradesh and the Salt Department, Government of India. Government will take a decision on receipt of a detailed project report from the executing agencies.

(c) Does not arise.

Industrial Production

2108. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the industrial production for the last five years, year-wise figures; and

(b) the steps taken to boost industrial production in the country in the Seventh Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) According to the Central Statistical Organisation, the average monthly index of industrial production (Base : 1970-100) during the last five years was as under :

Years	Index	Percentage growth over preceding year
1980-81	154.08	+ .0
1981-82	167.35	+ 8.6
1982-83	173.94	+ 3.9
1983-84	183.44	+ 5.5
1984-85	193.66	+ 5.6

(b) The industrial situation is constantly under review. The Government have been taking several measures to stimulate industrial production through appropriate changes in industrial licensing and import policies as well as through monetary and fiscal measures. The approach Paper to the Seventh Plan (1985-90) lays emphasis on adequate infrastructural development to tackle infrastructural constraints. The focus of the industrial development in the Seventh Plan will also be on upgradation of technology, modernisation, better utilisation of assets and promotion of efficiency so as to further accelerate the rate of Industrial growth.

Supply of faulty turbo-generators by BHEL

2109. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the National Thermal Power Corporation has accused the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. of supplying faulty turbo-generators at some of its power projects;

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

(c) the remedial measures to be taken in this regard so that faulty turbo-generators are not supplied to any power station in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) Although a news item was published in a local daily alleging complaint by NTPC for supply of faulty turbo-generators by BHEL, this accusation was denied by NTPC and the denial was published in Indian Express of 13-6-1985. NTPC had denied that it had accused BHEL for supply of faulty turbo-generators. They had further pointed out that BHEL and NTPC had been working in close coordination in erecting and commissioning different power units.

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

Improvement of Light Combat Aircraft

2110. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India (HAL) are seeking necessary technical assistance for the improvement of Light Combat Aircraft in the country;

(b) if so, the name of the country from where the necessary technical aid will be sought;

(c) the progress made so far between the two countries in this regard and the time by with necessary aid is expected to be given to India; and

(d) the extent to which Indian Air Force would be strengthened to meet any challenge ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Consultancy from abroad in some areas of advanced technologies is being considered. No decision in this has yet been taken.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) The Light Combat Aircraft would be an important element of our air power.

Creation of District Industry Centres in Orissa

2111. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal for creation of more District Industry Centres in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to create two more District Industry Centres, one at Rourkela and another at Bhubaneshwar in Orissa; and

(c) whether this proposal will be implemented in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) Many State Governments have created new districts out of the existing districts and have been representing to the Central Government for opening new DICs. Their requests are being examined.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Employment opportunities in rural areas through Developments of Khadi and Village Industries

2112. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the achievement of the Khadi and Gramodyog Commission in terms of providing employment opportunities in rural areas through the development of khadi and village industries, State-wise; and

(b) the target fixed for providing employment opportunities to rural

areas during Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :
(a) At the close of 1983-84, the Khadi Gramodyog Commission had provided employment opportunities to

35.51 lakh persons in rural areas through the development of Khadi and Village Industries. A statement showing State-wise figures of employment is given below :

(b) The target of employment for the terminal year of the Seventh Five Year Plan (1989-90) has been proposed at 50 lakhs (Khadi : 20 lakhs, Village Industries : 30 lakhs).

Statement

Statement showing Employment opportunities in Khadi and Village Industries upto 1983-84

(Lakh persons)

S. No.	States	Total employment in Khadi and Village Industries
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.92
2.	Assam	0.83
3.	Bihar	2.81
4.	Gujarat	1.08
5.	Haryana	0.63
6.	Himachal Pradesh	0.48
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.52
8.	Karnataka	1.19
9.	Kerala	1.69
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.49
11.	Maharashtra	3.14
12.	Manipur	0.16
13.	Meghalaya	0.02
14.	Nagaland	0.03
15.	Orissa	1.04
16.	Punjab	1.15
17.	Rajasthan	2.43

S. No.	States	Total employment in Khadi and Village Industries
1	2	3
18.	Sikkim	*
19.	Tamil Nadu	6.37
20.	Tripura	0.21
21.	Uttar Pradesh	6.82
22.	West Bengal	1.40
TOTAL I :		35.41
<i>II. Union Territories</i>		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	*
3.	Chandigarh	0.01
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—
5.	Delhi	0.07
6.	Goa, Daman and Diu	0.02
7.	Mizoram	—
8.	Pondicherry	*
TOTAL II :		0.10
<i>III. Miscellaneous</i>		
1.	Departmental	*
2.	Other Schemes	—
TOTAL III :		—
TOTAL I + II + III :		35.51

*Less than 500.

[English]

Availability of Caprolactum

2113. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be
pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a crisis in
regard to caprolactum availability;

(b) whether many nylon units are
facing closure because of this crisis:

(c) whether Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Ltd. are opposed to caprolactum import;

(d) the caprolactum requirement of nylon industry and what is the domestic supply; and

(e) if there is a gap, how it is going to be made up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a), (b) and (c). At present the indigenous production of caprolactum is not adequate to meet the requirements of nylon industry. The deficit is being met through imports. The import of caprolactum is included in the list of "limited permissible items" in the Import and Export Policy 1985-88.

(c) Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Ltd. is opposed only to excessive import of caprolactum.

(d) The requirement and domestic availability of caprolactum in 1985-86 are estimated as 65,000 to 70,000 tonnes and 18,000 tonnes respectively.

Progress regarding setting up of Petro-Chemicals Complex at Hajira

2114. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in setting up the proposed Petro-chemicals Complex at Hajira near Surat in Gujarat;

(b) whether Government of Gujarat had asked for Central assistance in this regard;

(c) whether Government have given any assistance so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) There is no proposal to set up another

petrochemicals complex in Gujarat in the central public sector.

(b) to (d). It had been suggested that the Central Government might participate in the equity share capital of the proposed petrochemicals complex of the State Government. This could not be agreed to mainly due to constraint of resources.

Improvement in the performance of Talcher Fertilizer Plant

2115. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why Talcher Fertilizer Plant in Orissa is not able to achieve its rated capacity;

(b) whether the above fertilizer plant has been facing serious equipment problem;

(c) whether any end to end survey of the plant has been undertaken to identify various problems of the plant; and

(d) what other steps have been taken to rectify the defects in Talcher Fertilizer Plant to enable it to achieve rated capacity utilisation and to improve its performance?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) to (d). The Talcher Fertilizer Plant has not been able to achieve its rated capacity due to equipment imbalances/defects and chronic power shortage. A High Level Technical Committee had recommended certain long-term and short-term measures to improve the performance of the Unit. While most of the short-term measures have already been completed, a decision on implementation of the long-term measures will be taken after the end-to-end survey, being undertaken presently, is completed. A 30 MW captive power plant has also been installed at Talcher to meet

the power needs of the plant to a great extent.

Reconstitution of Law Commission

2116. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reconstituted the Law Commission after the expiry of their extended term on 30th April, 1985.

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Commission; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a), (b) and (c). The term of the present Law Commission has been extended upto 31st August, 1985. The question of reconstitution of the Commission is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Construction of Buildings for Post Offices in the district of Shajapur and Dewas in Madhya Pradesh

*2117. SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of post offices in Shajapur and Dewas districts of Madhya Pradesh which do not have their own buildings and are housed in rented buildings;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to construct buildings for housing these post offices; and

(c) if so, by what time these buildings are likely to be constructed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There are 30 Post Offices in Shajapur and Dewas districts of Madhya Pradesh

which do not have their own buildings and are housed in rented buildings.

(b) and (c). Currently, there is no proposal for construction of departmental buildings for these Post Offices, except that the Post Offices, except that the Post Office building at Akodia in Shajapur district is proposed to be constructed during the 7th Plan period, subject to availability of funds.

[English]

Opening of Post and Telegraphs Civil Division in Kerala

2118. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether Government propose to open a new Posts and Telegraphs Civil Division in Kerala ?

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

Electronic Telephone System in the Country

2119. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any phased programme of switching over to electronic telephone system in the whole country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The first analogue electronic local exchange was commissioned in November, 1983 in Bombay. Thereafter several electronic exchanges have been commissioned in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.

2 lakhs lines of digital electronic exchange equipment has been imported

and the first exchange of this type have been commissioned in Bombay and Kanpur.

A Centre for Development of Tele-matics (CDOT) has been set up to develop an indigenous design for digital electronic switching system in the Country.

A factory for manufacture of 5 lakh lines per annum of digital electronic exchange equipment is being set up at Manakapur in District Gonda, Uttar Pradesh.

Setting up of a southern terminal of O. N. G. C. at Bombay offshore

2120. SHRI PRATAPRAO - B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Southern Terminal of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Bombay offshore;

(b) whether ONGC surveyed the site of the said project;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra offered any land for the said project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (d). ONGC had prepared a scheme for integrated development of Western offshore oilfields which envisaged among other things setting up of a second oil and gas terminal South of Uran. At the request of ONGC, Maharashtra Government has surveyed a number of sites and suggested a site at Usar in District Raigarh. Further action would be taken when adequate funds become available for the project.

Supply of Alcohol to West Bengal

2121. DR. SUDHIR ROY :
SHRI R. P. DAS :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra had been asked to send necessary alcohol to West Bengal as per allocation made by the Union Government but non-implementation of the instructions in this regard has caused a severe crisis in the drug and pharmaceutical industries of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). During the current alcohol year 1984-85 (December, 1984 November, 1985) allocations of alcohol to West Bengal have been made from U. P. and Bihar only. The Governments of both the States have been asked to release the allocated quantity of alcohol. The releases actually made by the States are, however, less than allocations made, due to inadequate surplus quantities with them. The demand of industrial alcohol (denatured) of industrial units in West Bengal is, however, also being met through duty free imports allowed to actual users.

Setting up of Lube Plant by Madras Refineries

2122. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADKH PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Madras Refineries have decided to set up a new lube plant and have asked for clearance; and

(b) if, so the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Madras Refineries Limited have submitted a Feasibility Report for

Expansion of their Lube Plant capacity from 1,74,500 tonnes per annum to 2,70,000 tonnes per annum. The facilities proposed are a new Propane Deasphalting Unit, a new Extraction Unit, Debottlenecking of the Dewaxing and Hydro-finishing Units. The estimated cost is Rs. 93.94 crores. This is under consideration.

Performance of Fertilizer Plant in Eastern Region

2122. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUHEY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the fertilizer plants in the eastern region under the Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation are sick;

(b) if so, the details of the performance of the fertilizer plants in this region for the last three years;

(c) whether Government have made any attempt to find out the factors responsible for the fertilizer plants in this region; and

(d) if so, the details and remedial measures being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The plants in the eastern region under the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited are making losses.

(b) The capacity utilisation of the plants in the last three years is given below :—

Units	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
	%	%	%
Namrup-I	62	45	47.9
Namrup-II	47	40	44.2
Barauni	50	39	24.97
Durgapur	26	47	38.1

(c) End-to-end surveys were carried out in the plants for removing bottlenecks to improve production. Among the problems identified, lack of power, deficiency in other utilities, design and equipment have been found to be the main factors.

(d) Some modifications/replacements have been made in the plants and are under implementation. A major step being taken is the installation of captive power plants in all the plants.

Evaluation of land for renewal of leases for petrol pumps sites

2124. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether for renewal of petrol pump sites leased to Bharat Petroleum Corporation, the Corporation normally gives an escalation of about 15 per cent;

(b) whether market value of the land is not taken into consideration while renewing; and

(c) if the owner of the land has the value of his property to be renewed for lease evaluated by a Government approved valuer, whether the Bharat Petroleum Corporation considers such valuation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) :

(a) Unless there is an option at pre-determined rental for renewal period already built in to an existing lease or the Burmah-Shell Acquisition Act becomes applicable (whereby a valid lease expiring on or after 26-10-76 can be renewed for one more equivalent term on the same rent) the Company negotiates renewal with the landlord for further period, where leases have expired and the escalation, if any, will depend entirely on the benefits accruing to the Corporation.

(b) The market value is taken into consideration.

(c) The Corporation obtains its own valuation from an independent Govern-

ment approved valuer, which is also taken into consideration while fixing the revised rental.

Security for oil wells in Gujarat

2125. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of theft cases of oil wells in Gujarat in the year 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) the number of persons arrested in these cases and action taken; and

(c) the steps taken to tighten the security ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) 11 cases in 1983-84 and 10 cases in 1984-85.

(b) In all 21 persons were arrested in these cases. Twenty cases are presently under investigation/trial and one has been closed.

(c) Some of the steps taken are :

(i) Intensifying patrolling by ONGC, BSF and Police.

(ii) Utilising services of village defence parties like Gram Rakshak Dals.

(iii) Induction of CISF in ONGC area of operation.

(iv) Patrolling by helicopters.

(v) Killing of non-producing wells.

Licence for Float-glass Industry in U. P.

2126. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating issuing a second licence for

'Float-Glass' in the same State i. e. U. P.; and

(b) if so, the reasons for allowing concentration of highly capital intensive industry such as Float-Glass involving atleast 150 crores of rupees per project in one single State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) An application under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for substantial expansion of capacity from 8 million sq. metres to 10 million sq. metres considered economically viable for sheet glass unit and upgradation of technology has been received. No final decision has yet been taken.

(b) Industrial licence applications are approved/rejected after careful consideration of various techno-economic and location factors involved.

Setting up of industries in 'No Industry' District of Idukki

2127. PROP. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have sent any proposal to set up industries in the non-industry district of Idukki;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Union Government will consider releasing special financial assistance for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) No, Sir.

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

Use of harmful pesticides

2128. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :**
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of a study conducted by the National Institute of Science and Technology Development Studies (NISTAD), a wing of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), regarding pesticides;

(b) whether according to this study 40,000 tonnes of hazardous pesticides which are either banned or highly restricted for use in developed countries are still used every year in India;

(c) if so, the well-known pesticides included in this category;

(d) whether Government are contemplating any step to stop the flow of such pesticides from the West; and

(e) whether the insecticides Act, 1968 and the Registration Committee set up by it, have proved ineffective in checking the import, production and use of harmful pesticides ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A study entitled 'Control of Pest Infestation Policies for Pesticides in India' was taken up by National Institute of Science and Technology Development Studies (NISTADS).

(b) While the NISTADS is yet to bring out a report of this study, two articles have been published (i) Structure and Growth of the Pesticides Industry in India; and (ii) Pesticides Hazards : a Growing Global Problem. The second article refers to information/data on

Production and Import of Pesticides in India published in Journals like 'Pesticides Information' and 'Commerce' indicating use in India during 1980-81 of 30,000—40,000 tonnes of pesticides, some of which are banned or highly restricted in some developed countries while their use is permitted in others. The import of such pesticides has come down significantly.

(c) The pesticides referred to in the article are : B.H.C., D.D.T., Lindane, Aldrin, Heptachlor, Chlordane, 2, 4-D.

(d) and (e). The quantum of import of such pesticides has been declining and the import of these are now quite small. Of the pesticides, of such nature, used within India the bulk is accounted for by D.D.T. and B.H.C used in National Malaria Eradication Programme.

The import and manufacture of pesticides in India, is regulated, inter-alia, under the Insecticides Act, 1968. Before allowing the import/manufacture of pesticides in the country, the Registration Committee, set up under the Act, takes into account all the relevant aspects like efficacy of the insecticide and its safety to human beings and animals with reference to Indian conditions.

[Translation]

Speed and manoeuvrability of Mirage--2000

2129. **SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIMRAM :** Will the Minister of **DEFENCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the speed and manoeuvrability of Mirage-2000 is more as compared to F-16 fighter aircraft given to Pakistan by America; and

(b) the names of the aircrafts in the world that are more or equally manoeuvrable as Mirage-2000 and the names of the countries which have such aircrafts ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (b). The maximum speed of the Mirage-2000 is higher than that of the F-16 aircraft. Authentic information on manoeuvrability of comparable aircraft is not available. According to published information, however, aircrafts mentioned therein as MIG-29 of USSR, the F-15 with USA, Saudi Arabia, Israel and Japan, and the F-16A with USA, Israel, Egypt, Pakistan, Venezuela, Belgium, Denmark and Norway have performance characteristics that are comparable to the Mirage aircraft.

[English]

Industrial Development of Backward areas of U.P.

2130. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have any proposal to declare tehsils Kheragarh, Bar and Fatehabad Kira-wali, rural areas of Agra tehsil of district Agra and Shikohabad tehsil of district Mainpuri, as industrially backward areas;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to get a detailed survey carried out with a view to draw up a plan for accelerated industrial development of these most backward areas;

(c) whether Government have any policy to shift various industries of Agra to the above backward areas of district Agra from environmental pollution point of view; and

(d) if so, what are the guidelines to implement this policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The entire district of Mainpuri has been declared as a Category 'C' back-

ward district. There is no proposal to declare Agra district or any part thereof as industrially backward.

(b) Setting up of industries in a specific district is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned and at the instance of the State Government the concerned District Industries Centres carry out industrial surveys from time to time.

(c) and (d). A trapezium has been identified in Agra-Mathura region within which no polluting industry is allowed to be located.

Industries have been classified into 3 categories depending upon the pollution potential viz. industries which are completely prohibited, industries which can be allowed after their impact assessment and those allowed in the prohibited zone. An expert Committee constituted by the Department of Environment monitors the progress of pollution abatement measures in Agra Mathura region.

[Translation]

Distribution of IDPT and PP

2131. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd. produces Low Density Polyethylene (LDPT) and Polypropylene (PP) which are distributed to small scale units and MRTP units as raw materials for polythene and if so, the names of the firms in Delhi to which these raw materials were supplied during the year 1984-85 and the quantity supplied to each of them;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is acute shortage of the above-mentioned raw materials produced by IPCL throughout the country;

(c) if so, whether in view of the shortage of these raw materials, IPCL allotted the same to all its distributors

equally and if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) if not, the action taken by Government in this regard and the criterion laid down for the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) During 1984-85 LDPE and PP produced by Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited (IPCL) was distributed to 334 and 213 customers respectively in Delhi. Due to long list of customers only the profile of such customers is given as under :

	LDPE	PP
upto 1 tonne/ month	178	96
Between 1 and 5 tonnes/month	124	104
Between 5 and 10 tonnes/month	25	13
Above 10 tonnes/ month	7	nil

(b) As the demand of both LDPE and PP far exceeds the indigenous supplies, the import of these materials has been allowed under OGL for actual users.

(c) The raw material is distributed based on past off-take for the last two years to actual user and not to distributors. The distributors act only as stockists to service the customers.

(d) No change in criteria for distribution is contemplated at present for 1985-86.

[English]

New Bombay Telephone

2132. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Thana is a part of Bombay Exchange but the new Bombay is not; if so, the reasons thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that New Bombay has no facility of STD or direct call to Bombay;

(c) if so, when it is likely to be available; and

(d) the proposal to improve the exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) New Bombay has not been included in Bombay Telephone System as it does not form part of Greater Bombay Municipal Corporation. However, the area under Thana Municipality has been included in Bombay Telephone System due to geographical and historical reasons.

(b) No Sir. Two out of five existing exchanges in New Bombay are likely to be provided with STD facilities to Bombay and some other stations.

(c) The remaining exchanges of New Bombay are likely to be provided with STD facilities to Bombay and some other stations during 7th Five Year Plan.

(d) New crossbar and electronic exchanges have been planned for this area at Turbhe, Belapur, Kalamboli and Panvel during the 7th Five Year Plan which will replace the existing exchanges. A trunk and special services centre at Turbhe has also been planned.

Working of Telephones

2133. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :
SHRI SOMNATH RATH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the seasonal rains disturb the telephone lines and telephones in large numbers go out of order in most of the cities and towns;

(b) whether because of rains and storms, the trunk lines also go out of order and this problem has been causing inconvenience year after year; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to overcome these difficulties ?

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

(b) Heavy rains and storms do affect the open wire trunk lines.

(c) Following steps are being taken to over-come the difficulties caused by rains and storms :—

- (i) Pressurisation of cables which enable detection of faults even during dry season and its rectification.
- (ii) Use of jelly filled cables which are more tolerant to ingress of moisture.
- (iii) patrolling of cable routes to identify likely damages.
- (iv) Laying of main cables in ducts to protect them from external damage.
- (v) Provision of high grade inter-exchange circuits on Pulse Code Modulation, coaxial and microwave media to provide better quality and more dependable service.
- (vi) The open wire trunk lines are replaced by reliable media, e. g., UHF, Microwave and coaxial systems wherever it is technically feasible and financially viable.

Conservation of Petroleum Products

2134. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether special efforts are planned for conserving petroleum products;

(b) if so, the value of petroleum products expected to be saved during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantum of petroleum products expected to be saved during the Seventh Five Year Plan period is estimated at about 2.18 million tonnes valued at around Rs. 650 crores, based on current prices.

(c) Conservation activities proposed to be taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan include intensification of education campaign to popularise fuel efficient cooking appliances, and other equipment, setting up of model depots in the State Road Transport Corporations, organising Driver Training Clinics, advancing loans for conversion to fuel efficient systems, promoting use of re-refined lubricants, and long life lubricants and greases etc.

Stationing of Krishna-Godavari field parties

2135. SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR RAJU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Krishna-Godavari field parties are not stationed near the exploration field;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the necessary steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Compensation to cooking gas accident victims

2136. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to provide compensation to cooking gas accident victims in case of leaking cooking gas cylinders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of old popular products of Smith Stanistreet and Co.

2137. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Smith Stanistreet and Co. Ltd., is presently engaged in only formulations activity;

(b) whether there is any proposal to restart the production of old popular products of the company;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the company failed to meet the target due to non-availability of raw materials;

(d) the role of I. D. P. L. in providing raw material to Smith Stanistreet and Company Limited;

(e) whether they have been providing adequate supply of raw material to that company; and

(f) if not, reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The company is exploring the possibility of re-starting production of some of old popular products after examination of all the relevant factors.

(c) Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Ltd. is the only public sector drug company which has made a net profit during 1984-85. The company have achieved 97% of their production target during 1984-85.

(d) This Company gets from IDPL some of the bulk drugs which are manufactured by IDPL.

(e) and (f). IDPL have been, by and large, regularly supplying bulk drugs to Smith Stanistreet Pharmaceuticals Limited.

Languishing of sensitive and vital projects given to Electronics and Radar Development Establishment

2138. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the reason why three sensitive and vital projects given to the Electronics and Radar Development Establishment (ERDE) are languishing since Seventies; and

(b) what has happened to the huge amount given in advance to the American Companies which had been granted contracts to design and develop some key components ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The three sensitive and vital radar projects are not languishing but are making steady progress. One of these three projects was completed a year ago and was Rear evaluated recently. Another radar project is due for technical evaluation in next two to three months. The third project is also progressing satisfactorily.

(b) Wherever advance of payments has been made to American companies and the contract has not been fulfilled,

legal action has been initiated to recover the amount paid to the firm plus damages.

Setting up of Public Sector Chemicals and Fertilizer units abroad

2139. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Public Sector Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. has planned to set up units abroad where gas is cheap;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals;

(c) the names of such countries where units are likely to be set up; and

(d) the funds, if any, allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) M/s Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) has not drawn up any definite plans for setting up units abroad nor have any such plans of RCF been considered by Government.

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

Award of distributorship agency for LPG "Indene" in Uttar Pradesh

2140 SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation Limited has drawn up a final list under its marketing plan of 1985-86 for awarding distributorship or agency for LPG "Indane" at various places in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, which are the towns and cities that have been covered under the said plan of 1985-86;

(c) the places which were covered by its marketing plans of 1983-84 and 1984-85 for which the OSB (N) is yet to recommend or award the agency in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) further action being proposed to be taken to expedite the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

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

(c) The requisite information is given in the attached statement II.

(d) Oil Selection Board (North) is proceeding with the selections, giving due priority to old cases.

Statement-I

The names of the towns and cities that have been covered under the LPG Marketing Plan of 1985-86.

Sl. No.	Location	District
1	2	3
1.	Budaun	Budaun
2.	Kakrala	Budaun
3.	Tanda	Rampur

1	2	3
4.	Nahtaur	Bijnor
5.	Sherkot	Bijnor
6.	Ayodhya	Faizabad
7.	Bilaspur	Rampur
8.	Jalalpur	Faizabad
9.	Rudauli	Bara Banki
10.	Mubarakpur	Azamgarh
11.	Akbarpur	Faizabad
12.	Puranpur	Pilibhit
13.	Orai	Jalaun
14.	Gaura Barhaj	Deoria
15.	Sandila	Hardoi
16.	Sikandra Rao	Aligarh
17.	Padrauna	Deoria
18.	Manglaur	Saharanpur
19.	Bisalpur	Pilibhit
20.	Gulaothi	Bulandshahr
21.	Karwi/Chitrakut Dham	Banda
22.	Kosi Kalan	Mathura
23.	Baghpat	Meerut
24.	Jahangirabad	Bulandshahr
25.	Ayrauli	Aligarh
26.	Shamli	Muzaffarnagar
27.	Bindki	Fatehpur
28.	Shikarpur	Bulandshahr
29.	Varanasi	Varanasi
30.	Laharpur	Sitapur
31.	Debai	Bulandshahr
32.	Roorkee	Saharanpur
33.	Khekra	Meerut
34.	Diswan	Sitapur

Statement-II

The places covered in the LPG Marketing Plans of 1983-84 and 1984-85 for which the DSB (N) is yet to recommend or award agencies in U. P. As on 30.6.1985

Marketing Plan 1982—84 (Part-I) :

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Najibabad | 2. Shahabad |
| 3. Kannauj | 4. Nagina |

Marketing Plans 1982—84 (Part-II) :

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| 5. Kanpur—A | 6. Gola Gokaran Nath |
| 7. Kanpur—B | 8. Sitapur |
| 9. Lucknow—A | 10. Kanpur—C |
| 11. Chandpur | 12. Kanpur—D |
| 13. Auraiya | 14. Jalaun |
| 15. Tiliar | 16. Muzaffarnagar |
| 17. Kanpur—E | 18. Mahosa |
| 19. Hapur | |

Marketing Plan 1984-85 :

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Kiratpur | 2. Allahabad—A |
| 3. Allahabad—B | 4. Atarra |
| 5. Aligarh | 6. Ujhiani |
| 7. Kairana | 8. Baheri |
| 9. Aonla | 10. Etawah |
| 11. Shahjahanpur | 12. Seokara |
| 13. Sahaswan | 14. Gangoh |

Proposed combining of three organisations into single quality control organisation

2141. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are three organisations for ensuring quality control of the defence equipments;

(b) whether it is possible to combine all these three institutions into a single quality control organisation to

avoid duplication and to bring uniformity; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal for such an organisation and when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is not considered advisable to combine all the three Inspection units into a single quality control

organisation as the equipments dealt by each unit are specialised and peculiar to each of the three Services and the expertise required is different.

However, a proposal has been received from the Chiefs of Staff Committee for creation of a Defence Quality Assurance Board seeking to ensure certain uniformity in inspection and personnel policies. This proposal is under examination of the Government.

Work allotted to women workers

2142. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any women workers in his Ministry;

(b) if so, their number; and

(c) the types of work allotted to them ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 197 in the Ministry of Defence Secretariat.

(c) The work allotted to them is according to the posts they hold.

Shortage of Kerosene in Maharashtra

2143. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there is an acute shortage of kerosene in Maharashtra State, particularly in Nagpur;

(b) whether it has also come to the notice of the Government that the people of Maharashtra have to wait for months together to get kerosene; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the availability of kerosene in Maharashtra State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). The allocation of kerosene to Maharashtra during the last six months (January to June, 1985) has been 5% more than the allocation made for the same period last year. The actual supplies made to the State have been almost in line with the allocation, being 99.5% of the allocation. No report of acute scarcity or of people waiting for months together to get kerosene in Maharashtra has been received.

Fertilizer Factories with Naptha

2144. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the fertilizer factories in the country with Naptha as feed stock (State-wise); and

(b) the progress made in respect of setting up of such a factory at Kakinada in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Existing Fertilizer Factories based on Naphtha as feedstock are as under :—

S. No.	Name of factory	Location and State in which situated
1	2	3
1.	M/s. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited (FACT)	A'wayc, Kerala
2.	—do—	Cochin, Kerala

1	2	3
3. M.s. E. I. D. Parry (India) Limited		Ennore, Tamilnadu
4. M/s Coromandel Fertilizer Limited.		Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
5. M/s Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited		Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh
6. M/s. Shri Ram Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited.		Kota, Rajasthan
7. M/s Indian Explosives Limited.		Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
8. M/s. Madras Fertilizers Limited.		Manali, Tamilnadu
9. M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited		Goa, Goa
10. M/s. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Ltd.		Durgapur, West Bengal
11. —do—		Barauni, Bihar
12. M/s. Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.		Mangalore, Karnataka
13. M/s. Southern Petrochemical Industries Corporation Ltd.		Tuticorin, Tamilnadu
14. M/s. Indian Farmers Fertilizer Cooperative Limited.		Phulpur, Uttar Pradesh
15. M/s Hindustan Steel Limited.		Rourkela, Orissa

(b) There has been considerable delay in the setting up of the nitrogenous fertilizer plant at Kakinada mainly because the Government of Andhra Pradesh who were the promoters for the project had not been able to select a suitable co-promoter for implementation of the project. The Government of Andhra Pradesh have, in December 1984, selected M/s Nagarjuna Holdings Private Ltd. on behalf of the Nagarjuna Group of Companies as co-promoter. The Company has reported that they have finalised a detailed project report and have submitted the applications for financial assistance to the financial institutions. The Company has reported that land for locating the main plant has been acquired and that the Government

of Andhra Pradesh have made arrangements for meeting the infrastructural requirements like water and power for the project.

[Translation]

Setting up of Heavy Industries in tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh

2145. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BAURIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any regional imbalance in the matter of heavy industries set up in the public as well as private sector in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of heavy industries in the adivasi district in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) whether Government propose to set up heavy industries in the public as well as private sectors in the divisions which are industrially backward; and

(d) if so, the names of industries proposed to be set up in the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). 194 LIs and 75 ILs (including COB Licences) were issued in respect of industries in M. P. during 1982-84, of which 168 LIs and 47 ILs were for the backward areas of Madhya Pradesh.

Government do not maintain region-wise data in regard to issue of all LIs and ILs.

Details such as name and address of the undertaking, item of manufacture, capacity and location (indicating Distt/State) in respect of each LI and IL issued, are being published regularly by the India Investment Centre in their monthly News-Letter. Copies of these publications are being sent to the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal at present to set up heavy engineering and capital goods industries in the public sector. If there is any proposal from the private sector, it will be considered on merits.

Demand for Telephone Connections in Azamgarh District

2146. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the telephone exchange in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the present capacity of telephone exchange in this district and the demand in regard to the telephone connections pending at present; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the outstanding demand of connections connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Exchange has recently been expanded.

(b) The capacity of the exchange is 800 lines having 748 working connections and 20 in the waiting list.

(c) The waiting list is progressively being cleared.

[English]

Setting up of Election Commission on the Recommendations of a Committee

2147. PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the debates in the House on electoral reforms it has been suggested that Election Commission should be set up on the recommendations of a three-man committee consisting of the Leader of the House in Lok Sabha, the Leader of Opposition or a representative chosen by Opposition Parties in Lok Sabha and the Chief Justice of India;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to this proposal; and

(c) whether the necessary law will be enacted to introduce this change in the mode of appointment of the Election Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) (a) Yes, Sir. The suggestion was given by Prof. Madhu Dandavate himself on the 20th August 1981 while moving a Motion regarding electoral reforms.

(b) and (c). Government have taken note of the suggestion. Suggestions relating to the composition of the Election Commission and the manner of appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner have been made recently too. All these are in the context of the debate on electoral reforms. Government are keen to finalise decisions on electoral reforms and would do so after holding consultations with political parties and other representative bodies.

[Translation]

Export of Gas

2148. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units (of each company) engaged in filling of L. P. G. cylinders functioning in the country, place-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the supply is not being made according to the demand in the country and there is a proposal to set up more units;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is huge production of L. P. G. in the country but due to lack of filling facilities a large quantity of gas is wasted;

(d) if so, whether Government have decided or are considering to export this surplus gas; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) There are 38 LPG bottling plants in the country as detailed in the statement below.

(b) Demand of the existing LPG customers is fully met by the existing LPG bottling plant. In order to meet the future growth in demand the oil industry has planned to set up more bottling plants.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

Statement

Indian Oil Corporation Limited

1. Shakurbasti
2. Kanpur
3. Mathura
4. Jullundar
5. Allahabad
6. Kalyani
7. Bongaigaon
8. Bangalore
9. Salem

10. Gauhati
11. Barauni
12. Haldia

13. Koyali
14. Madras
15. Cochin
16. Duliajan

Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited

17. Bombay
18. Delhi
19. Coimbatore

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

20. Bombay, Mahul
21. Bombay Refinery
22. Visakh
23. Nagpur
24. Bangalore

25. Hyderabad
26. Delhi
27. Indore
28. Surat
29. Miraj
30. Vijayawada
31. Calcutta
32. Cuttack
33. Raipur
34. Pune
35. Jodhpur
36. Srinagar
37. Jammu
38. Ludhiana

from USSR in the fields of petro-chemical sector, metallurgical equipment, electronics, automotive products, electroslag refining and stainless steel bellows furnaces etc.

Steps for upgrading the performance and efficiency in Industry

2150. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) that in order to provide the minimum needs of the people, what steps are being taken for upgrading the performance of infrastructure, improved productivity and efficiency in industry; and

(b) how Government and the private sector would be working together to defeat foreign competition ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) The Government have been taking several steps to stimulate industrial production through appropriate changes in industrial licensing and import policies as well as through monetary and fiscal measures. The Approach Paper to the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-1990) lays emphasis on adequate infrastructural development to tackle infrastructural constraints. The focus of the industrial development in the Seventh Plan will also be on upgradation of technology, modernisation, better utilisation of assets and promotion of efficiency leading to higher production and productivity.

(b) Through liberalisation of trade and industrial policies, Government is encouraging the process of modernisation and technological upgradation in the industrial sector. This is likely to lead to increased competitiveness of Indian products through reduction in the costs and improvement in quality.

[English]

Import of up-to-date Technology from USSR

2149. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian industrial delegation visited Soviet Union recently;

(b) whether as a result thereof, any breakthrough was made for import of up-to-date technology to modernise the Indian industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN)
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). This Mission is understood to have tentatively identified technologies which could be imported

Proposed bringing of Gazetted Employees on Pay Rolls of non-Gazetted Employees

2151. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any proposal under consideration of his Ministry to bring gazetted employees on the pay rolls of the non-gazetted employees to effect saving in paper and manpower;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been considered; and

(c) if so, the details of the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). The Pay and Allowances of the gazetted employees in the Ministry of Defence (Sectt.), including its Defence Accounts Department and Ordnance Factories, are being drawn by the drawing and disbursing officers on the establishment pay bills as in the case of non-gazetted employees. Thus, the system of individual officers drawing their on bills had already been dispensed with.

In so far as Armed Forces Headquarters/Inter Services Organisations are concerned, the position is that in Air Headquarters accounts of Gazetted Officers are being maintained by the Controller of Defence Accounts (HQR) on individual Running Ledger Accounts System and therefore Officers of Air Headquarters are not required to prepare their own pay bills. In respect of officers serving in Army HQrs, Naval Headquarters and Inter-Services Organisations, the matter is still under consideration. However, as a sample study, pay bills of a few gazetted officers of Army Headquarters/Inter-Service Organisations whose offices are situated in one contiguous areas are being submitted in a consolidated form to the Controller of Defence Accounts (HQrs) but even in this case bills are consolidated separately for gazetted and non-gazetted employees.

Proposal for setting up a Refinery at Mangalore

2152. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that ESSAR group along with Hindustan Petroleum has applied for licence under Joint sector for issuing of licence to set up a refinery at Mangalore in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) :

(a) The ESSAR group has applied to the Ministry of Industrial Development to set up a refinery at Mangalore.

(b) The application is for a refinery of a capacity of 3 million tonnes per annum with associated secondary processing facilities, and a naphtha cracker to be set up simultaneously.

Kerosene dealers in Bombay

2153 SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Kerosene dealers in greater Bombay;

(b) the quota allotted to each of them per month; and

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of applications for dealership are pending with Oil Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The Oil Companies have 99 kerosene oil dealers in Greater Bombay.

(b) The effort involved in compilation of the required details would not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be served.

(c) There are eight dealerships of SKO/LDO for which selections have yet to be finalised.

Modernisation of Telecommunication System

2154. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUHARY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the projects for modernisation of telecommunication system in the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to modernise the telecommunication system through:

—induction of latest technology digital electronic switching systems as also digital microwave and fibre optic systems both in the local and long distance networks, an intensive exploitation of satellite facilities;

—induction of store and forward telegraph systems for eliminating excessive transit delays in telegraph working, a modern packet switched network for improved data communication as also provision of several new non-voice services such as videotex teletex etc.; and

—computerisation of auto-manual services in several multi exchange areas. The extent of induction of these programmes will depend upon the availability of adequate funds for the telecommunication services during the 7th Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Efforts to bring talented Jurists as judges

2155. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether intelligent and talented jurists and advocates do not come

forward to take appointments in the High Courts due to which the posts of judges are lying vacant in various High Courts and Government have been facing difficulty in filling them; and

(b) what efforts are being made by Government to attract talented jurists and advocates to accept appointment as High Court Judges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). Appointments of Judges of the High Courts are made by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice and the Governor of the State and the Chief Justice of India. The process of consultation does take time. Careful consideration is given to the views expressed by the different constitutional authorities. Government makes every possible effect to fill the vacancies as expeditiously as possible and to select the best available talent among the eligible persons.

The question of appointing talented Advocates remains constantly in Government's mind. However the question of making the office a Judge more attractive in terms of service conditions if proposed to be considered in the forthcoming Conference of Chief Justices of High Courts, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of the States.

[English]

Use of Natural Gas

2156. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN :

RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry have received the proposal on suggestion from the "Voice of India" President regarding use of "Natural Gas" as the substitute for limestone and coke in the process of manufacturing sugar;

(b) whether USSR has developed this technology;

(c) whether this technology is applicable to present day Indian sugar industries; if so, whether it is economical; and

(d) whether his Department has made any *prima facie* investigation about use of "Natural Gas" ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Ministry is not aware of this;

(c) No, Sir;

(d) Preliminary investigations on the use of this technology in the sugar industry indicate that it will be uneconomical.

Agreement Between Producers of 6 APA, HAL and IDPL for Supply of pen G.

2157. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any written agreement between producers of 6 APA in the organised sector and Hindustan Antibiotics Limited and Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. for supply of Pen G 1st Crystals by them at Rs. 500 per BU;

(b) if so, when the agreement was entered into and its salient features; and

(c) the reasons producers of 6 APA in the small scale sector are excluded from the scope of this agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Construction of Gat Road from Diglipur to Mayabunder by Border Roads Organisation

2158. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Border Roads Organisation working in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is not having adequate work;

(b) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Administration proposes to take up GAT Road from Diglipur to Mayabunder through the Border Roads Organisation; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It will be possible for the Border Roads Organisation to undertake the work of road-construction proposed by Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration. However, matters relating to mobilisation of resources, provision of funds and other details will have to be worked out in consultation between the Administration and the Border Roads Organisation.

Supply of LPG to Andaman and Nicobar Islands

2159. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to provide LPG to all the districts in the country;

(b) if so, whether the same has been extended to Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Indian Oil Corporation has made investigation and the matter was about to be decided but it is still lying pending; and

(e) if so, action Government contemplate to ensure LPG supply to the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) LPG facilities are being extended in a phsased manner to towns with a popul- ation above 20,000, keeping in view the economic viability of a dealership and the availability of LPG, bottling capacity and necessary infrastructure.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). The feasibility and modalities of transporting LPG in cylinders to the Islands, together with the availability there of requisite infrastructure is being examined in consultation with the local Administration in the context of the investigation made by the Indian Oil Corporation.

On-shore and off-shore drilling in Andaman and Nicobar Isands

2160. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment already made for on-shore and off-shore drilling in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) the total expenditure likely to be incur red therein;

(c) the detailed programme of drilling on-shore and off-shore in Andaman and Nicobar Islands; and

(d) the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The total expenditure incurred on drilling in Andaman Islands till 31st March, 1985 was Rs. 14.33 crores.

(b) and (c). The quantum of expenditure as also the details of drilling programme in Andaman would be known only after the finalisation of the Seventh Plan.

(d) So far only one well in the off-shore has proved gas bearing; the com-

mercial viability of the find is yet to be established.

Assistance for Balanced Regional Development in Orissa

2161. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the assistance proposed to be rendered by Union Government to the State Government of Orissa, an industrially backward State, during 1985-86 under the following schemes to ensure balanced regional development :

(i) Central Investment Subsidy Scheme; and

(ii) Infrastructural Development Subsidy for no-Industry District; and

(b) whether he will identify backward areas in Orissa State where nucleus plant Programme has been initiated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Budget provisions in respect of incentive schemes implemented by this Ministry for the development of Backward areas (including Central Investment Subsidy Scheme and Central Assistance for Development of Infrastructure in No-Industry Districts) are not made State-wise. Funds are released as and when the claims are received from various States/Union Territories.

(b) The establishment of Nucleus Plants is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Central Government supplements their efforts by providing various incentives and concessions. The criteria for certification of Nucleus Plants have been evolved and concessions have been announced in press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD-Vol. III dated 27-4-83 (Copies available in Parliament Library).

Nucleus Plants can now be set up in any of the identified backward areas.

Quantity and value of oil purchased

2162. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have availed themselves of the fall in global oil prices due to depression in oil demand, both OPEC and non-OPEC, and made spot purchase of oil;

(b) if so, the quantity and value of oil purchased and the countries from which purchased; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not availing of this fall in crude oil prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) :
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) During 1984, 3.45 MT of crude oil valued at Rs. 796.68 crores was purchased in spot market. These transactions are through international trading companies and it is not possible to specify the countries of origin.

(c) Does not arise.

Testing of Cement at Manufacturing stage

2163. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that some cement units have started mixing excessive quantity of pozzolene materials in utter disregard of the quality of the end product;

(b) if so, whether there exists any system by which random samples are taken by his Ministry or the Cement Research Institute from the various cement manufacturing units and tested in

order to see that not more than the prescribed quantity of pozzolene or other outside materials are mixed with clinker; and

(c) if so, the names of cement manufacturing units found violating the prescribed norms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :
(a) No such specific complaint regarding mixing of excessive quantity of pozzolana material in cement has been received.

(b) There exists a system under which random samples of cement from the plants are taken for testing its properties. National Council for Cement and Building Materials (formerly Cement Research Institute of India) collects random samples on surprise checking jointly with the representative of the Development Commissioner for Cement Industry. The tests of these samples are essentially to ensure the quantity of the end product. As per the relevant Indian Standard for Portland Pozzolana Cement, the percentage of pozzolanic materials permitted to be added for the manufacture of Portland Pozzolana Cement varies from 10—25% and the final product must conform to the ISI specification.

(c) Names of factories in whose cases Portland Pozzolana Cement was not found to conform to ISI specification according to the tests referred to above from 1st January 1984 till date are :

1. Udaipur Cement Works, Udaipur.
2. M/s. Associated Cement Companies Ltd. Porbandar Unit.
3. M/s. Cement Corporation of India Ltd. Akaltara Unit.
4. Hira Cement Works, Bargarh (Orissa).

5. M/s. Tamil Nadu Cement Corporation Alangulam Cement Works.

6. Raymond Cement Works, Bilaspur (M.P.).

7. M/s. India Cement Ltd. Sankarnagar Unit.

Lifting of ban on opening of New Post Offices

2164. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ban on opening of rural post offices has been lifted;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to open rural post offices at Manikpore, Sankrail P. S. and Jagadispore under Domjur Block, Howrah; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

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

Investment in M/s National Instruments Ltd.

2165. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the investment made in the last three years in M/s National Instruments Ltd.;

(b) the working results of this Company during the last three years; and

(c) whether any further investment is proposed to be made; if so, with what object ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The investment made in National Instruments Ltd. during the last three years for implementation of plan schemes are as under :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Equity Share	Loan	Total
1982-83	28.00	11.00	39.00
1983-84	30.00	35.00	65.00
1984-85	50.00	50.00	100.00

(b) The working results of the company during the last three years are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Production	Sales Gross	Net Loss
1982-83	381.07	430.92	(—)148.49
1983-84	487.01	569.87	(—)172.39
1984-85	745.67	820.00	(—)188.16

(c) Yes, Sir. Investment is proposed to be made for implementation of diversification and modernisation schemes with the object of increasing the production and thereby making the company viable.

Losses incurred by Cycle Corporation of India

2166. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the losses incurred by Cycle Corporation of India Ltd., have been increasing; if so, what have been the losses since nationalisation;

(b) how much has been invested in modernisation, technology upgradation etc; and

(c) the programme Government want to take up to reduce the losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. in the first four financial years viz : 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 after nationalisation has suffered losses to the tune of Rs. 224 lakhs, Rs. 352 lakhs, Rs. 458 lakhs, and Rs. 479 lakhs respectively.

(b) Till the end of financial year 1984-85, Rs. 455.16 lakhs have been provided by way of plan funds to the Corporation for modernisation.

(c) The company have been advised to increase production, recover outstanding dues and avoid unnecessary expenditure.

Proposal to invest in Cycle Corporation of India/National Bicycle Corporation of India

2167. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any proposal to make any investment in the Cycle Corporation of India Ltd., or the National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd ; and

(b) if so how much, in which units and with what objects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A budget provision of Rs. two crores has been made for 1985-86 both for the National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd. and Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. for modernisation of production facilities, upgradation of technology etc.

Reorganisation of Haldia Fertilizer Plant

2168. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have contemplated a re-organisation plan for revamping the entire public sector fertilizer industry ;

(b) if so, its broad outlines ;

(c) whether the fate of Haldia Unit of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation is also linked with the re-organisation plan and it is proposed to put it under the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers (RCF) ; and

(d) how far this will lead to the increased productivity and efficient management of the Haldia Unit ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b).

Yes, Sir. A proposal regarding the reorganisation of the fertilizer companies is at an advanced stage of consideration at the higher levels of Government. A final decision is expected to be taken soon. The progress in this regard is already being monitored by a Parliamentary Committee.

(c) and (d) : Does not arise.

Increase in Pipe Line Capacity to move various Oil Products in West Bengal

2169. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Haldia Unit of the Indian Oil Corporation has prepared a ten years scheme for augmenting the pipe line capacity to move various oil products in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, its broad features and the capital outlay involved ; and

(c) the decision taken by Government to implement this IOC plan to raise pipeline capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) No Sir.

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

Outstanding Telephone Dues

2170. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of telephone dues outstanding against (a) Members

of Parliament ; (b) Members of Metropolitan Council of Delhi ; (c) Members of Delhi Municipal Corporation ; (d) Industrialists ; (e) Professionals such as Doctors, Advocates ; (f) Magistrates and (g) Individuals in Delhi as on 31-3-1985 ; 31-3-1984 and 31-3-1982 ;

(b) the total amount recovered out of the arrears from these categories during the above three years ;

(c) the reason for which the telephone dues were allowed to be accumulated ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to realise the arrears in full ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The telephone subscribers are grouped in the records of Department in the categories namely. Government (Central), Government (State), Government (Defence) and Private subscribers. No categories as (a) M.Ps. (b) Members of Metropolitan Council of Delhi (c) Members of Delhi Municipal Corporation (d) Industrialists (e) Professional such as Doctors, Advocates (f) Magistrates are available. The efforts are, however, being made to obtain the outstandings in respect of Members of Parliament and the same will be placed at the table of the house as early as possible.

Total amount of telephone dues in respect of all the subscribers of Delhi Telephones District as on 31-3-82, 31-3-84 and 31-3-85 and also recoveries made against these categories during the subsequent years are given below :

Outstanding as on	Amount	Recoveries 1982-83	(Figures in crores of Rs.)	
			Made during :	O/S as
			1983-84	1984-85 on 31-3-85
1	2	3	4	5
31-3-1982	12.98	6.53	1.41	1.12 392 Outstanding

1	2	3	4	5
				Cumulative in respect of bills issued upto 31-3-82
31-3-84	12.21			5.86 6.35 Outstanding Cumulative in respect of bills issued upto 31-3-84
31-3-85	12.36			12.36 Outstanding Cumulative in respect of bills issued upto 31-3-85

(c) Since service is rendered first and recovery made later some outstandings are inevitable. Inspite of best efforts, some percentage of the amount billed remains unrealised due to various factors such as :

- (i) absconding of subscribers after availing the services ;
- (ii) firms going under liquidation ;
- (iii) death of the subscriber and the unwillingness of successors to pay the dues ;
- (iv) disputes in bills remaining unsettled and sometimes taken to courts ; and
- (v) financial inability of the subscribers to pay the outstanding dues.

Department has been able to recover more than 98% of the bills issued over the years and accumulated arrears indicated above, form a small percentage of the total amount of bills issued.

- (d) (i) The telephone/telex of the defaulters working in Delhi as well

as in the country are disconnected to persuade the subscribers to settle the dues.

- (ii) The defaulters are contacted personally by the Telephone Revenue Inspectors to request them to settle the dues even in instalments.
- (iii) Wherever the subscriber is found to be financially sound, legal action is resorted to for recovery of the dues

Delhi Telephone Directory

2171. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of telephone numbers have changed after the issue of Delhi Telephone Directory ; 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to issue a composite supplement giving information of all the changed numbers ; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The directory supplement incorporating corrections upto 15-5-1985 is being printed and arrangements are being made for distribution to the subscribers from first week of September, 1985.

Trunk Service in Himachal Pradesh

2172. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any direct circuits additional channels or II/III Junctions have been demanded for improvements in the trunk services in Himachal Pradesh during last three years including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details of these demands (i) between various SAXs and Trunk Exchanges (ii) between the trunk exchanges within District Headquarters from the outlying exchanges to those at the district headquarters (iii) for the Direct circuits for the State capital at Shimla from the exchanges at district Sub-Divisions, Block headquarters (iv) from the existing trunk exchanges in Himachal Pradesh to the trunk exchanges at Hoshiarpur, Pathankot and Jalandhar in Punjab and Chandigarh;

(c) the details of the demands accepted in each category and likely date by which the remaining demands would be accepted; and

(d) the specific cases where such installations have already been made and circuits/channels/junctions started functioning ?

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

(b) The details of the demands are as under.

(i) between various SAXs and Trunk Exchanges.

1. Jandutha Bilaspur
2. Naina Devi Bilaspur
3. Barsar Hamirpur
4. Jawalamukhi-Dehra
5. Bhoranj-Hamirpur
6. Amb-Una
7. Amb-Gagret
8. Jawalamukhi-Hamirpur.
9. Dehra-Pragpur
10. Talai-Ghumarwin
11. Chowari-Nurpur
12. Bakloh-Nurpur
13. Bakloh-Dalhousie
14. Kalraia-Kullu
15. Mehatpur-Nangal
16. Sihunta-Chamba
17. Chintpurni Gagret
18. Kanggo-Hamirpur
19. Gaggal-Kangra
20. Deori Khaneti-Kotkhai
21. Saraban-Nahan
22. Marlog-Kotkhai
23. Gumma-Kotkhai
24. Sawra-Rohru
25. Kala Amb-Nahan
26. Subhathu-Solan
27. Tikkar-Rohru
28. Nandpur-Jubbai
29. Shogi-Shimla

30. Chopal-Theog

31. Junga-Shimla

32. Chirgaon-Rohru

(ii) between the trunk exchanges within District Headquarters from the outlying exchanges to those at the district headquarters.

1. Mehatpur-Una

2. Nadaun-Hamirpur

3. Kumarsain-Shimla

(iii) for the Direct circuits for the State Capital at Shimla from the exchanges at district sub-Divisions, Block headquarters.

1. Karsog-Shimla

2. Nadaun-Shimla

3. Gagret-Shimla

4. Ghumarwin-Shimla

5. Dehra-Shimla

(iv) from the existing trunk exchanges in Himachal Pradesh to the trunk exchanges at Hoshiarpur, Pathankot and Jalandhar in Punjab and Chandigarh.

1. Mehatpur-Chandigarh

2. Mehatpur-Jalandhar

3. Una-Jalandhar

4. Nadaun-Hoshiarpur

5. Una-Hoshiarpur

(c) The following demands have been accepted in each of the categories mentioned above.

(i)

1. Barsar-Hamirpur

2. Amb-Gagret

3. Dehra-Pragpur

4. Talai-Ghumarwin

5. Chowari-Nurpur

6. Bakloh-Dalhousie

7. Kalrain-Kullu

8. Chintpurni-Gagret

9. Gaggal-Kangra

10. Deori-Khaneti-Kotkhai

11. Sarhan-Nahan

12. Marhog-Kotkhai

13. Gumma-Kothai

14. Sawra-Rohru

15. Kala Amb-Nahan

16. Subathu-Solan

17. Tikkar-Rohru

18. Nandpur-Jubbai

19. Shogi-Shimla

20. Chopal-Theog

21. Junga Shimla

22. Chirgaon-Rohru

(ii)

Mehatpur-Una

(iii) Nil

(iv) Una-Hoshiarpur

Demands wherever justified have already been accepted as indicated above. Rest of the demands could not be accepted as the traffic on the route does not justify the direct link between the two stations.

(d) The details of circuits already provided are as under :

1. Barsar-Hamirpur

2. Tikkar-Rohru

3. Nandpur-Jubbal
4. Shogi-Shimla
5. Una-Hoshiarpur

Extension of PEXSEM in Himachal Pradesh

2173. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India have accepted the plea for the extension of PEXSEM preparing Ex-Servicemen for self-employment to Hamirpur District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, when it has been done; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the scheme would be extended to this District ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). The Scheme entitled "preparing Ex-Servicemen for self employment" (PEXSEM) is operating on a pilot basis till September 1985 in one district each of six States (including the Kangra District of Himachal Pradesh). A decision on the extension of the scheme to other States, and to other districts of States already covered, will be taken along with the decision on its continuance on a permanent basis.

Production and Export of Tyres and Tubes

2174. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial units which are manufacturing tyres and tubes;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand of Indian tyres and tubes in foreign countries,

(c) if so, the value of tyres and tubes exported during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(d) the names of the countries to whom exported; and

(e) the steps being taken to increase the production as well as to increase the export to tyre and tubes during the year 1985-86

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) There are twenty-two units in the organised sector manufacturing tyres, tubes at present.

(b) Indian Tyres are gaining acceptance in the international market.

(c) Tyres worth Rs. 15.8 crores and Rs. 48 crores have been exported during 1983-84 and 1984-85 respectively.

(d) Indian Tyres are being exported to countries like USA, USSR, Afghanistan and Bangladesh at present.

(e) Present utilisation of capacity of the industry being about 75%, depending on demand, the industry is free to increase its production. In addition to Cash Compensatory Subsidy on exports, the industry is also entitled to duty free import of raw materials required for export, production.

[Translation]

New Section under Indian Evidence Act.

2175. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. A K. PATEL :

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recommendation of the Law Commission to the effect that an amendment be made in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 to empower the courts to reach their own conclusion in case a person receives physical injury in police custody and to provide legal relief to the victims of police atrocities ;

(b) whether his attention has also been drawn to the report appearing in the Hindustan Times on 1st July, 1985 to the effect that Supreme Court has said that Government should consider that part of the Evidence Act which fixes the responsibility for proving the crime and if so, the action taken in this regard; and

(c) when was the report of the Law Commission received by Government and when the above statement of the Supreme Court came to their notice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ): (a) Yes, Sir. The Law Commission, in the 113th Report entitled "Injuries in police custody: suggested Section 114B, Evidence Act", has recommended that in a prosecution of a police officer for an offence constituted by an act alleged to have caused bodily injury to a person who was in police custody, the court may presume that the injury was caused by the police officer having custody of that person during that period.

(b) and (c). The Law Commission submitted the above Report by taking note of the observations of the Supreme Court in the case referred to in the report appearing in the Hindustan Times. The Law Commission's Report has been received on 30th July, 1985. A decision regarding the implementation of the recommendations of the Law Commission will be taken after consulting the Ministries/Departments concerned.

[English]

Plan for Development of Tribal Areas

2176. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes and programmes prepared and approved for the year 1985-86 for development of telecommunications and postal services in the tribal areas of Orissa; and

(b) whether funds have been earmarked by his Ministry/Orissa Circle to avoid diversion of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

TELECOM.

(a) On the Telecom side 9 telephone exchanges of 25 lines capacity each are proposed to be commissioned and 625 lines will be added to the existing exchanges in the tribal areas. 50 Long Distance public Telephones are proposed during 1985-86 in the tribal areas of Orissa. Jeypre (Koraput) Manual Exchange is to be automatised. Rourkela plant Exchange is being expanded from 2700 to 3000 lines.

POSTAL.

On the postal side the following development schemes are approved:

- (i) Opening of 50 Rural Branch Post Offices subject to lifting of economy orders banning creation of new Posts;
- (ii) Construction of office building at Rourkela.
- (ii) Construction of 8 staff quarters at phulbani.

(b) Funds required for the above works will be met from the lump-sum grant allocated to the Postal and Telecom Circles by Directorate for each year.

Targets for Oil Production

2178. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed by Government for oil production during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) to what extent there have been satisfactory achievements; and

(c) the steps Government have taken regarding the possibilities of achieving the targets for oil production during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). As against the target of 93.4 million tonnes, the production was 102.8 million tonnes during the Sixth Plan.

(c) Targets of crude production for the VII Plan will be known only after finalization of the Plan.

Drilling of new wells

2179. **MR. T. KALPANA DEVI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the provisions made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for drilling new wells;

(b) the details of such new wells and places where the drilling work is proposed to be taken in hand; and

(c) the quantity of oil estimated from these wells ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). The outlays for drilling new wells during Seventh Plan and other details in this regard would be available only after the finalisation of the Seventh Plan.

Supply of faulty turbo-generators by BHEL

2180. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the reasons for supplying faulty turbo-generators by the

Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. to some of the power projects; and

(b) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). BHEL's capability in the manufacture of power generating equipment is well established. In the process of indigenisation, deficiencies, such as hydrogen leakage in some of the turbo generators of earlier design were reported. The requisite remedial measures have been taken.

Failure in DMT production on account of Import of Antiquated Technology

2181. **DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a failure in production of DMT, leading to its import;

(b) whether the production of DMT is much below the installed capacity due to purchase of second-hand dilapidated equipment by Bombay Dyeing;

(c) whether Government propose to examine the case of import of an old DMT plant with antiquated technology; and

(d) whether Government propose to investigate as to why foreign exchange deals were part of this purchase ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) At present the indigenous production of DMT is not adequate to meet the requirement of polyester industry and therefore the deficit is being met through imports.

(b) and (c). Bombay Dyeing's DMT plant has gone into production only

recently; production at the rated capacity in such plants is normally achieved over a period of time. It is early yet to assess production capability of this plant on a sustained basis. Import of capital goods including second hand machinery for this plant was allowed in accordance with the import policy prevailing at that time.

(d) No, Sir.

Companies manufacturing electronic typewriters

2183. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :

DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued licences to various typewriter manufacturing companies to produce electric and electronic typewriter;

(b) if so, the names of such companies and capacity;

(c) the policy on issuing such licences to companies having foreign collaborations; and

(d) the details of foreign exchange requirements for imports of components etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The three existing manual typewriter manufacturing companies which sought industrial licences for the manufacture of electronic type writers were granted licences, either by way of fresh industrial licence or endorsement on their existing industrial licence or letter of intent. The details such as, name and capacity are being published by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to Parliament Library regularly.

(c) No distinction, whether the applicant has an existing foreign collaboration or not, is made while permitting the manufacture of electronic typewriters to the existing manufacturers of typewriters.

(d) The foreign exchange requirement for import of components etc. varies from unit to unit depending upon the phased manufacturing programme, depending upon the models and features, approved and programme for manufacture from year to year.

Central assistance for NCC programmes in school and colleges

2185. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether any proposals have been received by the Centre from the Southern States for extending financial assistance from the Centre to the extent of 80 per cent for conducting NCC programmes in schools and colleges?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : No, Sir.

[Translation]

Capacity utilisation of Mini Cement Plants

2186. SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the measures taken during the past three years to encourage the setting up of mini cement plants in the country and the number of licences issued in various States, place-wise;

(b) whether all the mini cement plants for which licences were issued worked to their full capacity and if so, the quantity of cement produced by each of them and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to close down mini cement plants and

whether Government have stopped giving financial assistance to them and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN):

(a) With a view to encouraging establishment of mini cement plants, Government have exempted these plants from the operation of price and distribution controls. The National Council for Cement and Building Materials (formerly Cement Research Institute) provides requisite technological support in the establishment of these plants. Reliefs to a certain extent in the payment of Central Excise Duty was also available to mini cement plants till 31st March, 1984. Details of industrial licences issued for setting up mini cement plants are given in the statement-I attached.

(b) Of the 34 mini cement plants which hold industrial licences, 14 units have since come on production. Production performance of these units is indicated in the statement-II attached. Power shortage is reported to be the main reason for shortfall in production in a number of these plants.

(c) There is no proposal to close down mini cement plants.

Mini cement plants receive financial assistance from public financial institutions like IDBI and not directly from Government. Pending a detailed review of the trends in the cement industry and functioning of the mini cement plants already financed by them, IDBI suspended grant of financial assistance to the mini cement plants in January, 1985. IDBI have, however, since resumed this facility subject to certain conditions.

Statement-I

Sr. No.	State	District	No. of Industrial Licences granted
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	6
2.	—do—	Guntur	1
3.	—do—	Kurnool	1
4.	—do—	Krishna	1
5.	—do—	Adilabad	1
6.	Gujarat	Junagadh	2
7.	—do—	Amreli	1
8.	—do—	Banaskantha	3
9.	—do—	Panchmahal	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Sirmur	1
11.	Karnataka	Chitradurga	4
12.	—do—	Bolgaum	1

1	2	3	4
13.	Karnataka	Bijapur	1
14.	—do—	Gulbarga	1
15.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	1
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	1
17.	—do—	Sidhi	1
18.	—do—	Dhar	1
19.	Orissa	Sundergarh	1
20.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	1
21.	—do—	Banswara	1
22.	—do—	Sikar	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	Dehradun	1
TOTAL :			34

Statement-II

S. No.	Name of the Unit	Location (Distt. and State)	Annual Licensed Capacity (tonnes)	Production (in tonnes) (Jan.—June 1985)	Remarks
1.	M/s. Keketiya Cements Ltd.	Nalgonda (A.P.)	66,000	39,096	Full utilisation of capacity.
2.	M/s. Deccan Cements	—do—	66,000	34,123	Full utilisation of capacity.
3.	M/s. Someswara Cements	Adilabad (A.P.)	66,000	19,444	No constraint reported.
4.	M/s. Nagarjuna Cements	Nalgonda (A.P.)	66,000	34,211	Full utilisation of capacity.
5.	M/s. ARC Cements Ltd.	Dehradun (U.P.)	60,000	production not reported	In production from Nov., 1982.
6.	M/s. Parthasarthy Cements and Inds. Ltd.	Guntur (A.P.)	66,000	2,781	In production from January, 1985.
7.	M/s. Kalyan Sundaram Cement Inds. Ltd.	Banswara (Raj.)	66,000	1,141	In production from January, 1985.
8.	M/s. Swadesh Cements	Jaipur (Raj.)	66,000	2,925	In production from February, 1985.
9.	M/s. Panchmahal Cement Co. Ltd.	Panchmahal (Raj.)	66,000	4,851	In production from March, 1985.
10.	M/s. Shriram Cements Ltd.	Banaskantha (Guj.)	66,000	production not reported	In production from January, 1985.
11.	M/s. Hemadri Cements	Krishna (A.P.)	66,000	—do—	In production from March, 1985.
12.	M/s. Sagar Cements	Nalgonda (A.P.)	66,000	—do—	In production from January, 1985.
13.	M/s. Dhar Cements	Dhar (M.P.)	66,000	—do—	In production from February, 1985.
14.	M/s. Karnataka Cement Ltd.	Gulbarga (Karnataka)	66,000	—do—	In production from May, 1985.

Waiting lists of telephone connections in Delhi and Uttar Pradesh

2187. SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending for telephone connections in the whole of Delhi and in Uttar Pradesh and since when;

(b) the rules/conditions laid down for giving telephone connections and the reasons for delay in giving telephone connections under the rules;

(c) whether the Department has issued any instructions to the concerned officials for expeditious disposal of application pending for the last many years and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which telephone connections are likely to be provided to the persons who are on the waiting lists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of applications pending for telephone connections in the whole of Delhi and in U.P. is 1,40,029 and 22,994 respectively, as on 31.5.1985. The earliest application on the waiting list in Delhi and in U.P. is 19.1.65 and 19.11.77 respectively.

(b) New Telephones are released in different categories as per following % ages.

(a) OYT General and Special	40%
(b) Non OYT General	40%
(c) Non OYT Special	20%

The main reasons for delay are Resource Constraint, inadequate production capacity of switching equipment and cables.

(c) From time to time instructions are issued to wipe out the waiting list as early as possible depending on spare capacity available & new capacity created which depends on availability of resources.

(d) Every effort is being made to provide telephone connections to the persons on the existing waiting lists as early as possible. Rather in the 7th Plan it is proposed to provide telephone connections substantially on demand if sufficient resources are made available to the Department.

Construction of building for telephone exchange in Faizabad (U.P.)

2188. SHRI R P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the area of land available for the construction of building for telephone exchange of Akbarpur in Faizabad district of Uttar Pradesh and since when it is available and how the land is being utilised by the Department; and

(b) whether Government will get the construction of the building started on this land soon and if so, by what time and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) About 3237 sq.yds. of land was acquired for construction of telephone exchange building, in July, 1980. The land is acquired in advance as per policy of the Department for meeting the requirements of 15 years. At present this land is being utilised for keeping the stores.

(b) The construction of a building will be processed at the appropriate time subject to the availability of resources.

[English]

Public sector fertilizer units in eastern region

2190. SHRI B.V. DESAI :

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector fertilizer units in the eastern region as compared to those in other regions are in dire straits despite a phenomenal growth in fertilizer use and production in the past two years of the Sixth Plan period;

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

(c) what efforts are being made by the Government to help the fertilizer units in the east to come out of this situation ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The plants in the Eastern region in the public sector are making losses.

(b) The main reasons are low productivity due to lack of power, voltage fluctuations and mechanical problems. In the case of the Talcher plant the problems are inadequate power, equipment problems and imbalances.

(c) End-to-end surveys were carried out in the HFC plants for removing bottlenecks and improving production. Some modifications/replacements have been made in the plants and some are under implementation. A major step being taken is the installation of captive power plants in all the plants.

For the Talcher Fertilizer Plant of Fertilizer Corpn. of India a 30 MW gas turbine generator set has been installed to overcome the shortages of power from the grid. Certain long-term measures have been identified for

removing the equipment problems and the imbalances in the plant. Further an end-to-end survey of the plant has been taken up with World Bank assistance.

Clearance to fisheries project for Orissa sea coast

2191. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Fisheries Project for Orissa sea coast to be executed near Kasafal Mouth of Balasore district in the State of Orissa with the collaboration of Norway Government is pending clearance in his Ministry since long; and

(b) if so, since how long it is pending and the reasons therefor and the time by which it will be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) The Ministry of Agriculture referred the matter regarding security clearance to the Kasafal Project to the Ministry of Defence on 22.5.1985. Security clearance was communicated to the Ministry of Agriculture on 10.7.1985.

(b) Not applicable.

Telecommunication outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan

2192. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTA-NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission has approved the telecommunication plan and fixed the outlay for the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount sanctioned in favour of Orissa alongwith the schemes and network to be expanded considering main lines, raising the number of working main telephones;

(c) whether any consideration has been given to the backward areas of the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) This is under discussion with the Planning Commission.

(b) to (d). Allocations for various States as also details of schemes for network expansion for the individual units would be finalised only after the Plan outlay for telecommunication sector is finally approved by the Planning Commission.

[*Translation*]

Cement Plant in Chaunala in Pithoragarh District, U.P.

2193. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that large deposits of lime stone for manufacturing cement are available near Chaunala in Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the quantity of these deposits in tonnes;

(c) whether Hindustan Cement Corporation propose to set up a large cement plant there and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). According to the assessment made by the Department of Geology and Mining, Government of Uttar Pradesh, about 92 million tonnes reserves of cement grade limestone deposits (in-

dicated and inferred), may be available in the vicinity of Chaunala (Gangolihat) in Pithoragarh District of U.P., requiring detailed investigation for setting up cement plant.

(c) and (d). Presumably reference is to the Cement Corporation of India who have no proposal at present under consideration to set up a cement plant based on these deposits, mainly due to resources constraints.

S.T.D. facility for Delhi and Lucknow from Ranikhet

2194. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether STD facilities for Delhi and Lucknow were previously available in the Ranikhet telephone exchange in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether these facilities have been withdrawn;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether in view of difficulties being faced by the local users Government propose to restore this facility ?

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

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

Upgradation of and improvement in the Champawat-Pithoragarh telephone exchange

2195. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any report/representation from some public representatives regarding upgradation of and improvement in the Champawat-Pithoragarh telephone exchange (Uttar Pradesh); and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by his Ministry in this regard ?

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

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

Statement

Proposals for upgradation and improvement in Champawat-Pithoragarh Telephone Exchange

PITHORAGARH

1. The existing 300 line manual exchange is proposed to be replaced by Electronic exchange during 1986-87.
2. A proposal to provide 60 channels UHF link between Pithoragarh-Pata-Barelli has been approved.
3. MARR Scheme planned for District Pithoragarh with Saurikh as base Station.
4. Out of 74 LDPT/Cos proposed to be opened during 7th Plan 21 LDPT/Cos are proposed to be opened under MARR Scheme.

As regards Champawat Exchange (25 line small Automatic Exchange) there is no expansion programme under consideration at present. There are 17 working connections.

Land for electronics exchange building at Ranikhet (U.P.)

2196. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry of Communications has made a request for provi-

ding land for constructing electronics exchange building and for houses etc. for its employees at Ranikhet (U.P.); and

(b) if so, the total area of land demanded by the Ministry of Communications and the time by which it will be transferred to them ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The area demanded is 11,849 square yards. The matter is being looked into.

[English]

Expenditure incurred on foreign travel allowances etc. on Officers/Ministers visiting America

2197. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred so far on foreign travel, allowances, hotel charges etc. on the Officers, Ministers and Attorney General visiting America for Bhopal Gas case ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Guidelines for purchases from Small Scale Industries

2198. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued the following guidelines in respect of Small Scale Industries to other Government Departments/Undertakings;

(1) Purchase preference to be given to Small Scale units;

- (2) Price preference upto a maximum 15 per cent to be given for tenders in domestic competitive bidding;
- (3) Exemption from Earnest Money deposit against the tenders;
- (4) Waiver of security deposit and contract performance guarantee;
- (5) Supply of tender documents free of cost;
- (6) Prompt payments to small scale units as per agreed payments terms;

(b) if so, whether these guidelines are being followed by all concerned; and

(c) whether Government would ensure that the guidelines are followed by the National Thermal Power Corporation since there are complaints of non-observance on the part of the NTPC one of the largest single purchaser of the power equipment in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. It may however be amplified that as per Government instructions, earnest money security deposit need not be taken from small scale units registered with the Public Sector Enterprises or with National Small Industries Corporation Limited. Similarly, tender documents may be given free of cost to small scale units registered with public sector enterprises or with National Small Industries Corporation Limited in respect of items needed.

(b) These are in the nature of guidelines. However, when a complaint is received from the small scale units, against any Government Department/ Undertaking about non-adherence to the guidelines issued by the Government, the matter is taken up with the

concerned authorities and they are requested to follow the guidelines.

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

Delivery of telegrams

2199. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 5 on 15th November, 1983 regarding disposal of telegrams and state :

(a) the number of telegrams transferred by hand to local telegraph offices at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during 1984-85 giving month-wise and office-wise figures with reasons to resort to by hand transfer instead of transmitting direct on telegraph circuit, and the average delay to such telegrams in each office in the evening hours; and

(b) the mode of disposal of telegrams from local telegraph offices to respective CTOs and the normal average delay as above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The statistical information on the number of telegrams transferred by hand to local telegraph offices at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras (month-wise and office-wise) is furnished in the Statement below. The reasons for resorting to by-hand transfer of telegrams are generally :

1. Since express/ordinary telegrams are not normally delivered between 2200 and 0600 hours, transmission of telegrams received during this period on wires to local offices is not as advantageous as deploying the limited staff available on other main long-distance circuits.
2. Interruptions to local circuits on account of line/ machine faults.

3. Frequent/prolonged power failures.
4. Heavy congestion of traffic, particularly on marriage/festive days when disposal by-hand is far more expeditious than by transmission of telegrams on wires one-by-one.
5. Paucity of staff due to absenteeism including on medical grounds and the need to deploy the available staff on long-distance circuits.

The average delays to such telegrams in each office in the evening hours is as follows :

New Delhi	—	Three to Four hours.
Bombay	—	Two hours.
Calcutta	—	Two to three hours.
Madras	—	Two hours.

(b) The mode of disposal of telegrams from local telegraph offices to the respective CTOs is normally by teleprinter. The normal average delays are :

New Delhi	—	One hour
Bombay	—	One hour
Calcutra	—	One hour
Madras	—	About an hour.

Statement

Statement showing the number of telegrams transferred by hand to local telegraph offices from CTOs New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during the year 1984-85

	April 84	May 84	June 84	July 84	August 84	Sept. 84	Oct. 84	Nov. 84	Dec. 84	Jan. 85	Feb. 85	March 85
New Delhi	90426	116403	99895	76928	70536	70027	81435	76291	98517	79903	89630	70433
Bombay	242967	342085	242436	225795	148355	136676	176975	194008	187759	142046	164864	198314
Calcutta	54795	51187	55657	51171	50565	48369	56986	50050	45554	47511	43197	48217
Madras	61483	104979	83529	76062	78199	85672	58370	110804	72400	47505	61675	47806

Improvement of early warning capability of Indian Air Force

2200. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have evolved definite firm and clear early warning capability of the Indian Air Force and if so, details thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to energise defence network and keep it in total readiness in view of danger of nuclear and other attacks from across the borders ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Government has taken necessary steps to acquire early warning capabilities at the earliest. Indigenous efforts are being undertaken to this effect.

(b) Government keep a close watch on all developments affecting our security with a view to take necessary measures for full preparedness.

Review of Policy regarding Sick Units

2201. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission have suggested review of policy regarding sick units;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's decision thereon; and

(c) whether before a final decision is taken by Government in this regard, it is proposed to invite opinions and views of concerned quarters and also throw open the subject for public debate ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Fluctuation in retail prices of Maruti Car

2202. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the retail prices of Maruti Car and its models are being frequently changed depending on price of Dollar and Yen;

(b) whether any other country follows such fiscal and pricing policies on consumer goods;

(c) when is Maruti Car going to be 100 per cent Indianised; and

(d) whether petrol efficient engines cannot be introduced in Fiat or Hindustan cars ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Maruti car is expected to achieve 95% indigenisation by 1989.

(d) The proposals of M/s. Hindustan Motors and Premier Automobiles for manufacture of fuel efficient cars have been approved.

Licence to Manufacture Pepsi Cola

2203. SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an application has been made for grant of licence to manufacture 'Pepsi Cola'; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: (a) and (b). An application submitted by M/s. Agro Products Exports India Private Limited for approval to the manufacture of fruit juice and Processed Agro-base Products in collaboration with M/s PepsiCol Incorporated of USA and *inter-alia* involving sale of Pepsi Cola Soft Drinks in India has been rejected as the proposals made therein are not in line with Government Policies.

S.T.D. facilities in all districts of Kerala

2204. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any perspective plan to provide S.T.D. facilities in all the districts of Kerala during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is Planned to provide STD facilities from all the District Headquarters of Kerala to the State Capital Trivandrum during the 7th plan period.

(b) Out of 14 district Headquarters in Kerala Circle 12 district headquarters have already been provided with STD facilities. The remaining two district headquarters namely Pattanamthitta and Kasargod are proposed to be provided with STD facility during the Seventh Plan period subject to availability of funds and switching and transmission equipment.

Demand for Cooking Gas in Kerala

2205. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total demand for cooking gas in Kerala ;

(b) whether it is being met fully at present ;

(c) if not, when it will be met fully ;

(d) whether it is a fact that replenishment is very much delayed in Kerala ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA) :

(a) and (b). The total demand of LPG for existing consumers in Kerala is 29,900 MTPA which is being fully met.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Owing to strike at Cochin Refinery and disruption in transport following heavy rains there was some dislocation in supply of LPG. The Oil Industry is taking steps to restore normalcy.

Kerala Government Scheme for investment by non-resident Indians

2206. SHRI K. MOHANDAS :
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have formulated any new scheme for attracting investment from the non-resident Indians in the industrial sector ;

(b) if so, the details thereof :

(c) whether the Union Government have approved this scheme ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) No such proposal has been received from the State Government of Kerala.

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

Optical Fibre Cable Factory in W. Bengal

2207. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the progress made in building a factory for manufacturing optical fibre cable in West Bengal ;

(b) by what time the said factory is likely to start production ;

(c) the maximum manufacturing capacity of the said factory ; and

(d) the details of the technology to be adopted in the proposed factory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) to (d). M/s. Hindustan Cables Limited have submitted a project report for setting up a plant with a capacity of 40,000 fibre Kilometers of optic fibre cables and 610 optical line systems per year. It is proposed to implement the scheme in three phases, the third phase to be realised in 27 months from the date of sanction. Foreign collaboration with a reputed manufacturer abroad is envisaged.

No final decision has been taken, so far, on the Project Report submitted by the company.

Offer from non-resident industrialist to set up gas based Fertilizer Plant at Shahjahanpur

2208. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of CHEMI-

CALS AND FERTILIZERS to be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the London-based industrialist, Mr. Swraj Paul, of Caparo group, has offered to set up a gas-based fertilizer plant at Shahjahanpur with 75 per cent non-resident investment in the equity share ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said offer ; and

(c) the decision of the Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) :

(a) and (b). M/s. Caparo Group, London, is one of the several parties which have offered to set up a gas-based fertilizer project at Shahjahanpur in U.P., at an estimated cost of Rs. 620 crores, with 50% of the total equity as non-resident Indian investment.

(c) The matter regarding selection of the party, that would implement the project, is in the final stages of processing.

Defective Turbo-Generators supply by BHEL

2209. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been numerous complaints against Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited for supplying defective turbo-generators ;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received during the last three years upto 31 July, 1985 ; and

(c) the measures taken to streamline the working of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited so as to minimise such complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND

**COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :**

(a) to (c). BHEL's capability in the manufacture of power generating equipment is well established. Out of 52 sets of 200/210 MW rating commissioned so far, problem of hydrogen leakage was noticed in 6 sets in the last three years up to July, 1985. The requisite remedial measures have been taken in consultation with Russian experts.

Use of Sub-Standard Telephone Cables

2210. DR. G S. RAJHANS :

DR. C.S. VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that one of the major reasons of breakdown of telephone system particularly during rainy season in the country is due to use of sub-standard cables ;

(b) if so, whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press news item captioned "Improved telephone cables on way" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 15 July, 1985 ;

(c) if so, the details thereof : and

(d) when the new improved telephone cables will be brought in operation in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNI-
CATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS
MIRDHA) :** (a) No, Sir. The main reason for the breakdown of telephone system is the damage to telephone cables during road digging by different agencies for various development works.

(b) The Government is aware of the news item published in the newspaper.

(c) To minimise the adverse effects of damages to underground cables in digging operations, a jelly filled cables has been developed and department has

standardized its use initially for smaller cables which cannot be presurized. M/s HCL are setting up new machineries in the existing manufacturing units at Rupnarainpur, West Bengal, and Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh to produce such jelly filled cables. Further a new Unit to manufacture higher sizes jelly filled cables is being set up at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. M/S HCL are also proposing to set up to manufacture optical fibre cables.

(d) The Department of Telecommunications has already started using jelly filled cables since 1975 in small size Cables of higher sizes are likely to be available in the coming years. There is also programme to use optical fibre cable initially by import and subsequently from the indigenous sources.

Cost of accessories of Maruti Car

2211. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item captioned "Maruti providing to be a white elephant" appeared in 'Indian Express' dated 15th July, 1985;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the owners of Maruti Cars are very much depressed over the cost of accessories and other parts of Maruti Cars; and

(c) if so, what efforts his Ministry propose to take to make available accessories and other parts at a reasonable price ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :**
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are aware of complaints of high cost of some imported spares of Maruti vehicles,

(c) The cost of maintenance spares will considerably come down on indigenisation. Government have also impressed upon Maruti Udyog Ltd. to make concerted efforts for accelerated indigenisation of maintenance spares and meanwhile make arrangement for required quantity of imported spares.

Supply of gas through pipelines in capital

2212. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether in some parts of the capital, the system of providing gas through pipelines is presently under consideration;

(b) if so, the locations where pipelines have been installed in Delhi; and

(c) by when the pipelines will be installed in the Safdarjung Enclave area ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) There is no proposal under consideration at present for providing natural gas through pipelines in Delhi.

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

Recommendations discussed in a Seminar organised by ICMA

2213. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received copies of the recommendations which were discussed in a Seminar organised by the Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association on 11 April, 1985 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(d) the steps so far taken by the Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d). The Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association has informed that it organised a "National Seminar on Coal Chemicals Industry-Prospect and Challenges" at Calcutta on 11.4.85 and certain recommendations (as indicated in the statement below) were adopted in that Seminar.

The Government is already seized of the matter and had appointed a Committee with a view to studying the optimal utilization of Coal Tar for the manufacture of Chemicals and for suggesting improvements in the methods being followed by the Steel plants for the recovery and marketing of chemical by-products. The Committee has made certain recommendation. A view would be taken on the recommendations of the Committee after its examination in consultation with all the concerned Departments.

Statement

1. Coal Tar should be recognised by Government and all other Authorities as a chemical feed-stock rather than a fuel and suitable restrictive measures should be enforced to prevent the burning of Coal Tar and its distillates as fuel.
2. Adequate raw materials for coal chemicals should be available from the Steel Mills and Coal Carbonisation plants. The present shortage is due to fact that Steel plants are burning about 90% of coal-tar distillates as fuel as against the World usage of less than 25%. To prevent this wastage of vast national resources, a structural change in the

existing set-up is called for. In particular, a separate Coal Carbonisation Bye-Products Corporation' should be set up in India for exclusive development of coal chemicals. This Corporation can by coal tar and its distillates from the Coke Ovens and sell back stripped gas to the Steel Plants. Such a Corporation would be able to induct latest technology in production, optimise product-mix and improve recovery of chemicals, coal tar and tar acids and above all tone up the operational efficiency of the entire production process.

3. Steel Plants should be encouraged to switch over gradually to petroleum products such as LSHS in order to release coal tar and its distillates for recovery of Chemicals. A study should be undertaken to evaluate the gains made on a National scale from such substitution of coal tar and its distillates by petroleum products as fuel.
4. Suitable measures should be introduced immediately to step up plant capacity for recovery of tar, benzole and other by-products in the existing coke oven plants where inadequacy prevails.
5. The coke for the Steel Plants should be produced in a number of HTC and LTC types of coal carbonisation plants and not in 'Beehive Coke Ovens' or 'Bhattis' as at present, so that plenty of coal gas would be available as a source of Ammonia and recovery of coal chemicals could be optimised.
6. At least one full-scale plant should be set up for production of Pitch Coke to cater to the needs of expanding Aluminium Industry. Such a measure will lead to savings of valuable foreign exchange by replacing the import of Petroleum coke.

7. At least four additional LTC Plants should be set up in different parts of the country with all facilities for recovery of coal chemicals.
8. For Fertilizer production, coal should be given preference to petroleum products, wherever possible.
9. A High-Powered Monitoring Cell for Coal Chemicals should be constituted by drawing representatives from Steel Plants, National Research Institutes, Chemical Manufacturers and other concerned Organisations. This Cell should provide guidance and ensure prompt implementation of policies with regard to coal chemicals.

New Technology and Telephone equipment

2214. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the main reasons for telephone breakdown is old and obsolete machinery of the department and not the telephone personnel;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to arrange for new technology and telephone equipments for the country;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if there is no plan for replacing old machines, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):

(a) No, Sir. The breakdown of telephone service is mainly due to cable failures during monsoon.

(b) The Department however, has planned to induct modern technology

and equipments to improve the telephone service.

(c) Following steps are being taken to modernise the telephone network :

- (1) Introduction of sophisticated electronic telephone exchanges to avoid problems inherent with the electro magnetic switching equipment.
- (2) Provision of high grade inter-exchange circuits on digital microwave system and optical fibre system and to provide better quality and more dependable service.
- (3) Computerisation of special services, cable records, fault repair service, billing and administration for efficiency and accuracy.
4. Laying of main cables in ducts to protect them from external damage.

(d) Old machines which have out-lived their normal lives will be replaced progressively depending upon the resources.

Construction of Phosphatic Fertilizer Plant at Paradeep in Orissa

2215. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of CHEMI-
CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased
to state :

(a) the progress of construction of Phosphatic Fertilizer Plant at Paradeep in Orissa and when it will be commissioned;

(b) what is the expansion programme of this project and when will this programme be taken up;

(c) whether an ancillary industry Programme has been drawn up around this major project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The progress of construction of the phosphatic fertilizer plant at Paradeep is satisfactory. The DAP plant is expected to be commissioned in March, 1986, and the Phosphoric Acid/Sulphuric Acid plants are scheduled to be completed by May, 1988.

(b) The Company has approached the Government with an expansion programme, which includes an ammonia and a soda ash plant. A decision on this can be taken only after the 7th Plan is finalised.

(c) and (d). A programme for development of ancilliary industry, covering HDPE bags and aluminium fluoride, has been drawn up by the Company.

Progress of onshore and offshore drilling for oil and natural gas in Orissa Coast

2216. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK :

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the progress of onshore and offshore drilling for oil and natural gas in the Orissa Coast; and

(b) the findings so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Eight wells have been drilled in the offshore Mahanadi basin/North East coast of the Bay of Bengal. The last well is under production testing. No commercial discovery has been made so far.

Based on the results of the onshore surveys, one exploratory well is proposed to be drilled in 1985-86.

S.T.D. facilities in districts of Orissa

2217. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK** : Will the Minister of COMMU-
NICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have any time bound programme to provide STD facilities in all the district headquarters of Orissa as has been done in many other States like Kerala; and

(b) when will all district headquarters in Orissa be given such facilities ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA)** :

(a) Yes, Sir. Provision of STD facilities from all district headquarters of Orissa to the State Capital is included in the 7th plan.

(b) There are 13 district headquarters in Orissa State out of which two district headquarters namely Puri and Cuttack are already having STD facilities. The remaining 11 district headquarters are proposed to be provided with STD facilities during Seventh Plan period subject to availability of funds and switching and transmission equipment.

Production of anti-cancer drugs

2218. **SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK** : Will the Minister of CHEMI-
CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the production of anti-cancer drugs in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the public/private sector organisations/drug manufacturing units which have been entrusted with the task of manufacturing such drugs; and

(c) the year by which such anti-cancer drugs are expected to be produced in the country ?

**THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY**

**AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
VEERENDRA PATIL)** : (a) Yes, Sir. In order to encourage production, all anti-cancer drugs have been included in the scheme of de-licensing for non-FERA/non MRTP company.

(b) and (c). To the extent details are available M/s. CIPLA and M/s. Tamil Nadu Dadha Pharmaceuticals Limited are engaged in the manufacture of various anti-cancer drugs.

Talcher Fertilizer Plant running in loss

2219. **SHRI RADHAKANTA
DIGAL** : Will the Minister of CHEMI-
CALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Talcher Fertilizer Plant in Orissa has been running in loss;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) the reasons of the loss; and

(d) the steps taken to improve the performance of Talcher Plant ?

**THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
VEERENDRA PATIL)** : (a) to (d). The Talcher fertilizer plant is incurring losses, since the time it was commissioned in November, 1980, as it has not been able to operate at optimum levels due to equipment imbalance/defects and chronic power shortage. While certain short-term measures have been taken to improve the performance of the unit, a decision on implementation of long-term measures will be taken on completion of the comprehensive study of the plant, which is under-way, to identify the constraints in production. A 30 MW power plant has also been installed to meet the requirements of power to a great extent.

Rationalisation of Court fees.

2220. **SHRI SHARD DIGHE** : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations of the Committee of Law Ministers of Gujarat Haryana, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bangal set up to go into the question of rationalisation of court fees; and

(b) what is the further progress in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE : (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b). The recommendations of the Committee of Law Ministers of five States on Rationalisation of court fees is proposed to be discussed in the Joint Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers to be held shortly.

Storing capacity of public sector oil companies

2221. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the details about the storage capacity of public sector oil companies in the country for storing furnace oil, diesel, petrol etc;

(b) whether it is a fact that storage capacity of public sector oil companies for storing these petroleum products is inadequate; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to make available adequate storing capacity for these petroleum products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). The adequacy of storage capacity for petroleum products in the country is continually reviewed and augmentation done wherever necessary. It would not be in the public interest to give any details.

Expansion Projects of Madras Refineries

2222. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Refineries have initiated various expansion projects to augment various petroleum products; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Madras Refineries Limited had taken up a project for expansion of their refining capacity from 2.8 MTPA to 5.6 MTPA. This included a crude distillation unit and secondary processing facilities. This Project has been completed in March, 1985.

Recruitment of local people in refineries in Assam

2223. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only local people are being recruited in the refineries in Assam; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Recruitment to posts carrying pay-scales, the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 1250/- per month are made out of the candidates sponsored by the local employment exchanges. For other posts, recruitment is done through open advertisements.

(b) This is because of the Employment Exchanges Compulsory Notifications Act and the guidelines of the Bureau of Public Enterprises.

Indigenisation of auto ancillaries units

2224. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have drawn up a plan for the rapid indigenisation of auto ancillaries units; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The Government has been reviewing the development and indigenisation of auto ancillary industry in the country from time to time. With a view to bridging the gap between the demand and production of auto components the Government has in the recent past approved a large number of new units and also proposals for modernisation of existing technology as well as induction of new technologies. Government has also delicensed the auto ancillary industry. It is expected that with the above measures the industry would be able to increase the production and also indigenise the components with latest technology.

Raising limit of assets for small units

2225. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that working group on 'upgradation of technology in selected areas in the small sector' has suggested the raising of the limit of assets for small unit; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report of the Committee is being examined in all its aspects.

National network to improve the telecommunication system of North Eastern Region

2226. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect all the district headquarters of the North Eastern Region with the rest of the country with the national network of satellite to improve the telecommunication system of that region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which work on this programme would start; and

(d) the names of the district headquarters proposed to be connected with the national network system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) The VII Five Year Plan proposal of the Department of Telecommunications envisages provision of reliable transmission media such as terrestrial, UHF, Microwave and Satellite Communications systems to cover all the district headquarters of the North Eastern Region. Satellite is one of the several media available to provide reliable communications to any part of the country. These schemes will be undertaken subject to adequate outlay being made available to the Telecommunication sector. On completion of these schemes the district headquarters will be connected with reliable telecommunication media to their State Capitals and also to the National Telecommunication Network.

(b) Of the various reliable transmission media planned to cover all district headquarters of North Eastern Region, Satellite Earth Stations are already working at Agartala, Aizwal, Imphal, Itanagar, Kohima and have been approved for provision in the VII Five Year Plan at following places:

Gauhati, Halfong, Diphu in Assam
Nongstoin, William Nagar and, Tura in
Meghalaya.

Karong in Manipur

Zero, Daporezo, Seppa, Anini,
Along, Bomdilla in Arunachal Pradesh.

Lungleh, Saina in Mizoram

Mon, Junebeto, Tuensang in Naga-
land

Kailashahar, Radhakishorepur in
Tripura.

(c) Work has already started at
number of these stations mentioned in
(b) above.

(d) As mentioned in (a) above and
subject to the availability of adequate
outlays all district headquarters will
have access to National Telecommuni-
cation Network.

**Direct international telecommunication
link with capitals of foreign countries**

2227. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will
the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether four metropolitan cities
viz. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and
Madras have a direct international tele-
communication link with various capitals
of foreign countries;

(b) if so, whether there is any propo-
sal under the consideration of Govern-
ment to include Hyderabad in the list
of internationally linked cities with other
foreign capitals;

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

(d) the extent to which Bombay and
Madras will be relieved of the inter-
national communication pressure as a
result of inclusion of Hyderabad on the
line ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :**

(a) Yes, Sir. Subscriber dialled tele-
phone service is available from these
cities to 6 countries viz. Australia,
France, Hongkong, Japan, Singapore
and U.K.

(b) and (c). Hyderabad is already
having direct international telephone
and telex facilities. The incoming inter-
national telephone calls are directly
routed to all subscribers in Hyderabad
on the STD network. For the outgoing
calls the international trunk operator
at Hyderabad has the facilities to
directly dial any number in 134 coun-
tries. As regards international telex
facilities, both incoming and outgoing
calls are on fully automatic basis. For
technical reasons, at present it is not
feasible to extend direct subscribers dial-
ling facility for outgoing telephone calls
from Hyderabad.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Settlement of disputes of employees of
Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi**

2228. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI
CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of
INDUSTRY AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the
replies given to Unstarred Questions
No. 8930 on 27th April, 1981 and
961 on 14th July, 1982 regarding settle-
ment of disputes of employees of Khadi
Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi and
state :

(a) whether disputes of employees
of Khadi Bhavan, New Delhi, which
are pending with the Khadi Gramodyog
Ayog for about the last 8-10 years have
been settled in a justified manner;
and

(b) if not, the time by which these
disputes are likely to be settled
finally ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND**

COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) There is no dispute of the employees of the Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan, New Delhi pending for the last 8-10 years, with the Khadi Gramodyog Ayog. However, a case relating to seniority, of an employee covered in the reply to Question No. 961 of 1982, could not be finally settled, in view of representations from other affected employees.

(b) This case will be settled as early as possible.

[English]

Shelving of industries based on HBJ pipe line

2229. **SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether those industries which were licensed on the basis of the HBJ pipeline from Bombay High to Jagdishpur (U.P.) are likely to be shelved due to the delay in commissioning of the pipeline;

(b) whether there are any such industries who have started implementing their project but cannot go into production on account of this delay; and

(c) if so, what assistance would Government offer with regard to interest on loans taken by such industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) According to the information available with this Ministry, six fertilizer projects are proposed to be set up based on the HBJ gas pipeline. The schedule of gas requirement for the boilers of the first fertilizer plant at Guna in March 1987 is expected to be met;

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

Import of cement to meet price rise

2230. **PROF. P. J. KURIEN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of levy free cement has gone up very high in the market;

(b) if so, reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to import cement to meet the price rise; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) and (b). Non levy cement is free from price and distribution control. There has however, been recently an increase in the demand for non levy cement due to increase in the tempo of construction activity particularly in important urban centres which could have resulted in a temporary spurt of prices of non levy cement.

(c) and (d). Against import authorised in 1984-85, contracts have been entered into by State Trading Corporation of India for 3 lakh tonnes of cement. There is no proposal, at present, under consideration for issue of any fresh authorisation for import of cement.

Allocation in the field of Fertilizer Industry

2231. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the proposed allocation in the field of fertilizer industry in the Seventh Plan in the country as a whole; and

(b) the percentage of proposed allocation of the same in the eastern States ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). Allocation of funds for the fertilizer plants can be decided only after the Seventh Plan has been finalised by the Planning Commission. It is, therefore, difficult to indicate, at present, either the overall allocation for fertilizer plants or the specific percentage allocation for plants in eastern States, during the Seventh Plan period.

M/s Bengal Potteries Limited

2232. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government called a meeting of various Government Departments/representatives, West Bengal State Government representatives, representatives of all the unions and the management of Bengal Potteries and representatives of Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India and M.Ps of West Bengal for discussing the affairs of the Bengal Potteries soon after the last budget session of Parliament;

(b) if so, the proposals of the Government and the consensus of the non-official persons invited to the meeting; and

(c) the steps taken by Government since this meeting for resolving the crisis of the company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The prospects of revival of the undertaking through a viability plan involving modernisation of the Crockery Unit and closure of the Insulator and Plaster of Paris Units was discussed. The consensus of opinion of the non-officials who participated in the meeting was that revival of the undertaking on the basis of viability plan considered by Government was not acceptable.

(c) A view as to the future disposition of the undertaking would be taken in the light of the findings of the various studies carried out for revival of the undertaking.

Drilling for gas or oil reserve in West Bengal

2233. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI :

SHRI R.P. DAS :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether international experts have further found in their survey, the possibility of gas and oil reserve in Gangetic basin of West Bengal and Bay of Bengal area including the Calcutta hinterland and Haldia;

(b) if so, which are those areas and the progress made by Oil and Natural Gas Commission to begin the drilling in those areas; and

(c) the places where Oil and Natural Gas Commission have engaged for drilling to find either gas or oil reserve in West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). An assessment made in 1978 by a Soviet team indicated the deltaic plains of West Bengal as prospective for hydrocarbons.

ONGC have so far drilled well in West Bengal at Bodra, Bakultala, Galsi, Diamond Harbour, Radha, Abhay,

Bishnupur, Jaguli, Naldah, Maju and Dhananjaypur.

(c) At present, ONGC is drilling a well Bodra-2 at Bodra. The wells Maju-2 and Dhananjaypur-1 are under testing.

Construction of Head Post Office Building at Rourkela

2234. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rourkela Steel Plant has given land to the Orissa postal circle for construction of a Head Post Office there;

(b) if so, the reasons for not constructing the said post office; and

(c) whether Government are considering to make Rourkela a separate postal circle ?

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

(b) Departmental formalities for construction of this Post Office building have commenced. Preliminary drawings are under preparation.

(c) No, Sir.

Jobs for manufacturing shells awarded to Private Sectors

2235. **DR. V. VENKATESH** : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the important jobs or items which have so long been manufactured in various Ordnance Factories are now being steadily away to certain private sectors for manufactures;

(b) whether it is a fact that a firm in private sector in Ludhiana has been awarded a job for manufacturing shells; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof and reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Orders for Defence stores are placed on the Civil Sector Industry (both Public and Private Sector) when the inhouse capacities in Ordnance Factories for the product of any particular item is not adequate to meet the project requirements of the Services.

(b) and (c). Orders on several firms, both in the public sector and the private sector, located in different places including a firm in the private sector in Ludhiana, have been placed for supply of various Defence stores including shells. Orders are placed in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

Agreement between TELCO and Honda of Japan to manufacture passenger car

2236. **SHRI MUKUL WASNIK** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the TELCO of Tatas have entered into an agreement with the Honda Company of Japan for collaboration to manufacture passenger cars in India by the year 1987;

(b) whether the said company has approached the Government of India for the approval of the said agreement; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). No such proposal has been received by the Government.

Laying of gas Pipeline for Bombay High crude to North India

2237. **SHRI MUKUL WASNIK** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that State Government of Maharashtra has approached the Union Government to lay the gas pipeline to carry Bombay High crude to North India by the Central Railway line route instead of the proposed Western Railway line;

(b) if so, Whether Government have considered all the aspects of the matter; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government of Maharashtra had suggested that the gas pipeline be taken along the Central Railway route, i. e., Surat, Bhusawal, Itarsi, Bhopal and then to Jagdishpur.

(b) and (c). This was considered by the Government and found to be more expensive than the alternative alignment of routing the pipeline through Madhya Pradesh to Rajasthan and Utter Pradesh.

Tenders for Onshore drilling Contracts

2238. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has recently invited tenders for the award of deep onshore drilling contracts;

(b) if so, the response thereto; and

(c) whether the bids have been finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes Sir. The Oil and Natural Gas Commission has invited two tenders, one for the charter hire of four 6000 mts. drilling rigs and the second for the charter hire of two 3500 mts drilling rigs from Indian entrepreneurs.

(b) Quotation were received from 15 firms in the first tender and 13 firms in the second tender.

(c) No Sir.

S. T. D. facility to Buldana District in Maharashtra

2239. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to connect all the districts in the country by S. T. D.;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to provide S. T. D. facility to the far flung and backward areas on priority;

(c) if so, whether Buldana district in Maharashtra is included in such a scheme; and

(d) if so, the time by which this facility will materialise there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Linking all District Headquarters to respective State Capitals in the country is a plan priority.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. For Buldana district in Maharashtra the District Headquarter of Buldana is proposed to be linked to Bombay by STD during the 7th plan period.

Integrated Telecommunication Network Programme

2241. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question NO. 1888 on 20th July, 1982 regarding Integrated Telecommunication Network Programme and state :

(a) the progress made so far as in the expansion and development of the integrated programme; and

(b) the time by which this work will begin in Barmer (Rajasthan), Mathura (U. P.) and Kohima and is likely to be completed fully ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Network plans have been prepared, projects are showing loss and are under consideration for sanction in respect of Kohima, Barmer, Nainital and Mathura. Building work is in progress in Kohima and Estimates are under preparation for Barmer, Nainital and Mathura.

(b) The work in respect of equipment installation is expected to start by the end of 1985 in Kohima. Equipment for Barmer and Mathura is expected during 1986. The whole project is planned to be completed by the end of 1988.

Opening of Petrol Pumps in Rajasthan

2242. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the people of such places as Mohangarh, Nachna and Ramgarh in district Jaisalmer which have become important places due to Rajasthan canal reaching there, are facing great difficulty in the absence of petrol pumps;

(b) whether the re-assessment of the potential has been undertaken; and

(c) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). Based on market surveys, Mohangarh, Nachna and Ramgarh in Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan have been included for development of Low Cost Petrol/Diesel outlets in the Marketing Plan of the oil industry for 1985-86

Encouragement to manufactures of LPG cylinders

2243. SHRI VIJAYA KUMAR RAJU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of units for manufacturing of LPG cylinders which have been encouraged over the past three years;

(b) whether there is any proposal to encourage some more units to manufacture some more units to manufacture LPG cylinders in the country to cater to the demand of the consumers; and

(c) if so, how many applications from the intending entrepreneurs are pending with the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) More than 600 units for manufacture of LPG cylinders have been registered by DGTD. Oil Industry had placed order for three years in 1983 with 21 cylinder manufacturing units.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No application are pending with the Government.

Setting up of National Test Range in Balasore, Orissa

2244. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a National Test Range in Balasore district, Orissa;

(b) if so, the sites selected for that purpose;

(c) the amount estimated for the above project; and

(d) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The site selected is at the coastal area of Balasore District in Orissa State.

(c) The cost estimates are being worked out.

(d) Detailed proposal is being finalised. Action is on hand to obtain necessary sanctions and progress the project.

**Import of Electronic Exchanges
from France**

2245. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI :

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIG-
RAHI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNI-
CATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Telegraph dated 11th July, 1985 that three 10,000 line electronic Exchanges imported from France and damaged in the rains at a Calcutta port last year are still awaiting the arrival of French experts to assess the damage; and

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

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

(b) Some of the electronic exchange equipment imported from France was subjected to flood waters due to unprecedented rains and flooding in Calcutta, in June, 1984, while stored in a covered Warehouse and not at Calcutta Port in August, 1984 as mentioned in the news report. The examination of the affected cases is already in progress two-third cases have already been examined, in association with the French experts and Insurance Surveyors. The examination of remaining cases is likely to be completed shortly.

Shortage of L.P.G. cylinders

2246. SHRI S.M. GURADDI :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be
pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of L.P.G. cylinders in the country;

(b) whether Government have planned suitable programme for the supply of L.P.G. cylinders to meet the growing demand of consumers;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Association of Manufacturers of L.P.G. Cylinders has complained that several of the manufacturing units are unable to complete the orders due to non-supply of valves for L.P.G. cylinders; and

(d) whether it is a fact that cylinders valuing crores of rupees are piled up in such factories ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI
NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a)
No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The total production of LPG cylinders during 1984-85 having been in excess of the requirement of the oil companies, some cylinder inventories developed with some manufacturers. The quantity and value of such stocks has not been reported to the oil industry by the units.

**Complaints regarding functioning of
telephone system in the Capital**

2247. SHRI DHARAM PAL
SINGH MALIK :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA
REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNI-
CATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been a number of complaints from the subscribers relating to inefficient telephone services, wrong and inflated billing and poor special facilities;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received during 1st January, 1985 to 30th June, 1985; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The number of complaints regarding telephone service and special facilities were 9,55,946 and for wrong and inflated billing 7570.

(c) The complaints received in "Fault Repair Serviced" in the exchange are made over to the line staff or switch room to clear the fault. Written complaints are acknowledged immediately on receipt and forwarded to the concerned officer for attention at the earliest and a final reply is sent to the subscriber.

Similarly, excess billing complaint is processed in the area Manager office and after investigation the case is decided and subscriber is informed accordingly.

S.T.D. service from Port Blair

2248. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is continuous demand for STD service from Port Blair to Mainland, which was to be augmented by 1984 but nothing has been done; and

(b) whether Government propose to augment STD service from Port Blair ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir. S.T.D. service from Port Blair to Mainland was programmed for 1984-85 by augmenting the number of circuits to mainland. Action to augment the circuits is under way.

(b) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to provide STD facilities from Port Blair by augmenting the number of circuits.

Criteria for declaring tenure stations

2250. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of stations are declared as tenure stations;

(b) if so, the criteria for declaring a station a tenure station;

(c) whether the persons posted in tenure stations are rotated immediately on completion of their tenure; and

(d) how many persons have continued beyond their tenure in the past one year and the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) The criteria for declaring a station as tenure station is decided on the basis of climatic conditions and availability of other essential services like housing, education, Law and Order.

(c) Yes Sir, as far as possible.

(d) Information is being collected and the same will be placed on the table of the House after collection.

Completion of pipeline for supplying gas to Hazira fertilizer project

2251. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission was to complete 245 km. of pipeline for supplying gas to Hazira fertilizer plant by January, 1985;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ONGC could complete only 30 km. of pipeline till January, 1985;

(e) if so, the reasons for such shortfall in the target by the ONGC; and

(d) the latest position regarding completion of this pipeline project by the ONGC ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. About 226 kms. of pipeline was completed by January, 1985.

(c) The slippage occurred mainly due to delay in supply of coated pipes and due to difference between foreign and Indian contractors.

(d) The laying of pipeline is complete except a small portion of Mindola river crossing for which work is in progress. The present plan for completion of work requires pulling of the pipeline by M/s. McDermott's barge with the "tie-in" (welding) of pipes at four location in the middle of River Mindola. Both these operations are critically dependent on weather and tidal conditions. Simultaneously an alternative contingency plan involving laying of 25 km. land line pipe to by pass Mindola river has also been drawn up.

Opening of Sainik Schools in Maharashtra

2252. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received representation from Maharashtra Government to open "Sainik Schools" in Maharashtra State;

(b) the number and locations where Sainik Schools are presently running in Maharashtra State;

(c) whether a proposal to open "Sainik School" at Kamptee in Nagpur

District (Maharashtra) is also under consideration of the Union Government since long;

(d) if so, the time by which the Sainik School at Kamptee will start functioning; and

(e) the number of new Sainik Schools proposed to be started in Maharashtra State during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): (a) and (e). A Sainik School is established on the specific request of a State Government as the entire capital expenditure and a major portion of the recurring expenditure of the School has to be borne by the State Government. No request has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for opening a second Sainik School in the State.

(b) In Maharashtra, one Sainik School is functioning at Satara.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of Gas based Fertilizer Plant in Vidarbha Region of Maharashtra

2253. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests from Maharashtra Government and from people of Maharashtra to set up gas based fertilizer unit and Petro-Chemical Complex in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have taken any decision on the request of the State Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and when the proposed unit and complex will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Such demands were made from some States, including Maharashtra, for setting up gas-based fertilizer projects.

(b) and (c). Locations of fertilizer plants are based on techno-economic factors which, inter-alia include demand of fertilizers, availability of feed-stock, infrastructure facilities and other relevant considerations like impact on environment. Based on these considerations, fertilizer plants, using Bombay High Gas, have been located/are to be set up at Thal (Maharashtra), Hazira (Gujarat), Guna (M.P.), Aonla, Jagdishpur, Babrala and Shahjahanpur (all U.P.) and Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan). A gas-cracker complex is also proposed to be set up in Raigad District of Maharashtra.

L.P.G. agencies in Nagpur

2254. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of LPG agencies of different petroleum companies presently functioning in Nagpur (Maharashtra);

(b) whether there is a proposal to open more LPG agencies in Nagpur during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) Keeping in view the shortage of LPG in Nagpur, when the proposed agencies will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) 21 LPG distributorships of different oil companies are functioning in Nagpur.

(b) to (d). It is proposed to open 8 more LPG distributorships in Nagpur under the Oil Industry's Marketing Plans upto 1985-86. Out of these 8 distributorships, 6 are likely to be commissioned during 1985-86.

Recommendations of the Sarin Committee on Telecommunications

2255. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the recommendations of the Sarin Committee on telecommunications are still to be implemented;

(b) whether Government have accepted these pending recommendations in principle;

(c) if so, what is holding up the implementation of the recommendations; and

(d) the details of the pending recommendations ?

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

(b) 378 out of 437 recommendations of the Committee have been accepted in principle.

(c) The accepted recommendations have either been implemented or are in the process of implementation.

(d) The recommendations which are yet to be rejected/accepted pertain to formation of Zonal set up in the field, splitting of ITI, Integration of Telegraph traffic and Engineering divisions and conversion of Combined Offices into Departmental Telegraph Offices.

[Translation]

Government quarters to P & T Staff in Varanasi division of U.P.

2256. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no Government quarters available

for the Post and Telegraph staff working in Varanasi Division of U.P.;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which the facility of Government quarters will be provided to them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. 155 staff quarters exist in Varanasi Division.

(b) Does not arise in view of 'A' above.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Inland letter cards and envelopes in Post offices of Azamgarh District, U. P.

2257. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that inland letter cards, post cards and envelopes etc. are not available in the post offices in rural areas of district Azamgarh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to improve the position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). There have been no reports regarding shortage of Inland letters, cards, Post Cards and embossed envelopes in post offices in rural areas of Azamgarh District. There may, however, be some isolated cases of temporary shortages of some items in some offices due to distributional difficulties. These have been taken care of and Post Master General, UP Circle has been instructed to ensure

satisfactory supply of various items of postal stationery to all the offices.

Confirmation of daily wage workers in Delhi Telecommunications

2258. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the daily wage workers in Delhi Telecommunications have not been confirmed even after continuous employment of seven to eight years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which Government is likely to confirm them ?

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

(b) Approximately 5,000 casual mazdoors are working on date.

(c) Out of (b) above, a total of about 700 casual mazdoors are being considered for regular absorption against the regular vacancies in cadre of regular mazdoor, Peons, Lineman, Wireman, Gateman/Chowkidar etc. in 1984 recruitment. The others will be absorbed as and when the vacancies come up in future.

Opening of Post Office at Karkhia-Rustam Sarai Village, District Azamgarh, U.P.

2259. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when approval was given to open a post office at Karkhia-Rustam Sarai Village, District Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the action being taken by Government to open this post office; and

(c) how long will the local people have to wait for it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :

(a) Opening of Post Office at village Karkhia Rustam Sarai district A zamgarh, U.P. was approved in principle on 19-12-1984.

(b) and (c). Action for opening the post office will be taken when the economy orders banning the creation of new posts is lifted.

[English]

Deposit money collected by Lohia Machines Ltd

2260. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount collected by Lohia Machines Limited, Kanpur by way of deposit money for booking orders at the rate of Rs. 500/- per scooter;

(b) the number of applicants on the waiting lists maintained by the Company as on 1st April, 1985 and how many years it will take to clear the pending orders; and

(c) the number of scooters so far released and the criteria adopted for their distribution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) The company had reported to have collected an amount of Rs. 115 crores as deposits for booking of orders for scooters,

(b) The number of pending orders as on 1-4-1985 was 21 lakhs and the company expects to clear these within 6-7 years.

(c) The company has reported to have despatched 31,200 scooters till 31-7-1985. The allotment of scooters is made area wise (numbering 53) in the following manner :

(i) 25% of annual production is allotted by draw of lots to debenture holders;

(ii) 35% are allotted as per area wise priority lists generated on computers;

(iii) 35% are allotted by draw of lots areawise every quarter;

(iv) Upto 5% are for allotment against manufacturers quota.

Expansion of companies without permission

2261. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the drug companies (both Multinationals and Indian) which have expanded their units without Government's permission and thus violated the provisions of the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act;

(b) the particulars of the drugs produced and marketed by these companies as a result of their capacity expansion without Government's approval; and

(c) what penal action has been or is proposed to be taken against these defaulting companies.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Cochin Refineries

2266. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to frequent closure of Cochin Refineries, a large number of skilled personnel left

the country to work in gulf countries for lucrative jobs;

(b) if so, how many persons have left and gone to gulf countries during the last three years; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop brain drain occurring as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). A total of 48 employees of Cochin Refineries Limited had gone abroad from 1982-83 to 1984-85 purely for better remuneration and not because of any closure of the refinery.

(c) Does not arise.

Expansion of telecommunication facilities in Maharashtra

2263. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the plans for expansion of telecommunication facilities in the State of Maharashtra during the next five years;

(b) the benefits that will accrue to the rural areas/hill areas;

(c) the areas that will be benefited; and

(d) those areas which will still remain uncovered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Detailed plans for expansion of Telecommunications facilities in the state of Maharashtra for the next five years have not yet been finalised, since allocation of funds for Telecom Department for the 7th plan is not decided. However, demands are proposed to be fully met in rural areas.

(b) About 200 long distance public telephones and small Automatic Exchanges for fulfilling the demands in rural areas/hill areas are proposed to be installed subject to availability of resources.

The rural areas will derive the following benefits out of telephone facilities :

(i) Improvement in socio economic conditions

(ii) Control of Rural to urban migration

(iii) Reducting isolation

(iv) Substitute for travel

(c) and (d). All areas are proposed to be covered subject to feasibility, demands and resources.

Offer of U. S. assistance for strengthening and modernising Indian defence capabilities

2264. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as reported in Hindustan Times dated and June, 1985, the U.S. Under Secretary for Defence has offered U.S. assistance to reduce India's dependence on Soviet arms by strengthening and modernising Indian defence capabilities;

(b) whether Government have considered the offer; and

(a) if so, their reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the reported news item. No specific offer was made by the U.S. Under Secretary for Defence Policy in this regard during his visit to India in May 1985.

(c) Does not arise.

Expansion of the K. K. Ranges in Ahmed Nagar, Maharashtra

2265. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to expand the K. K. Ranges in Ahmad Nagar, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to acquire 125 km. for this project;

(d) if so, what plans have been made to rehabilitate the villagers and agriculturists whose land will be acquired; and

(e) how soon one person from each uprooted family will be given a job as per Government's well established guideline ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : (a). to (e). A proposal to expand the K. K. Ranges is only at consideration stage. No final decision has yet been taken.

Financial requirement of Gas-based Fertilizer Projects in the Private Sector

2266. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has reassessed the financial requirement of the five gas-based fertilizer projects in private sector;

(b) if so, the total estimated cost of each of those five gas-based fertilizer plants after reassessment;

(c) whether some companies have requested the Government for a highest debt-equity ratio of 6:1; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). Of the 5 companies which have been issued Letters of Intent for implementation of gas-based fertilizer projects, two are in the private sector and one each in the 'assisted', the co-operative and the public sector. The financial requirements of the two projects in the private sector and one in the 'assisted' sector, estimated to cost Rs. 700 crores each are to be assessed finally by the implementing agencies. The project costs, and consequential financial requirements, in respect of the public and cooperative sector plants are being re-computed, keeping in view the abolition of customs duty on capital goods meant for fertilizer projects and other related factors.

(c) No, Sir

(d) Does not arise.

Construction of State Quarters in Keonjhergarh (Orissa)

2267. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the construction of some quarters for the telecommunication staff working in Keonjhergarh, Orissa ;

(b) if so, the number of quarters proposed to be constructed for the telecommunication staff in Keonjhergarh; and

(c) the year by which such quarters expected to be completed ?

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

(b) 32 Quarters.

(c) By end of 1986 or early 1987.

**Manufacture of Digital
Microwave System**

2268. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
Will the Minister of COMMUNI-
CATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to manufacture the latest digital micro-wave systems on the basis of imported technology;

(b) whether the project will be undertaken by private sector or by public sector companies; and

(c) the names of the public sector undertakings or private companies which have been given the task of undertaking the manufacturing work ?

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

(b) The project will be undertaken by the Public Sector Companies.

(c) The manufacture of above sys-
tems will be undertaken by Indian

Telephone Industries Limited, Bharat Electronics Limited and Electronics Corporation of India Limited.

**Import of Pipes for Laying
Gas Pipelines**

2269. SHRI ANANDI CHARAN
DAS : Will the Minister of PETRO-
LEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the line pipes required for laying gas pipelines are being imported and they are not adequately available in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of such imports with names of countries, amount, quantity imported and quantity met from domestic markets during the last five years for different gas pipeline projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI
NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) In case of the HBJ gas pipeline project, the details of orders placed are furnished below :

Pipe diameter (in inches)	Unit Quantity (in lakhs of tonnes)	To be imported from	C & F value (in US \$ Million)
36"	1.52	Japan	94.04
36"	1.01	Brazil	51.33
30"	1.02	West Germany	56.40
24"	0.59	Italy	32.39
Total	4.14		234.16

Also, proposals for purchase of about 26,500 Tonnes of 18" diameter pipes from Brazil (C and F value about US \$ 15.11 million), and of about 22,200 Tonnes of 18" diameter pipes locally, from Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) are under consideration. The imported pipes belong to UOE Type,

which are not manufactured in India. SAIL produces only SW (Spirally Welded) pipes.

Details in regard to other gas pipe-
lines are not readily available, and are
being collected.

Supply of Power to Fertilizer Plants

2270. SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the Government's action plans to ensure the requirement of power supply to the fertilizer plants in the country; and

(b) what alternative source of power is being found/proposed to be found and the details of projects being implemented to provide natural gas as feed stock for the Fertilizer plant in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). It has been decided, in principle, to supply power to the central projects, including fertilizers, from out of the 20% unallocated power from Central Power Stations. The problem of inadequate/unstable power supply faced by some of the existing fertilizer plants is also being/would be minimised by provision of captive power facilities, wherever feasible. The new gas-based fertilizer projects would also have captive power units so that they are insulated from power problems.

There is no proposal to provide natural gas as feedstock to the fertilizer plants in Orissa.

Production of Low Ply Rated Tyres

2271. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to fix tyre prices and/or to force the tyre manufacturers to increase production of cheaper low ply rated tyres so that the consumers may have adequate choice;

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

(c) what is the contemplation of the Government in this regard; and

(d) what was the rate of increase in the annual production of different ply rated tyres in the country during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

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

(d) Indian tyre industry manufactures a wide range of tyres in more than 200 different ply ratings. Statistics of different ply rated tyres for different sizes and varieties of tyres is not maintained. However, there has been an overall increase in production of tyres by about 31% during last five years.

Export of Maruti Cars

2272. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand of Maruti Car in the country;

(b) whether any foreign country has shown interest in Importing Maruti car from India;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the Government policy in regard to export of Maruti car, if demanded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Neighbouring countries like Bhutan, Nepal and Bangladesh and some countries in East Europe have

shown interest in the import of Maruti cars.

(d) Government encourages export of engineering goods including automobiles.

Manufacture of Delicensed Drugs by Large Scale Sector Units

2273. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that large sector units can manufacture any of the 94 drugs recently delicensed from drug intermediates; and

(b) if so, the names of intermediates that go into manufacturing of these drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). 94 bulk drugs/drug intermediates recently de-licensed can be produced by eligible companies as per the standard conditions attached to the registration issued by Secretariat of Industrial approvals under the de-licensed scheme. One of the standard condition is that the phased indigenisation programme will be settled to the satisfaction of the Government.

Unintended Profit of Foreign Companies

2274. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names, quantities and prices at which foreign companies having an equity less than 40 per cent have purchased from small scale drug units raw materials below the Government fixed price year-wise during the last three years;

(b) the unintended profit that has occurred to these companies on this account; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). About 225 bulk drugs are being produced in the country. A large number of these are being produced by hundred of small scale units. These bulk drugs are being sold by such units to various Companies including those having foreign equity upto 40%. As the number of such sale transactions are voluminous, they are not monitored.

[Translation]

Installation of Telephones in Branch Post Offices at Etah

2275. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to instal telephones in Branch Post Offices in district Etah in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of the Branch Post Offices where telephones will be installed during the current Five Year Plan; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Present policy of operating LDPTs envisages that telecom. facility should be provided within 5 Kms. of most of the inhabited villages. Some Branch Post Offices may get covered by this.

(b) and (c). Location of Long Distance Public Telephones to be opened during the 7th Plan is being finalised.

[English]

Delicensing of life saving drugs in short supply

2276. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have information about the drugs used in essential life saving formulations or other drugs which were often found to be in short supply during the past two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all these drugs have been included in the list of drugs which have been delicensed recently; and

(d) if not, the reasons why some of the drugs which are not easily available have not been delicensed by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS . (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (b). The bulk drugs shortage which led to persistent short supply of the related life saving and essential formulations during the last two years were Pilocarpine Nitrate, Grisoofulvin, and Cloribrate.

(c) to (d). Pilocarpine Nitrate and Grisoofulvin figure in the list of delicensed drugs. The scheme of delicensing is constantly under review.

Non-Commercial soft loans for revival of sick units

2278. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the responsibility of a State Government on the question of sickness of industries when banks and financial institutions have a controlling interest in industrial units;

(b) the reasons why the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India insists on State Government guarantee for loans whenever State Government takes up the case and when the primary task of revival vests with I.R.B.I.;

(c) for how many cases the State Government of West Bengal guarantee have been sought in reviving the business of sick units; and

(d) whether Government propose to provide non-commercial loans on the pattern of World Bank loan for some-time to sick units for their revival and expansion specially in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) and (b). Normally guarantee from any State Government is not asked for when a unit is found on assessment to be commercially viable. In those cases where units are not found to be economically viable but nevertheless the State Governments insist on these units being assisted by IRBI, State Governments are called upon to provide necessary guarantees. However, these guarantees are arranged with mutual discussions. In those cases where financial institutions and a State Government have large stake in the form of equity both of them are called upon to subscribe to the equity. In case a State Government is unable to subscribe equity, a guarantee is normally asked for.

(c) Till date only in respect of 15 assisted units has I.R.B.I./I.R.C.I. sought guarantee from Government of West Bengal. This is exclusive of cases where Guarantee from Government of West Bengal was necessary as a prerequisite for declaration of the concerned unit as relief undertaking by the State Government for keeping the liabilities of the units suspended for a specified period in the interest of revival of the unit.

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government at present.

Manufacture of L.P.G. Cylinders

2279. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of units in the country (indicating the States in which they are located) which manufacture L.P.G. cylinders but have not received any orders from nationalised oil companies despite having obtained all clearances required by the oil companies;

(b) the reasons for the import of cylinders when indigenously manufactured cylinders were readily available;

(c) wheather any scheme has been evolved to give approved unit status by placing trial orders with the new units; if so, details thereof;

(d) the number of units, State-wise, with which trial orders have been placed; and

(e) whether no trial orders have been placed with Kerala units and if so, what action is being taken to see that Kerala units do not continue to remain idle and be adversely affected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) There are 11 units in the country which have been approved by the Chief Controller of Explosives for manufacture of LPG cylinders, have not received any order from the oil companies. The State-wise details are as follows :

Bihar	1
Gujarat	1
Himachal Pradesh	1
Kerala	1
Maharashtra	2
Rajasthan	2
Tamil Nadu	2
Uttar Pradesh	1
	11

(b) Import of cylinders was decided upon in 1983 to meet the shortfall in availability from indigenous sources.

(c) A trial order is placed on a cylinder unit after it has obtained all clearances.

(d) 37 new units have been given trial orders, by the oil companies. State-wise details are given in the statement below.

(e) Orders for supply of cylinders have not been placed on the Kerala units because no development orders have been placed on or executed by them nor had they been approved by the Oil Industry Technical Committee before April, 1985. Placement of orders on these units may be considered by the oil industry when finalising purchases for 1986-87.

Statement

Name of the States	No. of Units
1. Andhra Pradesh	9
2. Bihar	1
3. Gujarat	2
4. Haryana	2
5. Jammu	1
6. Karnataka	4
7. Madhya Pradesh	2
8. Maharashtra	1
9. Orissa	2
10. Punjab	2
11. Rajasthan	2
12. Tamil Nadu	2
13. Uttar Pradesh	5
14. West Bengal	2
Total ;	
	37

**Manufacture of Brushless Alternators
for Automobiles**

2280. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to
state :

(a) whether the Kerala Electrical and Allied Engineering Company Limited, a fully owned Government of Kerala Undertaking, has applied for an industrial licence for the manufacture of Brushless Alternators for automobiles;

(b) if so, when was the application received;

(c) what are the details on the basis of which the industrial licence has been sought;

(d) whether it has been noted that the said company has wide experience, superior technology and the performance of its product has been acclaimed by the railways;

(e) whether the company has offered to set up the industry in the Malappuram district, which is a notified backward district of Kerala; and

(f) whether the grant of licence will be expedited and if so, when the licence is expected to be granted ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The application was received on 26.6.1984.

(c) The company proposed to diversify into auto electrical sector for

which they sought an industrial licence for the manufacture of Alternators for a capacity of 1 lakh Nos. per annum and with a proposed investment of about Rs. 45 lakhs. The Company proposed to locate the unit in Tehsil Quilon, District Quilon, and no foreign collaboration application was filed.

(d) The company hold an industrial licence for the manufacture of Brushless alternators for lighting, airconditioning and battery charging in Railway coaches. Nothing adverse have come to the notice of the Government regarding company's product and technology.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The auto arcillary industry has since been delicensed and the company has already been advised to seek necessary registration of their unit from the Secretariat for Industrial approvals, Department of Industrial Development.

Annual production of Titanium Dioxide

2281. SHRI SURESH KURUP :
Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND
FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the present annual production of (i) Titanium Dioxide (Anatase grade), (ii) Titanium Dioxide (Rutila grade); and

(b) the production break up in each of the years from 1981-82 to 1984-85 ?

**THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS
AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY
AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI
VEERENDRA PATIL) :** (a) and (b).
The requisite information is as under :

(Figures in tonnes)

Year	Titanium Dioxide (Anatase Grade)	Titanium Dioxide (Rutile Grade)	Total
1981-82	10628	321	10949
1982-83	9813	714	10527
1983-84	7287	1	7288
1984-85	12396	—	12396

STD facility in Vazhoor, Kerala

2282. **SHRI SURESH KURUP :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

Whether Government propose to connect the telephone exchange at Vazhoor with the proposed microwave station at Ponkunnam and provide STD facility in Vazhoor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : There is no plan to have a Microwave Station at Ponkunnam and Vazhoor in Kerala. STD facility at Vazhoor has also not been proposed during the 7th Five Year Plan.

Installation of 200 Max exchanges at Vazhoor telephone exchange Kerala

2283. **SHRI SURESH KURUP :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to instal a 200 Max exchange at Vazhoor telephone exchange, Kerala;

(b) whether any property has been acquired for this purpose;

(c) whether any estimate has been prepared for the construction of the new building; and

(d) if not, whether adequate measures will be taken to prepare the estimate and start the construction of the new exchange building soon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir, 200 line automatic switching equipment has been allotted for Vazhoor under 1983-84 supply programme.

(b) Yes, Sir, 40 cents of land has been purchased.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) Yes, Sir, the construction of building is likely to be started in 1986-87 after call of tenders and award of work.

Microwave station of Ponkunnam, Kottayam, Kerala

2284. **SHRI SURESH KURUP :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a microwave station at Ponkunnam, Kottayam District, Kerala; and

(b) if so, when will the station start functioning ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Postal Service in Manipur

2285. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that essential items of stationery have been running short in the main and branch post offices of Manipur for the last few months causing grave inconvenience to the people;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the remedial action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). No Sir. No shortage of items of stationery has been reported. There may have been some isolated cases of temporary shortage of some items or the other. These are being attended to under the arrangements of Post Master General, North East Circle who has been directed to take suitable measures to ensure satisfactory supply of various items of stationery.

**Memorandum by West Bengal Assembly
Delegation regarding problems of
Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation
at Haldia**

2286. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the all party West Bengal Assembly delegation submitted a memorandum to his Ministry;

(b) whether the problems of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation at Haldia were highlighted;

(c) the main points raised by the delegation alongwith suggestions to the Ministry; and

(d) by what time the decision as to the strategy to be followed in respect of sick industries will be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The delegation from West Bengal has submitted a proposal for the revival of sick industries in West Bengal. The proposal touches upon various matters such as industrial sickness in West Bengal and the role of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India, participation of successful public sector units, future of units taken over under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, setting up of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and other steps for reviving sick units. These matters are receiving the attention of the concerned Departments.

**Accident in Ramagundam fertilizer plant
of F. C. I. in Andhra Pradesh**

2287. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) the cause for the serious accident and breakdown in Fertilizer Corporation of India, Fertilizer Unit in Ramagundam

in Andhra Pradesh on 16th July, 1985 resulting in the closure of the Plant;

(b) the extent of damage to the Plant and workers, and measures taken to provide relief to the affected workers and personnel;

(c) the cost and time required for the repairs and replacements to restart the Plant; and

(d) in view of the seriousness of the accident whether any judicial enquiry will be held to avoid 'Bhopal type accident' in the area ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The likely cause of fire was leakage in a welded joint in the steam line, which led to a rupture in the oil pipe line, igniting the gushing oil. Exact cause is expected to be known after the enquiry, being conducted by FCI, is completed.

(b) Some damages have occurred to the synthesis gas compressor and ammonia refrigeration compressor. One worker sustained burn injuries and, later on, succumbed to the injuries. Compensation under the Workmen Compensation Act, FCI death benefit scheme, Group Accident Insurance Scheme, etc. is being paid to the bereaved family.

(c) The repairs, estimated to cost Rs. 1.5 Crores, are likely to be completed within six weeks.

(d) In view of the enquiry being conducted, a judicial enquiry into the accident is not considered necessary at this stage.

**Accumulation of Salt in Gujarat due to
shortage of wagons**

2288. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge quantity of salt has been accumulated

in Gujarat and could not be removed due to shortage of wagons;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether any approach has been made to the railway authorities to allot more wagons so that the salt may be shifted from the site before the monsoon starts; and

(c) the reaction of the railway authorities thereon and other measures taken for removing or preserving the salt before the monsoon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) Accumulation of stock of salt in Gujarat is 11.48% more as compared to the corresponding period of the preceding year. This is mainly due to rise in production of salt which is 21% more this year (upto May, 1985) as compared to the corresponding period of the last year. Wagon-supply has been more or less same as in the preceding year. Due to higher production, more indents were placed with the Railway Authorities and out of them some are still pending.

(b) and (c). The Railway Authorities have been approached regularly to meet the requirements and they have assured that they would meet the requirements to the extent possible.

Setting up of Galvanising Plant by P & T Department at Calcutta

2289. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal has objected to the commissioning of the Zinc Galvanising Plant set up by the Posts and Telegraphs Department at their Telecommunication factory complex near the race course at Calcutta;

(b) if so, what are the points of dispute between the P & T authorities and the State Government; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed by the P & T authorities to ensure that the Zinc Galvanising Plant would not disturb the environment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The State Government have requested not to commission modern Galvanising Plant being set up in replacement of the existing plant till they are satisfied that it would not cause environmental problems in the surrounding areas.

(c) One of the main objective of replacing the existing plant was to reduce the level of pollution. The new modern plant has safeguards to control pollution of air and effluents. An application has been submitted in January '85 by Telecom factory authorities at Calcutta to the Environmental Central Board of Government of West Bengal for issue of 'No objection Certificate' for commissioning of the new Galvanising Plant. Experts of the State Pollution Central Board have visited the factory and studied the new plant regarding pollution central measures and their effects. The certificate is received from the State Government.

Expenditure on Haldia Fertilizer factory

2291. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by Government for building the Haldia Fertilizer factory; and

(b) the amount paid to the employees so far in respect of salary, overtime, bonus and other items?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): (a) The expenditure on Haldia Fertilizer Project of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation upto 31st March, 1985 works out to around

Rs. 404.35 crores including financing charges.

(b) The amount paid to the employees in respect of salary, overtime, bonus and other items upto 31st March, 1985 is around Rs. 25.41 crores.

Liberalisation of norms for granting approval for appointment of Managing Director etc.

2292. SHRI P. R. KUMARMANGALAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the norms that the Department of Company Affairs is adopting in the matter of granting approval for appointment of Managing Director/Executive Director of Public Limited companies; and

(b) whether these norms have been liberalised to ensure that Managing Director/Executive Directors of sick companies are not permitted to head other companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) :

(a) Appointment of a Managing Director or Whole-time Director of a public limited company or a private company which is a subsidiary of a public limited company, is approved by the Department of Company Affairs under Section 269 of the Companies Act, 1956. This section broadly enlists the norms for granting approval which are as follows :

- (i) whether it is in the interests of the company to have a Managing Director or Whole-time Director;
- (ii) whether the proposed Managing Director or Whole-time Director of the company is a fit and proper person to be appointed as such and his appointment is not against the public interest; and

(iii) whether the terms and conditions of appointment of the proposed Managing Director or Whole-time Director are fair and reasonable.

(b) The above norms are adequate for the purpose.

Production of armaments by Indian Ordnance Factories

2293. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that production of armaments by Indian Ordnance Factories has over the years recorded an impressive progress; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The value of production in Ordnance Factories for the last three years was as follows :

(i)	1981-82	Rs. 787 crores
(ii)	1982-83	Rs. 869 crores
(iii)	1983-84	Rs. 1017 crores

China's interest in India's rock phosphates

2294. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that China has shown interest in India's rock phosphates mining and beneficiation technology;

(b) if so, whether any Chinese delegation has also recently visited India in this connection to assess India's

potential and capabilities in this field and held discussions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The delegates from China visited India under UNDP Technical Cooperation scheme for assessing the efforts being made by India for beneficiating and utilisation of low grade rock-phosphate, which are sedimentary in origin as that available in China.

The Chinese delegation consisting of five Engineers visited Delhi on 11/12th June, 1985 and held discussions with Pyrites, Phosphates and Chemicals Limited (PPCL). They were apprised of the efforts being made by the Company for beneficiating the Mussoorie Rockphosphate and utilising them as straight phosphatic fertilizers.

India to buy oil from Algeria

2295. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to buy oil from Algeria;

(b) if so, the total quantity of oil proposed to be purchased from Algeria;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Algeria for that purpose; and

(d) if so, the details of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is to buy 0.5 MT of crude oil from Algeria.

(c) The agreement is not yet concluded.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Sir, I have given notice of a calling attention on atrocities of the CISF on 21st July.

MR. SPEAKER : I will find out facts and then consider it. Not allowed; over-ruled...I will find out the facts.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER : May be, it could be. I am not denying anything.... Not allowed. Over-ruled...it is not a point of order. Absolutely over-ruled.

(Interruptions)**

I am only allowing Shri Datta. Mr. Acharia, do not do like this. I will consider it...

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I have got photographs with me...

MR. SPEAKER : You might have got anything...Do not do like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Do not do like this. This is not your job.

[Translation]

I shall listen to you. Do not get perturbed.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am going to listen to you also.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Yesterday, an issue was raised by me regarding demotion of an officer of the Railway Board. I have given notice today.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not correct. I have got the notice. I have shown it to you also, and I am satisfied that there is nothing wrong...Not allowed.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I would like that to be a property of the House. What you have shown me, let it be a property of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of property of the House....Nothing is going on record. I am satisfied; over-ruled, not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want to say...I am satisfied. There is nothing to warrant this thing...If you read the rules, you will be satisfied. Not allowed. Do not argue with me, when I give my ruling.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : There is a news item that the police in Trivandrum have committed rape on the mental patients staying in the mental hospital. Something has happened in Agra, Calicut and other places earlier.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing and I will consider it.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I have already given notice of a calling attention...

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me and I will see to it...I will get the facts

and then talk to you....Nothing goes on record. There are other people also. For God's sake, sit down.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore) : Spoke in Tamil.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed; without notice, you cannot speak like that.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey) : He says that Tamil community students in Delhi are not getting admission in schools in Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him give some notice; I will find out.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this calling attention may be converted into discussion under Rule 193. This is very important matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Patna is the Capital of Bihar. More than one thousand telephones are lying out of order for the last ten days there.

MR. SPEAKER : You give me in writing. There is nothing important in it.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : More than one thousand telephones are lying out of order...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Over-ruled.

[*Translation*]

You give me in writing.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur) : I have got a submission and I hope the whole House will agree with me. Today, there is a calling attention notice in the name of four distinguished hon. members. But the subject is so important as it concerns atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and we request that it may be discussed under Rule 193.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot hear what you are saying. I cannot follow anything.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : Government have no objection to converting the Calling Attention to discussion under Rule 193. It may be posted for the next week because the subject needs more time.

MR. SPEAKER : We have done it earlier and I can do it now. I have no problem if the Members want it.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : And the members who gave the notice will get precedence.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : One submission. All the members who are slated as a result of the ballot, will have the precedence first and then all the others.

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY (Nalgonda) : Sir, uranium worth Rs. 15 lakhs...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Have you given notice ?

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Yes, Sir. I have given notice for a Calling Attention.

MR. SPEAKER : I will look into it.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Sir, I oppose the conversion of this Calling Attention...

MR. SPEAKER : We have done it as the House so desired. We have done it earlier also. Five or seven times, we have done it. I have not done anything against rules.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : But this was agreed to in the Business Advisory Committee and the Parliament has agreed... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is what we always do. With the concurrence of the House, if the House desires it, we do it. There is no harm in it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : The political game is very clear.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : When we asked for discussion under 193, you did not allow it Sir... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We are not taking away anybody's rights. We are allowing both the sides.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : When we asked for discussion under Rule 193, you said that only calling attention would be discussed.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I said. But the House so desires...

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : On that day, the House desired it. You did not permit.

MR. SPEAKER : Just on the floor of the House, it has been done.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : On that day, when I asked on the floor of the House... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : If 90 to 95 per cent of the members want it, if the House can find time, I have no problem. It is only a question of time, that is all.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : Here I am on a point of order. We have given notice of this item. It has been there on the agenda also. And at this stage, just at the time of discussion... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Over-ruled. Bhattam Sahab, it is over-ruled.

Now, Papers to be laid.

—————

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Cantonment Fund Servants (Second Amendment) Rules, 1985

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Cantonment Fund Servants (Second Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 97 in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 281 of the Cantonments Act, 1924. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1260/85].

Design (Amendment) Rules, 1985, Notifications under Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 and Company Act, 1956

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Designs (Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 448 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th June, 1985 issued under section 77 of the Designs Act, 1911. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1261/85]
- (2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 408 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1985 regarding exemption to certain industries or services specified in the schedule to the notification from the provisions of Sections 21 and 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 for a period of five years from 22nd May, 1985 under Sub-Section (3) of Section 22A of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1262/85].
- (3) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 506 (E) and 507 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1985 regarding delegation of powers and functions of the Central Government to the Regional Directors and the Registrars of Companies with a view to streamline and decentralise the decision making power with the field organisations, under sub-Section (3) of Section 637 of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1263/85].

- (4) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 576 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1985 making certain alterations to schedule X of the Companies Act, 1956 so as to delete "Part III-General and Item No. 15 together with entries relating thereto under sub-Section (3) of Section 641 of the said Act. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1264/85]

**Eighty-ninth Report of Law Commission
on the Limitation Act, 1963**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Eighty Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of Law Commission on the Limitation Act, 1983. [Paced in Library See. No. LT—1265/85]

**Income Tax (Fifth Amendment) Rule,
1985 and Notifications under 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 the Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 568 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1985 under Section 296 of the Income-tax 1961. [Placed in Library See. No. LT—1266/85]
- (2) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 616 (E) and 617 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st August, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 46—Customs dated the 1st March, 1979 and making certain amendment to Notification No. 158—Customs dated

the 24th May, 1985 so as to withdraw the exemption of basic and auxiliary duties of customs on power tillers, under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT—1267/85]

12.10 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE : NEW OIL
STRIKE IN CAUVERY BASIN IN
TAMIL NADU**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : Sir, I am happy to make this statement about a significant oil strike in the Cauvery Basin in Tamil Nadu.

Oil and gas have been struck in an exploratory well, Narimanam—1, by deploying ONGC owned rig E--760 which was drilled to 2321 metres. The well is situated in Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu at a distance of about 10 kms South-West of Nagapattinam town and about 11 kms South-South west of Karaikal and was spudded on 28th on March, 1985. Initial flow of 15,400 cubic metres of gas and 250 barrels of oil per day has been observed. Production testing is in progress to ascertain the stabilised flow rate.

This is the second hydrocarbon strike in Onland Cauvery Basin in recent months, the first being much smaller one in January, 1985 in Kovilkalappal-1 well about 10 kms from the present location. These oil strikes in the lower tertiary sediments in the Karaikal-Nagapattinam area enhance the petroleum potential in this sub-basin and more discoveries can be expected in similar geological conditions in the basin.

Currently, two rigs are drilling in Cauvery onland and one more rig is being added shortly to increase the pace of exploratory drilling.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) Supply of good quality coal by rail to medium-scale industries in Aligarh

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR (Aligarh) : There are a number of medium scale industries in Aligarh but due to non-availability of electricity and coal, production worth crores of rupees has been stalled. Coal transported through trucks costs more. Moreover, it is difficult first to get railway wagons and even those who get wagons somehow are supplied sub-standard coal. Sir, I would request the Central Government to make arrangements for the supply of good quality coal through railways.

- (ii) Demand for a new railway line along Indira Canal

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a matter of urgent public importance in the House. A new railway line should be laid along the Indira Canal. The length of this line will be about 500 Kms and it will be the most important line in the country in terms of security and revenue because the Indira Canal is one of the most important Canals of the world. The capacity of this Canal will be 18,500 cusecs of water. Therefore, the area irrigated by Canal will become the granary of foodgrains and fodder. Moreover, valuable wood will also be available from this area. A large stretch of hilly area in Rajasthan will also be covered by this Canal and stones of many varieties are found in abundance there. So, this railway line will prove vital for the transportation of foodgrains, fodder, valuable wood and stones to all parts of the country. This railway line will connect six districts of Rajasthan, namely, Sri Ganganagar, Churu, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Barmer, Jodhpur and scores of other big cities. I would, therefore, like to draw the attention of the Government and the hon. Railway Minister towards this vital railway line and request him to make an announcement in this regard in the House.

- (iii) Effective steps needed to save Monghyr and Begusarai in Bihar from the fury of floods every year.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to the sudden and devastating floods in the Ganga, Keol and Harohar rivers in Bihar, soil erosion on a large scale is taking place and there has been heavy loss of life and property. This is tragic happening in the history of the last many years. Thousands of acres of land has been reduced to sand and useless mud has been submerged. Due to soil erosion, thousands of houses have been washed away. Besides, about 50 to 60 thousand people belonging to Khutaha Ramchandrapur, Mohanpur, Walipur, Rahatpur, Akbarpur, Bijliya, Khabhi areas of Monghyr and Begusarai District are facing starvation and housing problems. A grave crisis of transport, drinking water and medical aid has been created in the villages coming under Panchayats of Reartal.

I have been drawing the attention of the State Government of Bihar to these tragic incidents in Bihar Legislative Assembly from 1972 to 1977 and I have also been bringing this to the notice of the Government of India from 1980 to 1984. In the absence of a long-term and time-bound programme, this has become a national problem. Although the Centre and the State Government have spent crores of rupees under the short-term and emergency schemes to save the life and property there but the common man did not get any assistance. Instead, they have benefited only the engineers and the contractors. So, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government and request that a long-term effective scheme be formulated to give relief to the people affected by soil erosion caused by the rivers in the districts of Monghyr and Begusarai.

[*English*]

- (iv) Promotion of tourism in Jammu and Kashmir

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : The tourist industry in

Jammu and Kashmir State is in a shambles. Most of the house boats and hotels are vacant. It has become extremely difficult for the house boat owners and the hoteliers to pay off the loans to the banks which they had raised over a period of past seven years to run their trade.

Numerous industries which flourish only when the tourist industry is viable such as wood carving, papermachine embroidery, crewel, carpet making and shawl making are facing the worst slump. There has been fall in the number of domestic tourists visiting the State for obvious reasons. But there is no reason why there should be fall in the number of foreign visitors to the State. One does not understand as to why only 5 per cent of the international tourists that visit India come to Kashmir. On the basis of the facts that are known to me, Kashmir is not being told as a tourist destination to international community through our tourist offices in the world Capitals.

I would propose the following :—

1. That Government of India take vigorous measures directed towards recovery of tourist industry in Kashmir.
2. A group of experts may be deputed to Middle East countries for attracting tourists to Kashmir and Ladakh.
3. Srinagar Airport may be declared as an international airport.
4. All tourist offices working abroad must be asked to check up brochures/pamphlets etc. on tourism in India and indicate Vaishno Devi, Kashmir and Ladakh as tourist destinations.
5. That Government of India may depute a senior experienced officer to Srinagar to assess the present position of slump in the tourist industry and suggest

measures to promote tourism in Kashmir.

- (v) Need to take effective steps to ban manufacturing and testing of all nuclear weapons to achieve complete disarmament in the world

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : Today, the 6th August, 1985 is reminding the entire world and the humanity the 40th anniversary of the worst-ever Atomic bombing by the United States of America of Hiroshima and Nagasaki during Second World War. The whole mankind including the people of U. S. A. and other nuclear-weapon producing countries are opposing the use of nuclear weapons. If there is any nuclear warfare in future, it is certain that there will be nobody to celebrate the victory of the nuclear war.

I congratulate the Head of State of the Soviet Union for having announced unilaterally that his country will not resort to any further nuclear tests from 6th August, 1985. I believe that this is the first and vital step towards banning of nuclear weapons. I appeal to the President of USA for similar announcement banning all nuclear tests by the United States of America.

The NAM under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister of India could alone make the entire world to desist from nuclear warfare and also star war programme envisaged by the President of USA which will not only affect and destroy the earth but also the outer space.

The recently concluded six-Nation Summit's appeal to the Super Powers and the prompt initiatives of our Prime Minister by having fruitful dialogues during his recent visits to the Soviet Union and the United States of America, have paved the way for their ensuing Summit meeting at Geneva on 19th November, 1985 over the question of Nuclear disarmament.

I appeal to the Chairman of NAM to take further effective steps in banning of

[Shri K. Ramamurthy]

manufacturing and testing of all nuclear weapons and ultimately to achieve 'Complete Disarmament' in the whole world.

- (vi) Sufficient funds needed for early completion of new Railway line from Mankhurda to Belapur

SHRI S. G. GHOLAP (Thane) : It is a fact that Bombay is overcrowded and therefore unless New Bombay is developed newcomers cannot be accommodated. The Prime Minister has also said that new cities should be created round about old cities. New Bombay is coming up but there is no Railway line and therefore it is quite essential to complete the Railway line earlier. There is already a proposal to have a Railway line from Mankhurda to Belapur. But it is a fact that a very small provision is made in the Budget. It is the urgent need of the time that more funds should be provided to complete the same railway line. Therefore steps should be taken by the Central Government to provide more funds for the said line from Mankhurda to Belapur.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. Rajhans. You can afterwards continue and have your say.

- (vii) Boosting the exports of Madhubani Paintings to U.S.A, Canada, France etc. and also to promote export of other handicrafts of Mithila region.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : There is a tremendous possibility for the export of non-traditional items from North Bihar, particularly Mithila region. At one time Madhubani painting was very popular in foreign countries, particularly in the U.S.A, Canada and France and it earned handsome foreign exchange also. But gradually its export declined substantially. As a result, this art is virtually dying in the region of its origin, that is, Mithila. It is, therefore, requested that the Commerce Ministry should make fresh efforts to boost the export of Madhubani paintings in the above countries. In this connection effort should be made to exhibit Madhubani

paintings in Bharat Mela at present being held in the U.S.A. and France. At the same time, efforts should also be made to promote the export of handicrafts of Mithila which had attracted the attention of the foreigners in the past. There is also a good deal of scope to export either mangoes or mango pulp to gulf countries from this region. It is requested that the Commerce Ministry should explore this possibility also

12.22 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1985-86—Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now continue discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants. Dr. Rajhans, you have to carry on. That is what I said. You do not have to take the trouble of sitting and again getting up.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I was saying yesterday, there should be monitoring of the funds which the Government provided to the States. It has been stated at page 4 of the Supplementary Demands for Grants that—

[English]

Budget includes Rs. 400 crores for the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. As a result of post-Budget decision, additional funds to the extent of Rs. 100 crores for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes will be provided to State Governments under the programme. It has also been decided to release additional amount of Rs. 110.34 crores to the State Governments for distribution of foodgrains at subsidised rates under the programme during the

year. Accordingly, a Supplementary Grant of Rs. 110.34 crores is sought.

[Translation]

Similarly, it has been stated at another place that—

[English]

Budget provides Rs. 230 crores for the National Rural Employment Programme. It has been decided to release an additional amount of Rs. 11.21 crores to the State Governments during the year for distribution of foodgrains at subsidised rates under the Programme for which a Supplementary Grant is sought.

12.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is all right if the Government want to provide subsidy and other facilities by bringing the Supplementary Demands. Money has been asked for a number of schemes. But as I was saying yesterday, grants should be given but it must also be seen where the money goes and who gets it.

I want to reiterate that those people are not getting the benefit of these programmes for whom they are meant and it is very unfortunate. I would like to draw your attention to page 11 under the head "Education":

[English]

"Budget includes a provision of Rs. 221 crores for Central Sector Plan outlay on Education. A further amount of Rs. 108 crores is required for expansion of programmes such as opening of model schools, non-formal education, universalisation of elementary education, strengthening of the teachers' training programme, opening of community polytechnics, formulation of

schemes for delinking of jobs from degrees, etc."

[Translation]

The purpose for which this Supplementary demand has been brought is praiseworthy but we should also be informed about the proposed location of these model schools. Will these model schools be opened in the backward areas? It is proposed to delink jobs from degrees. But, we should also know what steps the Government propose to take in this direction and when the proposed national education policy would be formulated. The entire country is eagerly awaiting the details of this policy with much expectations.

Funds have been asked for the teachers' training. It is good that teachers will be given training but if we go and see what is happening in the rural areas we find that there are schools without teachers. Somewhere, if 10 teachers are appointed in a school, only one attends and he too is busy for six months in a year in his fields. This situation is causing grave concern. Whatever amount is spent on education that is justified but the funds should be judiciously utilised. The Centre cannot get away by merely saying that it is a State Subject. If it is a State Subject, then why grants are being given? If grants are given, why these are not being monitored.

I would like to draw their attention to page 12 where it has been stated:

[English]

"The Supplementary Grant is required to meet additional expenditure on enhanced payment of rewards for seizure of smuggled goods as part of the drive for intensification of anti-smuggling measures."

[Translation]

It is welcome and more funds should be spent on this account. It is good

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

as I have already said that hoarders and merchants have been apprehended following the assurance of the Finance Minister and the currency notes and diamonds that were seized were shown on "Doordarshan". I had never seen so much money and diamonds earlier in my life. Sir, I would, therefore, request that if smugglers are apprehended they too should be shown on "Doordarshan" so that the people have the satisfaction that the Government are doing something. Similarly, with regard to education also, the people of this country should know what the Government are doing so that they feel satisfied. If we go on spending like this—which is not in the right direction—it will be of no use.

I would also draw your attention to page 14 which is most important. It has been stated :

[English]

"Import of 2000 million pieces of coins to meet a part of shortage of coins in the country. There will be no net cash outgo as the expenditure will be more than offset by receipts when the coins are put into circulation."

[Translation]

What can be more unfortunate than importing coins from abroad. Government behaved as a helpless spectator while the hoarders cornered all the small coins and even the beggars were not spared. Government were unable to comprehend what was happening and they were left wondering while the hoarders were taking advantage of the situation. Government should act like the Ring Master's whip. Though the whip does not have much in it, yet everyone presumes that it has an electric current within. Yet that whip does not have any such thing. But that is the general apprehension. Similarly, there should be fear of the authority in the minds of the people so that they feel that the Government would not

spare anyone who does a wrong deed. Sugar and coins went underground and the Government were unable to do anything. In spite of big talk the Government could not do anything about the black money. All the coins have gone underground and that is why they are importing them. Let us think over the injustice done to the people or this country when the hard earned foreign exchange is being wasted on importing coins. Government may import the coins but at the same time, they should try to know where they have gone. It should be seriously considered.

At page 15, it is stated that funds are needed to convert 90 per cent overdraft by the States into medium-term loans. I think there can be no better decision than this. There has been wide ranging discussion on this issue in the country and it is a welcome decision.

At page 16, it is stated that funds to the tune of Rs. 20 lakhs are required to give grant in-aid to the Administrative Staff College of India. It is further stated :

[English]

"The Supplementary Demand is required for payment of grant-in-aid of Rs. 20 lakhs to the Administrative Staff College of India, a management research institution, for expanding its hostel accommodation to cope with the increased training requirements of personnel drawn, *inter-alia*, from the public sector organisations, Government sector banks and insurance companies, etc."

[Translation]

I have to make only one submission here and that is, that you may allocate the necessary funds but this institution should turn out such officers—be they bureaucrats, the public sector managers or others—who are Indianised and not

mental slaves of the Britishers in their outlook and they should be made to understand that if they are serving the public sector they should give good results and if they are unable to do so, their services would be terminated at 24 hours' notice.

At page 18, it is stated that funds are required to procure machinery and equipment for All India Institute of Medical Sciences. We know that earlier equipment was bought for Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital also and, as the press had exposed the scandal, it is not known where the entire equipment has gone. It is stated that through these Supplementary Demands, more facilities would be provided to the patients and new equipment has to be bought. Let them buy new equipment but great injustice is done to the people when they do not get proper treatment at the AIIMS. Those who bring influence and pressure to bear, are taken care of and others who are at their mercy are made to run here and there and are ill-treated. I would like to add that there should be a separate discussion here on the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and I would write to the Hon. Speaker in this connection. If new equipment is being bought for this Institute, it should be put to proper use and the poor patients should get the benefit.

At page 22, it has been stated that funds are required for "Non-Industry Districts". But have the 'No-Industry Districts' been identified by the Government? North Bihar is a 'No-Industry district'. In South Bihar, everything is available but justice is not being done there. Bihar has all the raw material but there is no industry there. In conclusion, I would request that the benefits of these grants should reach the people.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): Sir, in just three months the Finance Ministry has come forward with the first batch of Supplementary

Demands. How is it that the Government did not know about these developments just two months back? Was this Government so incompetent, lacking in such imagination as not to anticipate these developments, or was the Government deliberately dabbling in deception? To my mind, it is an exercise in parliamentary deception because none of the items that have been brought forward here could have been unanticipated. I will also take this opportunity to draw your attention to the fiscal indiscipline that this Government has been indulging in. Now this is the first batch. In November you will have the second batch. In February you will have the third batch and in March perhaps you will have the fifth batch.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Ours is a developing country.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Can there be a more glaring illustration of what may be called fiscal and budgetary deception?

Now, let us take the question of Budgetary Estimates. As we all know the subsidies on food, fertilisers and export promotion—these three items—account for four-fifths of the total subsidies of our Government, and the figures in respect of these three subsidy heads were deliberately played down at the time of the presentation of the Budget so as to prevent the people and the Parliament from understanding the true extent and the vast extent of the widening deficit in the Budget.

Subsidies on these three heads during 1984-85 went up from Rs. 2,556 crores to Rs. 3,512 crores. The increase was by Rs. 956 crores. But in the Budget Estimates of 1985-86, what was the provision kept? It was only Rs. 3,524 crores. That means the increase shown for this year was only Rs. 12 crores. What other example do you need for the deliberate under-estimation of the figure of subsidy in regard to these three items?

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

Now, I will take one item after the other in regard to these three heads. Of these three, fertiliser subsidy is the largest accounting for 51 per cent of the total subsidy.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :
There is no escape.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : According to revised figures for 1984-85, fertiliser subsidy went from up Rs. 1,080 crores to Rs. 1,832 crores. That means only in regard to the head of fertiliser subsidy, the increase was marked by Rs. 752 crores. But the estimates in the Budget for 1985-86 is only Rs. 1,801 crores. In other words, it is Rs. 31 crores less this year than what was kept as the revised figure for 1984-85.

According to revised figures for 1984-85, the food subsidy went up from Rs. 850 crores. to Rs. 1,100 crores. But this year the Budget estimate was Rs. 850 crores. That means the Government in March thought that the food subsidy this year would only be of the order of Rs. 850 crores. In two months, the Finance Minister came forward to add the figure of Rs. 250 crores as a part of the first batch of the Supplementary Demands.

To contain the inflationary pressure on consumer commodities, this Government will be obliged to spend more on food subsidies this year than what it did last year.

Now, you take the head of Export Promotion Subsidy. The revised figure of 1984-85 was Rs. 621 crores, but this year the figure has been fixed at Rs. 580 crores. That means Rs. 41 crores less than the last year. Since the Government has granted generous fiscal concessions for export, the figure, in fact, should be more than what was supposed to be for the revised estimate of last year.

All these figures were suppressed because the Government did not want the people and the Parliament to know the true extent of deficit. For example, even the supplementary budget does not refer to the full implications of the increase in the cost of living and consequent DA increase to the Central Government employees. When the Budget was presented, many figures on many heads have been suppressed. Even as the first batch of supplementary demands are being presented the deficit as on date is of the order of Rs. 7200 crores. It was Rs. 3400 originally in the budget; Rs. 3800 is added to it as part of the supplementary demands. Our Finance Minister Mr. V.P. Singh gave a very clever reply in regard to the deficit. Quoting the figures of 1984-85, he said that the budget estimated deficit in 1984-85 was Rs. 1773 crores. The deficit of the supplementary budget was Rs. 3612 crores. The total therefore came to Rs. 5385 crores. But the actual estimate or the actual figure was only Rs. 3742 crores. Therefore, his argument was that our deficit this year would not be of the order of Rs. 7200 crores. But, Sir, even if you go by his logic, the actual deficit as compared to the total estimated deficit turned out to be 70 per cent. If the same percentage is to be given for this year's deficit, this year the deficit would be of the order of Rs. 5100 crores.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am the only person from my party.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Krishna Iyer has given his name; he wants to speak. You have already taken 10 minutes.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : When the Budget was presented last year there was reason to assume that the projected public sector investment in the 7th Plan would have to be reduced. The figure projected was Rs. 1,80,000 crores.

After the budget was presented, our Prime Minister clarified to the Planning Commission that the figure would be retained. I do not know how this figure can be maintained. I am for this figure to be maintained. I want the Government to explain as to how this amount can be raised the Government does not want to encourage public sector. But, for reasons of public consumption, the Government does not want to appear to be letting down the public sector. They don't want to state their attitude categorically. In the words of Alexander Pope, the attitude of this Government is one of being "willing to wound the public sector, but afraid to strike"

Sir, I would like to know as to how the Finance Minister hopes to bridge the resources gap in the 7th Plan. Economists have estimated that the resources gap would be of the order of Rs. 40,000 to 60,000 crores. As we know this gap is the direct product of vulgar private consumption and gargantuan Government growth.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am the only Speaker from my party.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : 11 minutes are allotted for your party. They are adjusting their time also. Please try to wind up.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am Speaking on the Budget, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What can I do ? Even if you want one day I can allow it, but there is no time no time. The Time factor is there.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Government takes away 50 per cent of the saving pool. It is important to note...

(Interruptions).

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : ...At least, let Jaipal Reddy speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am giving time. But if he takes more time, what can I do ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, you take away from my next year's time !

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is important to note that three-fourths of the saving pool comes not from the industrial sector, but from the household sector. The Government generates only one-fourth of the GNP, though the expenditure is about one-third of the GNP. The ratio of the Government expenditure and GNP, ideally speaking, should not exceed 25 per cent. During 1984-85 this expenditure of the Government was of the order of Rs. 68,000 crores, though the GNP was only Rs. 2,10,000 crores. Government expenditure both at the Centre and in the States in India has been increasing for several years now by about 15 to 20 per cent every year at current prices. Due to recklessness in non-investment expenditure, real plan expenditure has been eroded. 26 per cent saving rate was assumed originally for the Seventh Plan outlay, but the latest reports are that the Planning Commission itself now assumes that saving percentage would not be more than 24 per cent. This would only increase the problem of resource crunch for the Seventh Plan because the saving percentage for 1984-85 was as low as 23 per cent. Even this 23 per cent for a developing country is flatteringly high. But then we often tend to forget that this high saving rate is due to two factors—fiscal regressiveness and black economy. Now that the Report is there on black economy, we will discuss it separately. According to one famous economist, Dr. Brahmananda, this Government in its budget has given away fiscal concessions of the order of Rs. 1000 crores. The other day our Finance Minister, Mr. V. P. Singh, was saying that he gave away only Rs. 200 crores in direct taxes. Yes, but Rs 420 crores in the case of customs and Rs. 165 crores in the case of excise. I do not want to refer to many other smaller items, there is no time.

[Shri S. Jaipal Reddy]

I have two concrete suggestions to make. The Government must take some steps to see that the conspicuous consumption by the dirty rich in the country is controlled. Look at the proliferation of Five-Star hotels. The money is being provided from our institutions and they were meant for foreign tourists and we hardly find foreigners in those five-star hotels. You also find black money being concealed in sprawling mansions. I therefore, suggest a ceiling must be fixed in regard to the plinth area of the new buildings.

During Janata regime, one Commission on expenditure was set up, but it was abolished. I propose that this Commission on Government expenditure be revived so that our Government expenditure is properly regulated.

Coming to the resource position. I do not know whether the Finance Minister has noted, during the first quarter of the current year Rs. 400 crores have come down on the count of foreign remittances as compared to the corresponding period of the last year.

Sir, now take State overdrafts. I am opposed to fiscal indiscipline on the part of the States also. But fiscal indiscipline cannot remain the exclusive monopoly of the Central Government. I respect of fiscal indiscipline, as I have mentioned earlier, the Government of India is the biggest and the worst offender. Sir, I am happy that some more money has been allotted for Vizag Steel Plant. The figure in the budget was only Rs. 215 crores. Now it has been raised to Rs. 700 crores. But I may submit to you that the Vizag Steel Plant needed rupees fifteen hundred crores. I want you to allot more to the Vizag Plant not because it is in Andhra Pradesh but because we cannot allow such big plants to take more time than necessary.

I would like to say one word in regard to the imported coins. There cannot be a more glaring example of bankruptcy of the Government than this. We have

to import even coins also. At this rate, in our country we will have indigenous coins and imported coins and we will only require to import the Finance Minister as well.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Gazipur):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am happy to see that the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Janardhana Poojary is piloting this Supplementary Budget in the House today, Shri Poojary, as I know him, belongs to the weaker section and is a great sympathizer of the poor. During the past few years, he has worked a lot and is still doing so to provide opportunities to the poor, the exploited and the weaker sections through banks and the Finance Department. It is really praiseworthy and I take this opportunity to express my appreciation for him.

Sir, the most important achievement of the Government between the presentation of the main Budget and the Supplementary Budget has been the Punjab Accord. The Punjab issue was causing grave concern to the country. It was unfortunate that a lot of blood was shed over this issue in the country. The greatest sacrifice was that of our late Prime Minister. This problem had assumed grave proportions. When the country went to the Lok Sabha polls, elections could not be held in Punjab. In 1980 elections were not held in Assam also but two or three members were elected to the Lok Sabha from there. But this time elections had not been held at all in Punjab. It was unfortunate that when the Lok Sabha discussed the Punjab Budget, not even a single representative from Punjab was there in the House. There is no Assembly in Punjab and no representative of the State in Lok Sabha. This had caused a great danger to the unity and integrity of the country. I would like to congratulate Hon. Prime Minister and also the leaders of the Akali Dal, particularly, Sant Longowal, whose good intentions, efforts and farsightedness brought about the Accord. I am happy that

this Accord has been hailed throughout the country, particularly by all the sections in Punjab. But still there are some elements who want to create disturbances in the country. The people have heaved a sigh of relief, seeing the way it was hailed and welcomed. This has been the most important achievement of Rajiv Gandhi's Government during the last seven months after the Main Budget was presented. This would be written in golden letters in the history of our country and will be remembered for ever.

Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister paid a visit to the USSR, USA, France and other countries during this period. It was Shri Rajiv Gandhi's first official tour as the Prime Minister and all of us are glad at the way he presented the country's foreign policy and the way he tried to build up the country's image...

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, is he speaking on the Supplementary Demands for Grants ?

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : When we discuss the Supplementary Demands for Grants, anything under the sun can be discussed.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is speaking on everything except the Supplementary Budget.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : It is general discussion. We can discuss anything under the Sun.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We did not have the time to discuss even relevant things !

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : In the budget discussion, everything is relevant.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister's foreign tour was successful. The country is fortunate and

proud at the way he has built up the image of India—whether it was in the USSR or in USA or while developing and renewing contacts and establishing rapport with the other Heads of Government.

I take this opportunity to heartily praise him and would like to convey my compliments to the Prime Minister for the great success which he has achieved on his foreign tour.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the most outstanding and praiseworthy point in this Supplementary Budget, which has been presented now, is the provision of more funds for the abolition of poverty under the anti-poverty programmes. While speaking on the main Budget, I had criticised the Government and the Finance Minister for allocating less funds this year under the head Anti-Poverty Programmes in comparison with last year. At that time, the Hon. Finance Minister had got up and said that the Government had not yet received reports from the States regarding these programmes and when the reports were received, Government could make provision of more funds in the Supplementary Budget. I am happy that he has now made allocation of more funds for these programmes, as promised.

Sir, the anti-poverty programmes, such as the National Rural Employment Programme or National Rural Landless Guarantee Programme are revolutionary programmes. Only yesterday, the leader of Telugu Desam Party, Shri Madav Reddi was saying that there was no need of these programmes. I do not know in the what way these programmes are being implemented in Andhra Pradesh. But in the States about which I have information and particularly in my State where these programmes are being implemented inspite of their not being implemented properly and having some shortcomings, a revolutionary change has come about because of them. These programmes have helped a number of persons to raise themselves above the poverty line. Besides, through these programmes,

[Shri Zainul Basher]

permanent assets like roads, schools, houses for Harijans and Adivasis are also being built. These programmes are really very revolutionary because they are also creating jobs for the people. There are no two opinions that the Government have made a great revolutionary beginning to eradicate poverty through these programmes. Whatever money is given for these programmes, it would be inadequate and I am not satisfied with the present provision even. Still, I welcome whatever has been provided out of the limited resources. However, I would like to reiterate that there is need to make provision for more money. Besides, I would urge the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Poojary, that there is need to remove the bottle necks and plug the loopholes in the implementation of these programmes.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : One minute more.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Shall I continue after the lunch, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have already taken ten minutes !

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : It will all depend on your pleasure, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will reassemble at 2 p. m. after lunch.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for
Lunch till fourteen of the clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after
Lunch at six minutes past fourteen of
the clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : in the
Chair]

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)**
1985-86 — Contd.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Zainul Basher may continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was speaking on the implementation of N. R. E. P. and N. R. L. G. P. Efforts should be made to remove deficiencies in these programmes at the State level and particularly at the district level. I suggest that more and more representatives of the people should be associated with these programmes and their effective role in the implementation of these programmes should be ensured. Unless this is done, complaints of this type will continue. Crores of rupees are being spent on these programmes and these are very good programmes. As I have already said, these bringing about revolutionary changes in the society and in the economic structure of the country. Therefore, their implementation should be made equally effective. The poor and the weaker sections of the society have great expectations from these programmes. Their aspirations should not be allowed to be frustrated. Recently, the Prime Minister visited the tribal areas of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. He visited the villages and went to the houses of the people and made an assessment of their poverty, problems and difficulties. A lot of improvement can be brought about in these areas by implementing these programmes and their lot can be improved. More money should be allocated for these areas so that the lot of the people could be improved. I would suggest that the Hon. Prime Minister should also visit some Harijan localities. He visited the tribal localities and it has made a tremendous impact. The poor, the weaker, the down-trodden, the Harijans and the Tribals of the country have started expecting that their needs will be looked after well by the Prime Minister. They have reposed their unflinching faith in

him as they had on Shrimati Indira Gandhi earlier. He should also visit some Harijan localities, particularly in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar where there is abject poverty. The Prime Minister should include these areas in his tour programme. The morale of the people will rise thereby and the agencies engaged in the developmental works will be encouraged and they will also have some fear in their minds.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in this Budget allocation has been made to open 100 model schools. I welcome this step. The details of the changes proposed to be brought about in the education policy have not come before us yet. I hope some worthwhile and revolutionary changes will be made. In my opinion our present education system does not give equal opportunity to all the people in the society. I have time and again said that equality of opportunity cannot be ensured between students of the Public schools and those from schools run by municipalities in the villages and towns. They cannot get equal opportunities. I would suggest that model schools should be opened in the backward districts. Only those students should be given admission in these model schools who belong to the poorer sections of the society and who are economically and socially backward. The upper class people can admit their children in the public schools and good schools. Since the poor, the economically weaker and people living in the villages cannot educate their children in the public schools, therefore a beginning should be made by giving admission in these schools to the students of the poorer sections of the society, whether they are backward socially and economically. They should be a ceiling on income in the matter of giving admission to students in such schools. I represent Ghazipur districts of Uttar Pradesh which is a backward district. The people of this district had made great sacrifices during the freedom struggle. I would, therefore, suggest that one model school should also be opened there.

In conclusion, I would say something about my constituency. A steel fabrication plant was approved to be set up at Ghazipur. A meeting of the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Steel, the Minister of Planning and the Minister of Industry was held in May-June 1984. Approval was given to this project in that meeting. We do not know why it was entrusted to a committee later on for study again. Probably that committee has given a report that it is not a viable proposition. Previously, approval was granted to this project in the meeting of so many Ministers and it was also announced on the Radio and in the Press. One crore rupees were provided for this purpose in 1984-85. If decisions are changed in such a way, it would give rise to acute frustration and agitation in the minds of the people. The hon. Finance Minister is present here. The decision was taken in his presence that this factory would be set up at Dildar Nagar of Ghazipur. A sum of Rs. one crore was also sanctioned for this project in 1984-85. If an attempt is made to alter this decision somehow, it would be very unfortunate. I would like to draw pointed attention of Shri Poojary to this matter and request him to personally look into the matter.

[English]

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : Sir, I am here to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1985-86. Sir, Mr. Reddy mentioned that this would not be the first instalment of Supplementary Grant but there would be many more such instalments of Supplementray Demands for Grants which would be brought forward in this House by the hon. Finance Minister. I do not know how far this statement is correct. I think he has not understood the enormity of the problems which the Finance Ministry and the hon. Finance Minister have to face especially during this year. Sir, this year our country was faced with unprecedented droughts after the General Budget for the year 1985-86 was passed in May last. Now, for the last two months there are unprecedented

[Shri G.L. Dogra]

floods in many parts of the country. Then there were certain political problems to which my friend referred, particularly what happened in Punjab. Some time back there were armed clashes between two States in the North-Eastern region. In this country when some similar things happen, do you think that additional expenditure will not be required? As and when the people need money, as and when the Central Government has to help the local Government, the State Government, or a particular section of people at a particular place, money will have to be spent and they will come to Parliament to get it sanctioned through Supplementary Demands. If the Government is very responsive to the situation, if the Government acts as a responsible Government, responsible not only to the legislature, but also to the people, and it does its duty to the people, and spends money and comes to the Parliament to get its sanction, what is wrong in it? My hon. friend said that the deficit is very large and it would lead to inflation and, therefore, it is bad. But if the deficit leads to increased productivity, better social services and it does not add to inflation, it is very good. Even if you borrow money, you have a deficit budget, but if you maintain proper monetary control, what difference does it make? The question is, for what you are spending the money. That is what we have got to see. Simply saying that because it is a deficit budget, therefore, it is bad, is not correct. Olden days are gone. We are not running a police State, nor are we running a capitalist State; we are running a welfare State. We have to see the welfare of the people. I fail to understand the criticism that has been levelled by my friends on the opposite side. Probably they do not view these things broad-mindedly. A careful Finance Minister will not do these things unnecessarily; he will make provision when it is absolutely needed. I, therefore, say that what the Finance Ministry is doing is correct and also its techniques are quite good and healthy.

But I have also a complaint. The Central Government gives money to the States for implementation of 20-Point programmes and then forgets. My friend has referred to IRDP, NREP, ICDS, TRYSEM etc. All these programmes are launched by the Central Government, but the money is given to the States, and what the States do, nobody bothers. This is where the financial and administrative control is lacking. When the Central Government provides money, they must watch its utilisation, somebody must go there, and check whether the programmes are being implemented on the spot, or are just shown on the paper. There may be certain States, where it is being implemented very well, but otherwise everybody is complaining about it. I do not say that all the States are doing injustice to the programme, but most of the States are doing that, and in my State, this programme is a total casualty. Either the money goes to the pocket of certain Deputy Commissioners, who are the Development Commissioners of the districts, or it is being utilised for some other purposes. In our State we have got a class of administrators, who are treated superior to the Indian Administrative Service. The young IAS officers are not allowed to handle the administration of the district, they are not allowed to serve the people. People who have started below as clerks have gone up by promotion and they are put in charge of the districts. My friends on the other side shout when my friend, Shri Namgyal says something. Choubey Saheb, you please listen. Certain clerks and petty administrators are given senior pay scales, and they are put in important positions. Young IAS officers who are better trained and patriotic, are not put in charge of the districts. It was so earlier and it is continuing now also. Many posts with regard to the implementation of 20-Point Programme particularly, I.C.D.S. are vacant. They are not filled. These programmes are very good but they are not implemented properly. So, my request is that something must be done in this regard.

So far as agriculture is concerned, a lot of money is being given for animal husbandry. It is very good. In the agriculture sector, money is being fairly provided. But we must also see that the Department popularises the use of more milk in rural areas. Something should be done to provide milk to poorer people at subsidised rates. Our people are under-nourished and malnutrition is a big problem and without milk nothing can be done.

As regards education, it is very good that we are going to have a model school in every district. And we are going to have a new policy on education. Sir, my request will be, we must have a uniform curriculum. Whatever you may do, please consult the States, take them into confidence and so far as the curriculum is concerned, see that it is uniform. Otherwise, backward States will not be able to develop. Admission to professional colleges depends on the basic curriculum and if the curriculum in a particular State is different, the children of that State will not get admission in professional colleges. We have been suffering because of that and our children are not getting admission in good institutions. So, there should be one uniform curriculum and it should be finalised after consulting the States. Regarding the education policy also, the States may be consulted.

As far as food is concerned, public distribution system is lacking in the country. State Governments are failing, the cooperatives are failing and subsidised food stocks, ultimately selling through the black-marketters who have no respect for old human values. Our Government must see that States set the cooperative system aright and go in for a very good public distribution system.

Now, I come to medicines. Sir, you are a young man and you need not go to a medical centre. But people like me have to go to them very often.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We are also going.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA : There are many spurious drugs. The doctors prescribe certain medicines and we get something else. Moreover, the Department goes in for bulk purchase of medicines, and the same are thrust on us. Secondly, so far as the facilities in the All India Medical Institute are concerned, they are welcome. But one institute is not sufficient for the whole country. Therefore we have to see that similar facilities are given in other areas also. We must also see that a good medical system develops in both rural and the urban areas; particularly in State capitals. Sir, as far as industries are concerned, a lot has been done to promote the small scale industries. I would only say that certain concessions are given for a limited time by the States and actually what happens is that as soon as the period of five years passes, the new units, I would say always push out by the older ones, because within a period of five years, a unit is not able to stand on its own feet. They cannot compete. Therefore, the problem is to be studied in depth. But I have no solution. 16 or 17 per cent is the Sales Tax and Sales Tax concession is given to certain new units. 16 per cent is a very big amount. The older units to whom we gave certain facilities to make them to stand on their feet are immediately wiped out because of the competition by the new ones.

Sir, the Petroleum Ministry must see that Kerosene Oil is amply provided outside, unless, we have a good lot of electricity outside. But Kerosene Oil is not very easily available.

As far as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned, I must say that more attention is required to be paid towards them.

I again come towards this 20-point programme. We have to compel the States; rather we have to persuade the States to work with this 20 point

[Shri G.L. Dogra]

programme very seriously, very honestly and show the results. Unless this 20 point programme is implemented, the lot of the poor is not going to improve. In far flung areas, in those areas which are cut off, it is only the 20 point programme, if implemented honestly that will help and make the people feel that they are also part of this great country. Some people on the other side say that these programmes are thrust upon them. They came from plains. They do not know the problems of the cut off areas. If they go and see what type of life the people are leading, they will know the real conditions. It is only, if this thing is implemented properly that the living conditions in the cut off areas can be bettered. But it cannot be implemented properly unless officers do not go on tour and if some officers is not serious and honest, he will not spend money given to him or he will misuse it. So this has got to be implemented in a very honest way and the Central Government must have some machinery to check whether this programme is working properly or not. And they must see that this is properly implemented.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

MR. G.L. DOGRA : I thank you Sir, for you agreed to give me this much time at my request and I thank you again.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, before I go into the Supplementary Demands I request the hon. Minister to consider all these things. As you know all the State Chief Ministers has assembled in Delhi and they agreed to have some Consignment Tax. But it has not yet been done. I hope that you will consider this point.

Sir, the shortage of small coins is going on in this country for the last more than two years and now that we are

going to import the coins—I do not know whether it is for the first time, we are importing the coins—and that too from countries like U.K. and others where the labour charges are much more than that of India, whether we are spending more on them or not has to be looked into and this problem of small coins should be immediately solved.

Then Sir, I beg to submit that you have, for problem villages sanctioned some funds. There are problem villages fixed by the Government some years back and this fixation of problem villages probably 10 years before new problem villages have come up. Some methods should be found, so that this list of problem villages is updated.

Regarding water supply to these problem villages, there are two schemes: one, about what the State Governments should do under the Minimum Needs Programme. All State Governments have this programme. There is also one accelerated programme for which Central Government gives matching grants. It so happens that many States cannot spend as they deserve due to paucity of funds though some allocation is made by the Centre. Since the States cannot spend, the Centre also does not spend that money. So, this matching grant system in the accelerated programme, should be done away with. The Centre should spend the money, irrespective of whether the States can spend or not, as was done in 1984, the election year.

Thirdly, the ban on the recruitment to posts in the Central Government Services is going on for nearly two years; and it is causing havoc in the Central Government Services. I request that this ban on recruitment to Central Government Services be withdrawn immediately.

I also find that no money has been allocated here for Irrigation, as if this department does not require any funds. You are finding that in most parts of the country—north, south and everywhere—there are floods. You will

again come forward for Supplementary Demands for Irrigation in the near future.

I would like to mention that from West Bengal, there is demand for two projects. One is the Teesta project. You should give enough funds for the completion of Teesta project, because the more you delay it, the more you will spend.

Another project for which West Bengal is fighting is the dam on the Subarnarekha river at Basraghat in Midnapore where the irrigation facilities provided are not for more than 6% of the area.

About the Supplementary Demands which you have brought in, I do not want to repeat what other hon. Members have said; but I am sure that there will be 2 or 3 more sets of Supplementary Demands coming during this financial year. The cost of living index is showing a rise. Only in May, you released one D.A. The index will again show a rise. You have not stated what amount you want to spend for giving D.A. to Central Government employees, because you want to hide it.

I do not find anything in the Supplementary Demands, in respect of Defence, because you want to show that your health is good, whereas it is not so. You have to come again with Supplementary Demands to meet expenditure on Defence. You have to purchase helicopters for ONGC, you have to buy 15mm. guns. You have to purchase fighter bombers, either Mirage or MIG-29. You are not saying these things in the present Supplementary Demands. Perhaps you will be coming up with another Supplementary Demands, or 2 or 3 more of them.

Then about overdrafts. You have turned overdrafts into loans. Whenever this question overdrafts arose in the House during 1982, 1983 and 1984, you always talked about West Bengal being the first. Now West Bengal is

not the first. U.P. is the first. But the States are compelled to take overdrafts. (*Interruptions*) All the States have to do their job like hospitals, medical services, roads, education, irrigation etc. which are under their charge. From where will they get money for these works? You mop up resources from the States.

SHRI G.L. DOGRA (Udhampur) :
They have their own sources.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
Their sources are much limited. Because there is a National Conference Government in your State, you are speaking like this. But people from U.P. will not.

Between March and 21st June, you have taken RBI credit for a greater amount than last year, i.e. to the tune of Rs. 5280 crores more than last year and for the last four weeks, from 21.6. 1985, your credit is Rs 3,106 crores. So, you are borrowing more and more from the RBI., and you advise the others. Your health is not so good as you pose. Of course, in the meantime, advance from the RBI to States has come down by Rs. 394 crores.

Unemployment will grow further. Already you are inviting foreign multinationals in your country. You have already given 200 items of capital goods under OGL by which you are importing hydro power plant machinery, thermal power plant machinery, textile machinery, jute textile machinery and you are killing BHEL. So, there is no doubt that unemployment will grow further.

The other day, the contract for Gas Pipe from Hijapur to U.P. was given to an Italian company. A paper report says that the Electricity Board at Gujarat has given a contract for desalination plant to a French Plant at the cost of Indian firm and Indian know-how. Had you taken Indian know-how you could have saved 10 million dollars in foreign exchange.

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

You are taking money for your general revenue from public borrowing; that means gradually from public borrowing you are having money for general revenue; you are mortgaging the future of our country.

I do not want to speak on black-money. Somebody says it is Rs. 32,000 crores. Shri Vasant Sathe says, it is Rs. 54,000 crores. I do not know who is correct. By giving concessions to these great people, people of money, you thought that you will be collecting more money; it has proved to be incorrect. For the last few months, your collection has arisen only by 8 per cent, although your target for the whole year was 20 per cent. If you collect 8 per cent within five months, you can never reach your collection by 28 per cent.

Even the President of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce said like this the other day in front of the Finance Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. He said,

"The concessions to black money do not persuade the hoarders to surrender illegal accumulations nor to confine themselves to honest wealth and legal enterprise."

So, this is what you are achieving at. When you had placed the Budget before us in the month of March you said that it will usher in a new era. We will go to the 21st century which will be much more prosperous. But, actually, what you are presenting, it is a gateway to national disaster, happy field of exploitation of the multinationals. You kindly reverse this policy and be pro-national, more anti-multinationals, be pro-Indian, more anti-multinationals. Otherwise, more unemployment will grow. Already children have been sold in Kalahandi. Already, we are seeing that lakhs and lakhs of people

are unemployed. We are first in the matter of unemployment; we are first in the matter of illiteracy in the world; we are first in the matter of people living beyond the poverty line. Even now if you don't stop it, people will have to fight.

Even your party people—they are along with us—are going to organise a movement for these things, for opening mills which have been closed down, for getting more aid from the Central Government. On the 12th of September there will be a total Bengal *bandh* in which INTUC leaders are also a party. I am thankful that they also understand that they have to combine with us to face the Government of India's anti-people policies. It is going to happen in this month, or in September, 1985, and I think by at least September 1986 the whole House will be united for changing the present anti-people policy. If you do not reverse your policy, you will be made to listen to the voice of the people of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shrimati Basava Rajeswari.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I feel greatly privileged to support supplementary demands for grants for the year 1985-86. For the first time in this current year we are discussing the supplementary budget to the tune of 3872.54 crores.

Many States have taken overdrafts. Our Finance Minister has enabled the States and Union Territories to get rid of this malady of overdraft. An amount of Rs. 1628 crores has been earmarked as mid term loans to the States so that they can avoid overdrafts. But now it is for the States to see that this assistance is utilised properly to the maximum extent. I hope that at least hereafter the States will be highly responsible and avoid overdrafts.

The Central Government is spending huge amounts for the development of States. But I feel that the expenditure is too high both at the State level and Central level. In all most all the States the Non-plan expenditure is much more than plan expenditure. This has to be stopped. Regarding non-plan expenditure. I want to be very critical and I hope our hon. Finance Minister will not mistake me. The Government may give several reasons like payment of dearness instalment, interim relief etc. for the non-plan expenditure. But in spite of that I am of the opinion that the non-plan expenditure should be reduced to the maximum extent. Out of the total amount of 3872.54 crores 2516.71 crores is for non-plan expenditure. For plan expenditure it is only 1355.83 crores. This kind of situation has to be avoided and it should be seen that non-plan expenditure is less than the plan expenditure.

We have our hon. Prime Minister as the Chairman of the Planning Commission. Our hon. Finance Minister and other finance experts are on the Planning Commission. This Commission allocated funds to various fields according to the requirements. But it is equally important to see that these allocated funds are utilised properly. Good guidance and proper supervision is very essential to see that the funds are spent appropriately. An expenditure commission has to be set up. Therefore, I urge upon our hon. Finance Minister to think about this matter of setting up of an expenditure Commission. This Commission will take preventive measures to see that there is no misuse of funds in extravagant expenditure.

An amount of 121 crores has been allotted for constructing houses to weaker sections of the society like Scheduled Caste and Scheduled tribes.

About Rs. 121 crores has been sought for constructing houses for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. But the houses that are being constructed for these people are of no use. It has been done in a slip shod manner. These constructions will collapse within a period

of two years. Therefore, it is very essential to see that some permanent arrangement should be made while constructing the houses. A cluster of villages must be taken up and good and strong houses must be constructed for them. In addition to construction of good houses other facilities like drinking water, schools, good roads light etc. should be provided to them. Then only they can also come up in the society and live like any other group of people with respect and happiness.

There are several programmes like NREP, IRDP, RLEGP, APDP and others for the emancipation of poor people. But unfortunately the money that has been allocated for such programmes is being misused. Only about 20% of the amount allocated is being used for the purpose. Anti-poverty scheme is not functioning satisfactorily. There are several Programmes for improving the life of women.

Huge amounts are being spent by the Centre to the States for those programmes. But I regret to state that the money is not being utilised properly. I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to enquire into this matter and do the needful. I request him to involve Members of Legislative Assembly and Members of Parliament and to set up Committees to look into the working of these various programmes. These Committees will avoid the misuse of the funds and help the programmes to go on in the desired directions.

About 60 crores have been allocated for the agriculturists to buy good sowing seeds, manures etc. Crores of rupees are being given to agriculturists in the form of subsidy. In spite of this the condition of the farmer is not satisfactory in our country. His condition is miserable because he is not getting remunerative prices for his produce. About 80% of our population are farmers. Agriculture is an unorganised sector. The farmer's voice is being heard from the nook and corner of the country for remunerative prices. Unfortunately so far the farmer has not been looked after

[Shrimati Basava Rajeswari]

properly. Our Government should look into the problems of farmers sympathetically.

We have achieved self-sufficiency in the production of foodgrains. But we continue to import some commodities like oil seeds, sugar, pulses etc. and spend crores of rupees for this. If the farmer gets remunerative prices and other encouragement I am sure that he would grow all the commodities and we can save previous foreign exchange worth several crores.

An amount of 1.5 crore rupees has been set up for the construction of building for the installation of super computer in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The actual amount that is needed for this purpose is Rs. 40 crores. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister to allocate more money for this immediately and to avoid the escalation of construction prices.

Karnataka people has to bear maximum tax burden in the whole country, still it is insisting on implementing consignment tax which is burden to the public and is breaking the back of the people in the State.

There are certain projects which have to be started immediately. Vijay Nagar Steel Plant should start functioning soon without any further delay. Mangalore Refinery also should begin to work at an early date. Certain private industrialists are also coming forward to take up such projects. They should be encouraged to see that these major units starts functioning as early as possible. I hope our hon. Finance Minister would make all his efforts to see that Vijay Nagar Steel Plant and Mangalore Refinery would start immediately.

An unit of digital plant has been sanctioned to Uttar Pradesh. In fact Karnataka was expecting this digital

unit. Now the Centre is assuring us that the second unit of this plant would be installed in Karnataka. I hope that this would be done early.

Our hon. Finance Minister has taken various measures to curb hoarding, black marketing and bring in stabilisation of prices of all essential commodities. The Wanchoo Committees report on black money has to be considered and the recommendations contained in the recent study of the premier institute has to be implemented.

I take this opportunity to congratulate our hon. Finance Minister who has taken several steps to put an end to black money. I hope his sincere efforts would enable our Government to wipe out black money which is playing havoc in our national economy. I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in support of the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1985-86, I wish to make a few suggestions.

On 2-8-1985, our hon. Finance Minister has assured the House that stringent steps would be taken to ensure that prices of essential commodities would be kept under check. Similarly, he has also announced that a new financial policy is under formulation and it will be announced shortly. If the price-spiral is to be prevented, than the activities of anti-Social elements, particularly, the black-marketeers, the profiteers and the hoarders, should be eliminated from the national scene. They are holding the economy of the country to ransom. Punitive action should be ensured for these people through a specific law, if required.

During the past two years, throughout the country there is one-rupee note shortage and the coin shortage is widespread. In the capital city of Delhi the D. T. C. is giving coupons.

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

Whether it is small shop, or Super Bazar or a big shop or a retail hotel-nut shop, the balance is not given because there is no small coin. Whether the value of a rupee is just 16 paise, you can imagine the steep fall in the purchasing power of our people. They are now distraught on account of continuous coin shortage. Our hon. Minister Shri Janardhana Poojari has stated recently that Rs. 45 crores worth of small coins are going to be imported to meet this coin shortage. I want to know how soon this would be done. Bearing in mind the huge population of the country, I demand that Rs. 145 crores worth of small coins should be imported as early as possible. Sir, under the very nose of Central Government, in front of R. B. I. in Parliament Street, a discount of Rs. 10 is taken for giving small coins to Rs. 100. Why should action be not taken against these people? Small coins have become a profitable business proposition. I want that effective steps should be taken against such hoarders of small coins.

Under the Demand entitled Currency, Coinage and Mint, the Government has sought the approval of the House for Rs. 55.38 crores to establish a new mint near New Delhi. Some time back, the hon. Minister of State Shri Janardhana Poojari had stated that two new mints would be set up. The proposed new Mint near New Delhi should be set up soon. The second Mint should be set up in Tamil Nadu, because Tamil Nadu is a secure place for a Mint.

Recently, our Minister of State for Finance has stated that new Rs. 500 note would be printed soon. I demand that Rs. 200 note besides two-rupee note and one-rupee note, should be printed in abundance to remove one-rupee and two-rupee shortage.

The Reserve Bank of India has directed that no branches of commercial banks should be opened in rural areas. At the same time, we do not have branches of Regional Rural Banks in all the districts of the country. Out of 460 districts we have branches of Regional Rural Banks only in 220 districts. For

example, in Tamil Nadu only in two districts we have branches of Regional Rural Banks. When there are no commercial banks and no regional rural banks, naturally the rural people are denied the required financial infrastructure. If the Government is keen to ensure agricultural growth, then the branches of Regional Rural Banks should be established in all the districts of the country. The hon. Finance Minister should direct that this should be done without delay.

The rural development projects like IRDP, TRYSEM have not yielded full benefits to the rural folk. According to a recent Report of R. B. I. only 20% benefit from these schemes has reached the poor people. Our young and dynamic Prime Minister during his recent visits to Madhya Pradesh tribal areas and Orissa tribal areas has seen that this is so. He wanted a monitoring cell to be set up at the Central level exclusively for this purpose. The Centre is also preparing a revolutionary programme for eradicating poverty in the country. This should be announced soon and implemented effectively with verve and vigour.

In these Supplementary Demands, for rural development and for agriculture a sum of Rs. 121.54 crores and a sum of Rs. 60 crores respectively has been provided. I want to have clarifications regarding these schemes and I want also to what States this money would be allocated.

The unemployment problem among the educated young men is becoming endemic. In 1980 the registrants in Employment Exchanges numbered about 162 lakhs and by the end of 1984 their number has gone up to 236 lakhs. Throughout the country, the Unemployment Guarantee scheme should be implemented, under which these unemployed educated young men and women should be given monthly stipends. Then only we can save these young people from frustration and annoyance.

Under Demand No. 58, Industry, a sum of Rs. 27.50 crores is being pro-

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

vided for no-industry districts in the country. This is the First Group of Supplementary Demands. I am sure that there will be a second group of Supplementary Demands during the next session. At that time, I demand that a sum of Rs. 90 crores should be specifically provided for the expansion projects of B. H. E. L. at Ranipettai in Tamil Nadu. With this submission, I conclude my speech and I thank you for the opportunity given to me to say these few words.

15.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants for expenditure in 1985-86 spreading over 26 Grants. We are discussing this Supplementary Budget in the 38th year of our Independence and 36th year of our Republic and also in the transition from the Sixth Plan to the Seventh Plan, and from the Seventh Finance Commission to the Eighth Finance Commission and also on the floor of this Eighth Lok Sabha. Hence the significance. Therefore, it is high time that when we discuss the Supplementary Grants, we look back to our performance.

Before I go to some of the Demands, I would like to make some general observations. In spite of our best intentions and efforts over the last decades, we have not been able to remove the regional imbalances. As we progressed, there is undoubtedly wonderful progress in our country in the scientific sphere, in the industrial sphere and in the agricultural sphere, and in almost all the spheres we have advanced generally and there is no doubt about it the gaps between the region have become wider. We have also to note that the concentration of infrastructure for development and concentration of developmental activities in certain regions is increasing very fast. Sir, I represent a region known as the

North-Eastern region. In fact this word, 'North-Eastern' is a very vague and meaningless word. Just as we cannot say that 'I am taking care of the South, and to please Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka we have to see South State-wise and linguistic group-wise', in the same manner we have to see the North East State-wise. About North too, when I say, 'I am taking care of the North', Haryana will not be pleased, U.P. will not be satisfied and Bihar too will not be reconciled. We have to see the North State-wise. In the same manner, when we say 'North-East' it is a very very complex and knotty area because here so many small States and Union Territories co-exist.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI :
in the Chair]

Madam, I will give a very recent example. The hon. Textiles Minister, Chandrasekhar Singh Ji, promised during the last Session that he would be taking care of the North-East and he would go to see the North-East to see the problems of the handloom weavers. Perhaps he had been to Shillong under the wrong impression, under the wrong notion, that Shillong means the entire North-East. Some people will see Gauhati and say, 'Yes, I have seen your North-East and I have taken care of it.' Similarly, some VIP (Very Important Person) or a knowledgeable person otherwise will say, 'I have seen Agartala, so I have seen the entire North-East.' It is not always money that fulfils the aspirations of the smaller States. Money alone will not satisfy those people. There are many other aspects. Here, I will make a reference to certain aspects which the Home Ministry can look after. For instance, some States and Union Territories in the North-East and some linguistic groups in that region aspire that their language should be in the Eighth Schedule. It is not merely in the sentimental sphere. What is happening actually is that a language not being in the Eighth Sche-

dule means suppression of that language in many respects. As a clear example, we take the National Film Awards. Bengali films are competing among Bengali films, and Marathi films are competing among Marathi films.

Tamils and Teluges are all competing among themselves with their respective languages, in the name of regional films. But Konkani has to compete with Mizo. Mizo has to compete with Khasi; Khasi has to compete with Manipuri; and Manipuri has to compete with Garo. It is because there is no money to be spent on awards for the small languages separately. The Films Division in the I & B Ministry says that it has no money. The constraint is finance and they say Rs. 20,000 has been earmarked for the best film produced among all these regional languages in the Sahitya Akademi list but not in the 8th Schedule. If there are no sufficient films produced in these languages, let there be no competition no awards given. But when Marathis are competing among themselves, why should a Manipuri film should compete with Konkani? What is the common background? This is very very wrong. The regulations have to be changed. Madam, I am giving this example just to draw the attention of the Finance Minister that we should spend wisely and also to fulfil the aspirations of the different small communities, linguistic communities, backward classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Adivasis. The linguistic communities demand that the number of languages in the Eighth Schedule should be increased to satisfy their aspirations and to meet the ends of justice. Then, the reply from the Home Ministry or the Law Ministry is that practically there is no restriction to the languages not listed in the Eighth Schedule to have their own legitimate facilities. But there are so many restrictions. For instance, in the public service commission, in the Kavi Sammelan on the occasion of republic day, the Independence day in the AIR and TV and so many other functions, there are restrictions. Only the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule are taking part and getting these facilities

in functions and seminars. If you do not like to increase the number of languages in the Eighth Schedule, let there be no restriction to other languages availing all these facilities. This will satisfy the aspirations of the small language groups and there will be reconciliation. But that is also not happening. The only way now is to amend the 8th Schedule.

Madam, in the sphere of culture, most of the small communities and small States take their own culture seriously. One of the reasons why the small States like Manipur, Nagaland and Meghalaya have become separate States in spite of their small size or small population or little resources is that they are not in a position to be merged with any other neighbouring State because of their cultural and traditional background. That has to be recognised. Otherwise, the discontent among the younger generation will continue.

Madam, I recall the remarks of the late Prime Minister while addressing a conference of the Northeastern Council. She clearly said :

"I understand why the young people in the Northeastern region are angry is that they have seen the progress elsewhere and they have seen also the lack of progress in their own region."

Naturally, Madam, this has to be rectified.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Madam, I am the only man representing the entire area in this debate. Assam is also not represented. So, I may be given a few more minutes.

One of the demands of the Supplementary Budget relate to the grants to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences for the purchase of certain equipment to make it a better super institute. We welcome this step. There has been certain accusation

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

against the All India Institute of Medical Sciences that it is not doing justice to their patients. I do not like to share that view because this Institute is already over-burdened and it cannot do justice to all patients. We should see that similar institutions are opened in different regions while this may continue to be the best institution in the country. We should start similar institute in the remote regions of the country, in the South, in the Northeast, in the East and in the West. Ours is a vast country, and all the people needing special care have necessarily to come and crowd here in this All India Institute of Medical Sciences. So, we should have more facilities, more institutions of this pattern, in the different regions.

I would like to make a special reference to my region. I think, the Government of India is proposing to start an institution of a similar pattern in that N. E. region I demand that this should be located in Manipur because the Regional Medical College, Manipur, would provide the infrastructure for it. A report says that it is being located in Shillong. Shillong is the headquarters of the North Eastern Council and it is also the headquarters of tele-communication and other things... It may forgo certain facilities.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Finally I would like to make a reference to FCI particularly before. I conclude. We have been demanding that the FCI offices which are now located in Agartala, Manipur, Nagaland, etc., should be raised to regional status. Now, one office located in Shillong looks after them and the rest of the branches are called district offices—Manipur District Office, Agartala District Office, etc. Manipur is no more a district; it has many districts. Similarly, Tripura has many districts. When Nagaland is having more than eight or nine districts, why should

the Nagaland office be treated as a 'District Office' ? It is not a matter relating to cost. Only the nomenclature should be changed. But the Food Ministry is not listening to this demand. I hope there will be second thought on the subject.

We should take care of these small things so that the aspirations of the small States and Union Territories in this backward area are fulfilled. Then, I think, the much-needed change in our outlook will follow.

[Translation]

SHRI OWAISI (Hyderabad) : Madam Chairman, the House is now discussing the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented in the House. When provisions have been made for various projects, including the 20-Point Programme, it is also necessary that due attention should be paid towards the opening of Urdu-medium schools, because Urdu has been in use in India for a long time. There is much agitation in the minds of the Urdu-speaking people because it has no patron. Urdu had made its contribution during the freedom struggle in India. I think in the interest of Urdu, the President should grant official recognition to the Urdu language by exercising the powers conferred on him by the Constitution. Only then the problem of Urdu will be solved.

There are problems concerning the minorities, the Urdu language and the Muslims, but Urdu is being utterly neglected since independence. We do not feel secure and go to sleep with the anxiety as to what may happen to us the next day. We do not feel that our life and property is safe, because in India, any problem—it may be the issue of reservation in Gujarat—could be given the shape of riots. When the issue is that of reservation, why then our people are being massacred. If they have to fight the reservation issue, let them, go in for negotiations or resort to agitation. We shall not have objection to that. Merely to crush the agitation, it should not be considered the easiest way to give

it the shape of communal riots to destroy the life and property of the Muslims. This is wrong. I feel the riots would certainly have come to an end within 24 hours; had the Central Government so wanted. If the Central Government had told the Chief Minister that he would be dismissed by next morning if he failed to put an end to the riots, the riots would definitely have come to an end. The result is already before us. The Chief Minister was removed and the situation has since returned to normal there. Are we hostages to be made scapegoats in every issue? We fail to understand that. It is a matter of regret and we have seen what had happened in Gujarat. Riots broke out in Saharanpur also. Therefore, it is necessary that the people belonging to the minority community the Muslims are inducted into the police force and the number of Muslims therein should be increased in order to prevent atrocities on them.

Madam, I would like to point out that in the Constitution of India, the religious freedom has been provided for. But, with the recent judgement of the Supreme Court, the process of interference with the Muslim Personal Law has started. That judgment is most unfortunate and such a thing had never happened ever since the inception of Islam during the past 1400 years. In the Supreme Court judgment, it has been stated that a divorced woman should be given maintenance allowance even after the period of *Iddat*. It is totally against the tenets of Islam. Till now such a thing has never happened in any country of the world. The situation has already deteriorated considerably and I feel the Government should enact a comprehensive legislation to close this controversy forever and to bring about an end to the interference with the Muslim Personal Law for good.

The percentage of Muslims in the services is negligible. It is not even two per cent. The Minorities Commission submits its reports in this regard.

But the Commission has not been given statutory status. If such a status had been conferred upon the Commission, I feel that many problems would have been solved automatically. But it has not been given statutory status. In every State, Minorities Commission is there. In Andhra Pradesh also there is such a Commission but it has no statutory status. It merely submits its reports. Four reports have so far come, but no action has been taken on them as yet. I would submit that similar reports will continue to be presented but the condition of the minorities will never improve. I, therefore, submit that the Minorities Commission should be given statutory status.

So far as the Public Service Commissions are concerned, the Centre has got the right to see whether examinations are being conducted regularly or not and how they are functioning. The powers of the Public Service Commission in Andhra Pradesh have been taken away. It is the responsibility of the Centre to provide reservation for us proportionately in the services. You know how things are going on.

Now, I come to the law and order situation. Law and order situation has considerably deteriorated in Andhra Pradesh also. I can show you the photographs which have appeared in the press also. The fish-hook was inserted in the vagina and then pulled. These people should feel ashamed of it. Even then they say that the law and order situation is very satisfactory. Have such things ever happened in any civilized country? The fish-hook was inserted in the vagina and then pulled and ever then it is said that the law and order situation is satisfactory. It is a matter of regret and the Government should ponder over it.

Similar steps should be taken in the field of education also. I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak.

*DR. PHULRENU GUHA (Contd.):
Madam Chairman, I welcome this supple-

*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

mentary demands for grants. Many of our friends on the other side think that the presentation of a supplementary budget so early reflects the incompetence of the Government. But I do not think so. I think that there has been a shortage of funds because the Government has worked with speed resulting in fast expenditure. That is why they need more funds and have come before this House with these supplementary demands. The Government need money all the time to execute various work and programmes. The more funds the Government can mobilise, the more developmental work will progress. In our country the recovery of Income tax is not upto the mark. Many people do not pay their income tax properly and honestly. As a result of that the amount of money that should have come in the Government coffers, is not coming thus causing a shortage of resources. Added to that, smuggling is rampant in the country. All sorts of foreign goods are being sold at a cheap price. I have seen smuggling foreign goods being freely sold by the road side at Siliguri and Mirik in West Bengal. The same situation prevails in all the big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi etc. These smugglers sell goods worth crores of rupees without paying any taxes to the Government, and the Government is deprived of huge amount of revenue. If these activities are stopped, then it will be possible to collect large amount of funds in the Government coffers. As my time is very short, I will not go into further details regarding the smuggling activities but will confine my speech to a few subjects like Rural Development, Education and Health and Family welfare.

Madam, Chairman, you know that there was a time when India did not produce even a sewing needle. But today, within 38 years of independence our scientists have been able to go to the moon. India has made such rapid progress in many other fields that we feel proud about it. But I regret to say that even now a large number of people in our country are living below the poverty

line. Large number of children have no facilities of education. Large number of young men are unemployed. Many women are leading a very hard life due to economic reasons. Every day they have to travel 7 or 8 miles to fetch water and fuel which are essential and indispensable for living. Millions of women in our country are living such hard and miserable lives. Madam we have a department of 'rural development' but the development of our villages is far away. I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister to my constituency, Contai. There many villages are without water. No medicine is available in many hospitals and dispensaries. If you go to the villages you will see hundreds of small children roaming about. It will appear that the family planning programmes have not been particularly successful. On the one hand hundreds of villages are without water but on the other hand out of the amount allocated for water supply projects, the West Bengal Government has returned Rs. 8 crores and 67 lakhs of rupees unutilised. They failed to utilise the amount allocated for implementing the water supply schemes in the problem villages. Again, Madam, Rs. 30 crores were allocated for rural development in West Bengal. In my opinion this allocation was very inadequate. But I regret to say that even this amount could not be utilised by the West Bengal Government for rural development work and they have returned more than twenty five crores unutilised. I will like to know from the hon. Finance Minister what action can be taken against those State Governments who cannot utilise and return the money allocated for specific schemes.

Madam, many areas of Midnapore district of West Bengal produce very rich crops. If sufficient water can be made available there, then the farmers can go in for two crops in a year. This will not only increase the food production considerably but the economic condition of the farmers will also improve immensely. This may kindly be kept in view. The West Bengal Government has forwarded the Bhagawanpur-Nandigram master plan

to the Central Government for approval. I will earnestly request for the early approval of this scheme.

Most of the children in the rural areas lack nutritious food and opportunities of education due to various reasons. I will request that an all out effort may be made for the around development of the poor rural children. Then voluntary organisations should be extended all assistance in this regard. It is not possible for the around Government alone to achieve development of the rural children. The Government and the voluntary organisations should work together as complementary and supplementary to each other towards this end. Without the spread of education it is not possible to achieve progress of the country, specially of rural India. Many voluntary organisations are keen to undertake this work but the State Governments do not forward their applications to the Central Government. I am saying this from my personal experience. I had many other things to say but there is no time. In conclusion I will request the hon. Finance Minister to take effective steps to improve the lot of the poor widow and destitute women, the poor widows and those who have been deserted by their husbands and are living in extremely difficult conditions. Such of those women who do not pay income tax, should be paid and additional 3% interest. The condition of such women is very pathetic all over the country. Let us all strive together to ameliorate their distress and agony and to wipe their tears as far as we can. This is our moral duty. With that I conclude.

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA (Mirzapur) : Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants and congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for making special budgetary provisions for the rural development programmes.

Only yesterday an Opposition Member had said that the funds provided under the National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme were thrust upon the States and they spent these funds as they desired. Therefore, these program-

mes should be wound up. I could not understand what he wanted. Rural Employment and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programmes and Rural Integrated Development Programme come under the 20-Point Programme. All these programmes were introduced by the late Indira Gandhi. She was a great leader of this country. She knew that if the rural areas are not developed, poverty in the rural areas will not be eradicated. If rural people are not lifted above the poverty line, this country will witness an armed rebellion. That was why she had introduced the 20-Point Programme. The main aim of the 20 Point Programme is to increase production, to ensure proper distribution and to lift the poor farmers, poor workers, Adivasis and Harijans living in the rural areas above the poverty line. So, to say that such programmes should be wound up will be against the interests of the country and its people.

NREP is a very good programme under which lakhs of rural people get employment under this programme rural development works are undertaken, link roads are built, school buildings are constructed, sources of irrigation are developed and plantation of trees is undertaken. Thus, many important programmes come under it. It is really strange to say that such a good programme should be wound up.

Funds given to the districts under the National Rural Employment Programme are utilised for convening meetings in the districts. The representative of the people are invited to these meetings. But, for the funds given under R.L.E.G.P. the State Governments call for reports from the district authorities directly. The district authorities send the proposals and the proposals come before the Central Government and are approved. In my district, Mirzapur, an amount of Rs. 3.5 crores was given under one head only. Under R.L.E.G.P. an amount of Rs. 3.5 crores was given for soil conservation only. The work of soil conservation is in progress, but many other useful programmes have been left out like construction of the link roads. Had

[Shri Uma Kant Mishra]

this amount of Rs. 3.5 crores been spent on development of the villages, their face would have totally changed. I had given a suggestion that the representatives of the villages may be associated with these programmes. They may be invited to a meeting to decide where link roads are to be constructed, where means of irrigation are to be provided and where school buildings are to be constructed. All these things should be decided before the proposals are sent. I hope the proposals to be called for by the Central Government this year would be finalised only after consulting the district representatives.

Also, when the Central funds are utilised in the villages, the poor get employment along with the developmental works. With these funds school buildings, link roads, canals, culverts and barrages etc. should be constructed and plantation of trees should be undertaken. There should be all round development in the rural areas.

Smt. Indira Gandhi had introduced another programme. This programme was meant for educated unemployed persons. The number of educated unemployed persons is increasing rapidly. They are wandering about aimlessly and, sometimes, they indulge in undesirable and criminal activities. She had introduced another programme for them under which they can get loans of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000 from the banks to enable them to start their own business, increase production and earn their livelihood. This programme has proved to be a great success. About 75 to 80 per cent of the people who have received loans under this programme are doing their own business. No orders have been issued in respect of this programme this year nor any budget provision has been made so far. I would like to submit that adequate funds may be provided for the programmes meant for educated unemployed persons.

Now, I shall speak point-wise in brief. Uttar Pradesh is a very big State. Some

of its areas experience drought, the others face floods and some others face some other calamities. Mirzapur district and its adjoining areas witnessed drought. You will be surprised to know that this area witnessed drought in spite of heavy rains. There has been rainfall there only 3 or 4 days ago, but how can paddy crop be sown now? Maize cannot be sown, 'Bhadai' crop has withered away. Maize and Sawan have also withered away. 'Bhadai' crop has been damaged. Maize and paddy crops could not be sown. Such drought conditions were witnessed there. When it has rained now, the remaining 'Bhadai' crop has got damaged thereby. Mirzapur District and its adjoining districts of Varanasi, Allahabad and Jaunpur are in the grip of drought. But now the heavy rains have damaged the remaining 'Bhadai' crop also. Whenever any area in the country is affected by the natural calamities, a Central study team visits that area and submits its report. But after the report is submitted, there is a lot of delay in providing assistance. Recently, a Central team visited the drought-hit area and it has submitted its report that there is drought but no drought relief has so far reached there. The Central Government should take immediate steps to provide assistance to the districts affected by the natural calamities in Uttar Pradesh, particularly Mirzapur District and its adjoining districts. Only then the rural people would be able to earn their livelihood, otherwise a very serious situation might develop there.

I would like to mention Eastern U.P. again. The Minister of Industries is present here. Population in Eastern U.P. is increasing rapidly and no industrial development is taking place there. At least one industry was to be set up in 'no' industry districts' like Jaunpur and Ballia. But no work has so far started there. Mirzapur is a very large district. Even a single Tehsil of Mirzapur is equal to one district. Sadar Tehsil of Mirzapur is also equal to one district. I, therefore, feel that big industries should be set up there, but no action has been taken in that direction. The population of Eastern Uttar Pradesh is very large and

pressure of population is increasing and the people are fleeing to other States. People are migrating even to Arab countries. Seventy per cent people of the total population of five crores in eastern U.P. are poor and 60 per cent of the people are living below the poverty line. It is, therefore, necessary that programmes should be undertaken to provide employment to the jobless and to lift them above the poverty line. Industries should be set up there. Incentives should be given to the handlooms, Carpet industry, Banaras Saree industry and utensil industry in Mirzapur. In addition, according to Shivaraman Committee's report, each tehsil and each block should be declared backward and industries should be set up there.

A lot of discussion has already taken place in the House on rising prices and I do not want to discuss it any more. But I would like to say that the prices of essential commodities like salt, Vanaspati, match-boxes, coarse cloth, etc. have risen slightly, but the Budget of the Central government is not to blame for that. The local administration is to blame for that. I would request the Central Government to direct the State Government to strengthen the district administration so that it could take strict measures so that profiteers, hoarders and smugglers could not exploit the people.

Madam, several Members have made their speeches today in their own mother-tongue and listening to their speeches, it appeared that this Lok Sabha is now the Lok Sabha of India in the real sense. You made a speech in Kannada and one hon. lady Member spoke in Bengali and many other Members made their speeches in Tamil. It appeared to me today that we are sitting in the House of the people as representatives. I would like to express my thanks for giving me opportunity to have my say.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : Madam, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grant. The Finance Ministry is under tremendous

pressure from the public sector, education sector and so on to increase the allocations. It has realised that with the sum provided in the budget, some public sector projects cannot be kept going.

The Supplementary Demand includes proposals for a gross additional expenditure of Rs. 3872.54 crores. The non-Plan expenditure of Rs. 2516.17 includes Rs. 1628 crores for loans to States for clearing part of the overdrafts. The Government has decided to convert 90 per cent of the overdrafts of the States as on 28th January, 1985 into medium term loans.

For the first time in recent years, the Finance Ministry has sought Supplementary Demands for ways and means advances to States having almost totally exhausted Rs. 800 crores provided in the budget. There is no increase of Rs. 400 crores for ways and means.

Of Rs. 1355.83 crores for Plan expenditure, Rs. 991.13 crores goes to the public sector.

We are glad that the Supplementary Demand has put Rs. 290 crores for NALCO. But NALCO has asked for Rs. 500 crores over and above Rs. 412 crores provided in the Budget. It is pointed out that without the additional allocation, NALCO will not be able to meet the completion schedule. Its bauxite mine will have to become operational this year and phase one of 80,000 tonne capacity aluminium plant is expected to commence production by next year.

The cost of total project has already gone up from Rs. 1242 crores to Rs. 2218 crores. So, with the amount of Supplementary Grant of Rs. 290 crores instead of Rs. 500 crores, it is apprehended that the project may get delayed and it may not be completed within the schedule.

Also, you must have heard about the chimney collapse case. We have been

[Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik]

told that the case is under investigation. How much loss it is going to involve, we do not know. I would like to know, how we are going to expedite this project.

The Finance Minister should give sufficient allocations for completing the project immediately. Backward States must be given some industry so as to enable them to develop. Orissa is such a State and it made some progress in industrial development and this trend should be maintained and more industries should come up in the State.

In order to make up the shortfall between demand and availability, we are impressing upon the Government to take up the Talcher Super-thermal plant in the Central Sector and the power plant at the IB Valley in State sector. But there is no mention of these in the budget as also in the supplementary demands.

I am glad that NREP and RLEGP have been given more emphasis. When we consider all these, we should see that regional disparities are removed. With that view only all the programmes and all the plans should be taken up.

Orissa is such a State where 38 per cent of the population belongs to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and where all the natural calamities occur every year. It has lost Rs. 160 crores and the Finance Commission declared it as a revenue deficit State. Such States should get the maximum assistance over and above the State plan.

Madam, when we talk about education, we should consider the aspects of tribal people's education and education of women. In Orissa, in a modest scale establishment of at least one boarding school in every tribal Panchayat has been introduced. However, the aim should be to cover all the children. This may come under a national plan and should not be left to the State, which cannot implement it because of inadequacy of funds.

Supplementary Demands for Grants have fixed a loan assistance of Rs. 7 crores for Paradeep port to tide over the financial difficulties. South Korea has offered credit and technical help to deepen the Paradeep Port so as to enable the Port to accommodate vessels of higher capacity. With the deepening of the port, export of iron ore will be increased to 6 million tonnes as against 2 million tonnes at present. The Project Report submitted by the Hyundai Corporation should be considered by the Ministry of Shipping. The Finance Minister should also take up the expansion of infrastructural facilities in the Paradeep Port. For this, foreign credit may also be taken and MMTC also may give part of the cost of resources.

Madam, expansion of mining activity after deepening of the Paradeep Port will greatly benefit the tribal people because these mining areas are located in the tribal belt.

In the Supplementary Demands, we have not seen anything extra for women's welfare. As regards, working women's hostels the allocation made this year is much less than the last year. This year the International Decade of Women is coming to an end and moreover, we have created a separate Ministry for the welfare of women. So, I request that they should take up the issue of working women's hostels.

Besides other plants, the Daitri Steel Plant which is going on for a long time, should also come up. Since new technology has been found out for electric furnaces and other things, it will be profitable for the nation and hence this plant should be taken up.

Construction of Paradeep Fishing Harbour, which is hanging in the air for the last ten years, should also be taken up. Orissa has got a vast fishing potential as it has a vast stretch of coastal line. So, I request that the fishing harbour should be constructed.

Lastly, I submit that the Finance Minister should consider the case of

backward States like Orissa sympathetically.

[*Translation*]

***SHRI R. ANNANAMBI (Pollachi) :** Madam Chairman, on behalf of my party the A.I.A.D.M.K. I wish to make a few suggestions on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1985-86.

At the very outset, I extend my support to Supplementary Demand No. 35. This Demand seeks the approval of the House for a sum of Rs. 55.38 crores to import 2000 million pieces of coins and to set up a new Mint in NOIDA near Delhi. The import of small coins should be expedited. The small coin shortage is assuming volcanic proportions. The common people are distraught. The affluent sections are able to tide over any such crisis, but it is not so in the case of common people. This has become a question of survival for them. The paucity of small coins has been spreading like wild forest fire throughout the country. One rupee note is not there at all. The new Mint should be put into operation soon. Some months back there was a news item that the Centre proposes to set up now two Mints. But I find that there is provision for only one Mint in these Supplementary Demands. When the decision to set up the second Mint is taken, I wish that the Centre allots it to Tamil Nadu. Unfortunately the small coins have become a plaything in the hands of hoarders. This should be enquired into and the hoarders of small coins should be brought to book. A lasting solution for this should be found out without any further delay.

Under Demand No. 38, it is proposed that a sum of Rs. 1628 crores would be given as medium term loans for the States which have outstanding overdrafts. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, our Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R. is against indiscriminate resort to overdrafts from R.B.I. Presently there is no outstanding overdraft in

the case of Tamil Nadu. It is regrettable that this loans facility is being given to States which have resorted to overdrafts from RBI frequently. It is reported that the Finance Ministry has directed the RBI to stop overdraft facility to the States. As the States have inelastic sources of revenue, they are compelled to approach RBI for overdrafts. The revenue resources which are like milch cows are under the charge of Central Government. I suggest that in the case of States which take overdrafts only in unavoidable circumstances but which manage to repay them in full on time should be allowed to avail of this overdraft facility. I am sure that the hon. Finance Minister should look into this and pass appropriate orders to RBI in this regard.

Under Supplementary Demand No. 8, there is provision of Rs. 100 crores for construction of houses to SC and ST people. I want to know which States will get allocation from this provision. In 1985-86 General Budget, a sum of Rs. 400 crores was provided under this scheme. Since this scheme is now being expanded, the additional provision of Rs. 100 is being given under this Supplementary Demand. If more money is required for this worthwhile scheme, the Centre should not hesitate to come before for additional provision. This is only first batch of Supplementary Demands. I am sure that during the next Session, the second batch of Supplementary Demands would come before the House. If necessary, more money should be allocated than for construction of houses to SC and ST people.

I find that a sum of Rs. 300 crores is being provided under Demand No. 83 for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. I welcome this. Shri Vasant Sathe, our Steel Minister, announced recently that Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu would be expanded. But no provision has been made for expansion scheme of Salem Steel Plant in these Supplementary Demands. I want to know how this has happened. I demand that funds should

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. Annanambi]

be made available for the expansion project of Salem Steel Plant.

In 1985-86 General Budget, there was a provision of Rs. 60 crores for giving subsidy to the entrepreneurs who wish to set up new industrial units in no-industry districts. Under Demand No. 58, a sum of Rs. 25 crores is being provided for this purpose. I support this and I suggest that the Centre should adopt the policy of having no-industry block which alone will ensure equitable distribution of industries throughout the country.

The small coins are distributed through RBI Offices located in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. It means the metropolitan cities are better than other cities and rural areas. If possible, RBI offices should be opened in all A Class cities. Otherwise, it should be ensured that small coins are distributed through branches of public sector banks located throughout the country.

In Western countries, particularly in U.S.A. you will find in all street corners booths with machines through which the people can get small coins after inserting the notes. This averts hoarding of small coins. We should also try to have such machines in India also. This will avoid such a shortage of small coins in the country. The menace of hoarding can also be ended. I want the hon. Minister of Finance to examine the feasibility of doing this forthwith.

The Finance Ministry issues directives to public sector Banks that they should extend loan facility to weaker sections of society. But they do not comply with these directives. I have seen this personally in my Constituency at several places—Kinathukaduvu, Pollachi, Valparai Pongalur, Darapuram and Udumalpet. I suggest that the Finance Ministry should issue directives again to these Banks that they should sanction loans to weaker sections of the society, when such loans are recommended by people's representatives—M.P.s. and M.L.As.

With these words I conclude my speech,

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. India is a developing country. After independence, we have made lot of achievements. India has always been a peace loving country and it has believed in peace. On this day, atom bomb was dropped on the Hiroshima city of Japan. At that time, 1,40,000 people had lost their lives. Today, the people of the world want peace. Many countries of the world today are in developing stage. Many of these countries are facing famine and war. We should make an appeal to all the peoples of the world that all of us have to live in peace and we cannot rise with the help of atom bombs. Government have provided roads, electricity, drinking water, hospitals and education and many other facilities in the villages. We want to do more work in this direction. But, a lot of money has to be spent on defence preparedness. We are very happy over the agreement on Punjab signed by Hon. Prime Minister and Sant Longowal and it has been welcomed by all the people throughout the world. I would like to express my thanks for the same. The people of Punjab are happy with this agreement because this problem has been permanently solved. The people of the State want that their representatives should go to Lok Sabha and the State Assembly because the people of Punjab and the people of the country believe in democracy. The people of the State want that the Government of elected representatives should be formed in Punjab. The people of Punjab believe in bringing about prosperity of the State as also in the unity and integrity of the countries. Therefore, this agreement has brought about a wave of happiness throughout the State. That is why elections should be held in Punjab.

Under these Grants, sufficient funds have been allocated for industries. I come from Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh is very rich in minerals. Many industries based on those minerals could

be set up there. The Minister of Industries is present here and he is aware of the fact that our State is backward in every respect. No industry based on such minerals has been set up there. The districts which I represent here is generally affected by famine and drought. It is affected by drought even now. The former Prime Minister had laid the foundation stone of a Polyester Fibre industry in my constituency on 23rd October last year. This factory would come up with an investment of Rs. 75 crores, but basic amenities have not been provided for the setting up of this factory. One year is going to pass, but facilities like roads, water and electricity have not so far been provided there. Even funds have not been provided. I would request the hon. Minister of Industries to look into this matter. There are many such districts, tribal districts and backward districts in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat which are generally faced with such situations. Cattle die due to non-availability of water. Even drinking water is not available. People do not have any employment. They do not have any means to earn their livelihood. Government would have to chalk out ambitious schemes and set up big projects in such areas. One of the reasons for this situation is that the people of such areas can work as labourers only. People are not much educated there and hence they cannot do any other job. I would request the hon. Industry Minister to consider my suggestion and take suitable steps so that the people of these areas could earn their livelihood. Irrigation dams could be constructed there and it is also necessary to lay railway lines there and similar other projects could also be undertaken.

I would also like to submit that our Government have formulated many programmes like N. R. E. P., I. R. D. P. etc., but it has been our drawback that the people are not getting the desired benefits of all these programmes. The type of development agency which we should have is not there. What is happening today is that these agencies are being monitored by the State Governments and these agencies have been

totally left at the mercy of the State Governments. There are many State Governments which are working in their own manner. Indiraji had brought the 20 point programme before the country. Its objective is to bring about prosperity in the countryside. This programme was formulated to bring about a revolution in the villages. We have been returned to Parliament in such a large number due to this programme only. It is the victory of this programme. I would also like to advise my friends in the opposition that they should desist from opposing this programme. If they do not desist from opposing this programme, their strength in the House would go on diminishing. They should, therefore, welcome this programme, because the poor have appreciated this programme everywhere. They want this programme, because it has contributed to the upliftment of many people.

Madam, you also often talk about the farmers. According to an order of the Central Government, a rule has been framed for the Central Government employees to work only five days in a week and working hours each day have been increased. For the remaining two days, offices remain closed. I am happy at this decision of the Central Government. But what is the condition of our farmers today. We should look at their condition also. He works along with his wife and children, but has he come above the poverty line? whether it is cold winter or hot summer, whether it is rainy season or autumn, he has to work round the clock, but even then he continues to be poor. I would like to submit to you that some scheme must be formulated to lift them above the poverty line. Schemes must be formulated to help them. If the farmers also start working five days in a week like the Central Government employees and if they also do not do their work for two days in a week, this country will go to the dogs and nobody would be able to save our country. Eighty per cent people of our country are either farmers or are connected with agriculture. On the one hand, we pay public money to those people who work only for five days in a week and take rest for two days, this public money is

[Shri Dilcep Singh Bhuria]

collected from the people by levying taxes and on the other hand, we do not pay attention to the farmers. If we look towards the condition of the farmers, we would find that the farmers have to pay higher prices for fertilizers, agricultural implements and other agricultural inputs. Have we ever thought about it? Many representatives of the farmers have been returned to this House. I would, therefore, request that maximum subsidy should be given to the farmers so that the damage to his crops could be compensated to some extent. We should consider all such measures so that the farmers could march forward. We see that subsidy is given to the big industries, why then should the farmers not be given the subsidy so that they could make progress and prosperity could be brought about in the country?

I would like to submit to our hon. Finance Minister that our country is dependent on climate. If there are sufficient rains in our country, there could be prosperity in our country and price rise could be arrested. But, if there is drought or there are floods in the country, there is poverty and disease in the country and there is price rise and devastation in the country. I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to provide maximum facilities to the farmers.

With these words, I support these Demands. I would like to express my thanks to you forgiving me an opportunity to speak in the House.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): In support of this Bill I would like to raise some important points. I think this is an appropriate time for us to raise important issues of general importance and at the same time,, we can also make some observations about the local problems.

We are 16 Members belonging to the Congress Party, out a total of 42

Members of Parliament coming from West Bengal. I am very sorry to say that we sixteen Members are not getting any facilities from our State Government.

AN HON. MEMBER : What facilities do you want? That cannot be raised here. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : This is the proper place, so I would like to raise it here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You please address the Chair.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : The Government gave sufficient attention to the General Budget 1985-86 to see that India could be advanced economically in this age of competition and to generate employment opportunities. It was also told that the poor would be benefited by it. And for this purpose the Government had to impose further taxes and it was natural that the prices of certain commodities would rise, and at the same time it was also expected that the Government would make efforts to control the prices of such commodities. The prices of daily commodities are being raised speedily. It is, therefore, necessary that some immediate scheme should be devised to control the price rise.

Secondly, I want to raise another important point. Our Government is committed to provide employment opportunities for the unemployed youth. Self-employment schemes are to be started. We are very sorry to say that the poor youth are not getting any facilities for starting such self-employment projects, because the loans meant for them are being given to some other families which are not entitled to the same, but who are supporting the Left Front Government in West Bengal. They are being given the opportunities or facilities from the youth programmes, at the cost of those who really deserve it. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to check up this from the State Government, and to see that the programmes are utilized for the benefit of

those for whom it is meant. To implement this thing. Government should set up an Advisory Committee. All the M.Ps should be the Members of this Committee. Then they can look after it seriously. This being the International Youth Year, I would request the Minister to specifically see that the programmes meant for the youth are properly implemented. This is an International Youth Year. So the Government should chalk out some new policies, new projects, where the Youth should be absorbed. Then, it will be the greatest achievement in the International Youth Year.

Thirdly, some factories in West Bengal are closed down and this is specially true of those manufacturing steel and allied products. This factory has been closed for the last five years and 2,000 workers are affected.

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

The condition of these workers is miserable, and they are living like street beggars. They are not even getting proper food, and they are starving. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to look into this. I do not know whether it will be possible for the Government or not but they should approve some project where these 2,000 poor people can be absorbed. They are about to die. They are just on the road. If you do not help them, they will die. I met Mr. Jyoti Basu, our Chief Minister, but he just told me that he could not do anything. When we, the Members of Parliament, meet our Chief Minister, he simply says he cannot do anything. I met the Industry Minister of West Bengal Government also but he also said that he could not do anything. So, we are helpless. We cannot do anything for these workers through they are approaching us like anything. So, please put up some projects where these people can be absorbed. Only you can save these people. This is my request to you.

Fourthly, in West Bengal there are so many areas where there are no means of

communications. Even a pregnant lady cannot go from one place to another due to lack of communications. There are so many places where there is no water facility. The people who are living in rural areas, in West Bengal, are not getting even drinking water. So, this is a very serious problem I am mentioning these because this is the proper forum where we can raise our important issues, where we can raise the problems of our people.

Government has announced 20-Point Programme for the upliftment of the poor. There are number of schemes like NREP, IRDP, RIEGP, etc. We are grateful to Shri Janardhana Poojary that last month he came to West Bengal to disburse mass loans to the poor people in Midnapore district. I would request the Minister to come to West Bengal to save these rural people also because the State Government has become bankrupt, they are not interested in the rural people, they are interested only in their own people. We, the Members of Parliament, are totally helpless. We are not getting any help from these people. IRDP, NREP, RIEGP, and DRDA, all these schemes are totally captured by these people. Only the Marxist are getting all the facilities and the general people are not getting anything. So, I support these Demands and just request the hon. Minister to see that proper monitoring of these schemes should be done otherwise it is very difficult to solve the problem of the people.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAMLAL YADAV (Varanasi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, Supplementary Demands for Grants have been presented in the House and detailed discussion on them is going on. As a matter of fact, special circumstances had arisen after the presentation of the Budget and in order to meet those circumstances either additional funds were spent from the Contingency Fund of India or additional provision has been made under certain heads. I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for the same and I would like to refer to two points specially.

[Shri Shyamlal Yadav]

Under N. R. E. P., inadequate funds were provided for all the programmes aimed at removal of poverty, but under these Supplementary Demands for Grants, adequate funds have been provided. I hope that after the approval of these demands, all the programmes would be undertaken speedily after the rainy season is over and the people would be able to get sufficient benefit as a result of these programmes. I would like to make only this submission that various projects are being undertaken under N. R. E. P., but special emphasis should be laid on taking them up on a regular basis. Responsibility for such programmes lies on the State Governments.

There are Governments of different parties in various States. Just now I was listening to the speech of an hon. lady Member. She was speaking about Bengal. Other hon. Members have spoken about other States. I would like to submit that the Central Government should monitor the progress of various programmes being undertaken in different States and should make a review of the benefits accrued to the people and the results achieved. It would be better if the Central Government set up a machinery to monitor the implementation of these programmes.

I do not mean to say that agency should keep a watch on the functioning of the State Governments but it should see whether the funds that have been sanctioned are being properly utilised or not and whether the benefits are percolating to the deserving cases, because it sometimes happens that the funds are used by State Governments in their own way. Sometimes the State Governments divert the funds to other schemes that are approved at their own level. Though the funds on the one hand provide employment to the jobless and the workers but on the other hand it is no permanent solution to the problem. We should try to see whether it would be beneficial in the long run or not.

Each village will have to be linked with a metalled road; canals will have to be constructed for irrigation and they have to be lined where they are not so constructed. Then, there is need to provide drinking water facility. There is drinking water problem in the villages today and it becomes grave especially during the summer season. It is a serious problem in north India. It is observed that during summer season when the situation is grave, hand-pumps and taps are immediately installed but a permanent solution to the problem will have to be found out. Drinking water will have to be made available to each village through hand-pumps.

Sir, provision has particularly been made for education in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Education is in the Concurrent List at present and it is a welcome step. It becomes obligatory on the part of the Government to provide sufficient funds and make other provisions for education. The State Governments have played a great role in spreading primary, higher secondary and collage education and the situation is satisfactory at present. The Centre has specially emphasized the need for primary education and has allocated special grants for it. Besides that, emphasis is being laid on adult education, women education and on providing education to neo-literates.

The plight of primary education in the States is not good today. The primary schools in the villages or town do not have buildings, they are ill-equipped and do not have enough space for children and, therefore, we see the mad rush for the public schools these days. There is a mushroom growth of nursery schools. There are schemes to open model schools in every district and funds have been allocated, which is praiseworthy. I hope that wherever such schools can be opened, they will be immediately opened.

It remains to be seen who will go to these model schools. Priority is being given to educate children of the State

Government employees and just now an hon. Member was saying that a large amount of money was being spent on this scheme. All the people and political parties demand the release of additional dearness allowance. The State Government employees, children are being educated in most of the Kendriya Vidyalayas and naturally it is their children who would get admission to these model schools. So, in a way, only the State Government employees are being helped. I would request you to provide admission to the children of middle class families and to those who live in the villages and who do not get education facility and to those whose parents are not Government employees. The children of the Government employees can go to other colleges also. They are fortunate citizens of this country and they also get more salary. So, if their children are to be admitted to these schools it will not be of much help. Instead of this, the children of middle class families and the weaker sections should be allowed admission to these schools. The Central Government have recognised three year degree course. The 10+2+3 system was introduced and the Central Universities implemented it but the State Governments are not in a position to introduce it. For instance, in Uttar Pradesh there is two-year degree course. If it is to be made three-year degree Course, more teachers will have to be provided. The U.G.C., the State Government and the Central Government will have to allocate special grants for this, and only then this three year degree course can be implemented. Otherwise, it would create great anomaly. The Banaras Hindu University has three year degree course and if anyone does not hold a three year degree course he cannot seek admission to M.A. course. In other Universities of U. P, the two year degree course is in force. A link course was introduced last year but it is being abandoned this year. This is causing disorder. I would, therefore, request you to sanction more funds to the degree colleges and the universities to adopt this scheme.

The efforts of the Government to unearth black money have borne good

results and I hope these efforts would continue in future also.

In the end, I would like to say something with regard to Health. Some funds have been allocated for Health also. As an hon. Member from North East pointed out—and I agree with him—that the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, is serving a great deal and its role is praiseworthy, but such Institutes should be set up in other parts of the country also. One such medical institute is attached to Banaras Hindu University in U. P. The funds it is getting are inadequate. Many able and eminent Professors are teaching there but they do not have equipment and facilities. The per bed ratio of money allocated is very little. There is no provision for medicine and for other facilities. So that Medical Institute is not able to serve as is expected of it. The common people believe that being a Medical Institute it must be getting good amount of funds and grants and they expect lot of help there but they do not get it. I would, therefore, request the Government to encourage Medical Institute at Banaras and such other already established Institutes which are getting funds from the Central Government so that these Institutes could serve the people well and in a better way.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

[English]

SHRI G M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have the first Supplementary Demands for Grants before us. It is hardly four months since the commencement of the present financial year and we have demands which represent a massive instalment.

Sir, we find that the Supplementary Demands would involve a net additional expenditure of Rs. 2,876.25 crores, a very huge amount within just four months of the commencement of the present financial year.

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

It would involve a net additional expenditure of Rs. 2,876.25 crores. Compare this figure with the deficit we had in our present Budget for the year 1985-86. We find that the deficit was Rs. 3349 crores. So, while the budgetary deficit was Rs. 3349 crores, now on the top of it, within a matter of four months, we have this massive instalment of an additional expenditure that would involve Rs. 2876 crores. Sir, I must, therefore, submit that this is making a mockery of Budget. It is rendering the exercise of presentation of the Budget irrelevant and meaningless. This is not a criticism from any Party point of view. This is the criticism in order to prevail upon the Government for greater caution, for greater care in the preparation of Budget.

Sir, I must specifically take exception to such items included in the supplementary demands for grants as could have been easily envisaged and visualised at the time of preparation of Budget. There are so many items here which could have been easily imagined and visualised at the time of preparation of Budget and could have been included in the Budget, giving the nation a proper picture of the Budget, the economy of the country. I will give you examples later. While I say so, I do not mean to object to those demands. That is not the point. I am not objecting to those demands. My objection is to the reckless manner of fiscal and budgetary control. For example, you have a good item. You have an item here for construction of houses for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and the demand is for Rs. 100 crores. It has not come up overnight. Hardly a few months have passed after the main Budget and the exercise was on, and the matter could have been visualised at the time of preparation of the Budget. I support the demand. But my point must be properly understood and that is, that the Budget should not be deprived of its meaning.

Similarly, we have so many other items. We have an item here for Rs. 75

crores which are required for 6 gas turbine units in Delhi. The scheme or the programme was visualised a year ago. Why was there such a delay? Why this scheme was visualised a year ago, you could have easily visualised the item at the time of preparation of your Budget and provisions duly made. So many items are there.

Therefore, I must emphasize, in the first instance, my dissatisfaction and my taking exception to this method of fiscal and budgetary control that makes a mockery of our Budget.

First we had a deficit of Rs. 3,349 crores in our Budget which deficit was 90 per cent higher than the envisaged deficit of 1984-85 of Rs. 1,762 crores. I say this in order to emphasize that we are having such a massive dose of Supplementary Demands within a matter of just four months of the opening of this fiscal year.

I now refer to Demand No. 25. An amount of Rs. 108 crores is required for expansion of programmes with respect to Education about which hon. Member Shri Shyam Lal Yadav was speaking. It is a good demand. You want more money for Education. Education demands more money. But just look at the position. The Budget included a provision of Rs. 221 crores for the Central Sector Plan, and within a matter of four months you are coming forward with additional demands, Supplementary Demands, to the tune of 50 per cent of the total budget provision. That shows the poor management and poor foresight in the functioning of the various Departments in the Government. We are asked to vote Rs. 108 crores for expansion of educational programmes. A good thing. But the new Education Policy is still not in sight. All provisions are being made, and one does not even know what has happened to the new Education Policy and the way in which this amount would be spent. A reference was made here to model schools, and hon. Member Shri Shyam Lal Yadav made a very laudable suggestion that the doors of these model schools should be thrown

open for the people in general. Here a sum of Rs. 108 crores is wanted. We are being told that the new Education Policy is on the anvil and yet, there is no sight of that new Education Policy. I must, therefore, emphasize upon the Government one thing. The Government says that it is a Government that not merely works but works faster. Then, Sir, let it work so faster in the interest of the nation.

When an additional amount of Rs. 108 crores is wanted for various educational programmes, for opening model schools, polytechnics, and so on and so forth, I must also remind the Government of a suggestion that had been made or the directive that had been given by the late lamented Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi or about the 11th day of May, 1983. A directive was issued by her on our representation to her that more and more schools, colleges, polytechnics, etc., should be opened in those places where there is a concentration of the minorities. That was her direction in the year 1983. I am sure that, when you have come forward to ask for additional funds in order to open more polytechnics, and so on and so forth, this direction will be duly observed.

I might refer here to a Demand—Demand No. 52—with respect to Delhi. The Demand is for Rs. 75 crores which are required for six gas turbine units of 30 Megawatts each in replacement of the old units of DESU. The Demand is most welcome. But, as I said, the scheme was finalised last year. Why is it so late?

Because the Government is so late in making provisions, the people suffer.

Sir, in Delhi we have frequent power break downs and the break downs here in some places last for as many hours as twelve to fourteen. It seems incredible. But Sir, over one thousand break downs and eighty thousand "no current" complaints were received from various parts of the city in the month of June alone; not to talk of a large number of small break downs which have gone unreported.

Sir, DESU takes all the blame for this load shedding and break downs, but the Government is also to blame, to blame for its laxity in finalising the schemes, in approving the schemes and making provision for the fund. This is the snail's pace at which the Government is working. This is a cause of great hardship to the people.

Sir, before I conclude, I may welcome the demand incorporated here viz., "to intensify the drive against smuggling...". The Government has decided to set up three funds, to provide security, welfare and incentives to the officers and staff of the Customs and the Central Excise Department. The reward is also sought to be increased to our customs people. This is quite a welcome move and every effort must be made in order to intensify our drive against the smuggling. It must be understood that the value of gold seizures has increased at a very snail's pace i.e., from Rs. 2.22 crores in 1975 to hardly Rs. 7.82 crores in 1984. See the pace with which we have been going on. The value of the seizure of gold, watches, synthetic fibres, diamonds, etc., in 1983 came to only Rs. 90 crores and in 1984 to only Rs. 95 crores. This is despite the profitability in gold smuggling having increased from Rs. 48 per 10 grams of gold in 1983 to Rs. per 10 grams by November 1984. With such great increase in the profitability in gold smuggling one can imagine the necessity for proper intensification of the smuggling drive to check smuggling. I, therefore, heartily welcome this provision. Not only that, I may even urge upon the Government to further augment the funds that have been created by more and more contributions, especially the fund that is there to look after the security of the customs people who face great risks to their lives and security.

Sir, I conclude by referring to Demand No. 49. An amount of Rs. 12 lakhs is required for a Commission of Inquiry set up to inquire into the violence in Delhi following the assassination of Smt. Indira Gandhi. This shows that the Government is responsive to public

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

demand. There was a great demand for such an inquiry. The Government, without standing on any question of prestige, has responded to that particular demand. Therefore, the Government should be congratulated for being so responsive to the public voice. Here, I would only say a word that every relief, succour and rehabilitation should be provided to all the victims of the riot in Delhi. At the same time, Sir, similarly, every relief, succour and rehabilitation should also be provided to the unfortunate victims of violence in Gujarat.

In Gujarat things are in a very bad condition, as far as the relief work is concerned. You will be shocked to know that the refugee camps were evacuated under strict orders of the Police and by the Police itself, that the refugees had no place to go as their houses were burnt down. They were left homeless. Such is the attitude of the Government towards our own citizens. I must, therefore, emphasize upon the Government not only the necessity for proper security of life, honour and property but also an adequate provision of relief, succour and rehabilitation of the unfortunate victims.

With these words I thank you.

SHRI I. RAMA RAI (Kasaragod) : The supplementary demands give a massive dose of deficit financing. Anyway we have to take consolation in the fact that the present administration is very keen and anxious to give employment and succour to the down-trodden people of the society. We see that Rs. 121.55 and Rs. 42.49 crores are allotted for Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and National Rural Employment Programme, and for Rural Functional Literacy Programme, etc. But there is a saying in Kannada :

Dever Kodru, Pujari beda

It says that even if God is inclined to give you something, the Pujari may not allow it to give to poor people.

(Interruptions) I am sorry, I am not meaning our Mr. Poojary, the hon. Minister. He has admitted that the bank officials and the bank staff are not working upto the mark. It is an admitted fact and I will come to that aspect a little later.

Under most of these programmes, viz., NREP, RLEGP, etc the Central Government is giving 100% grant. So we have to see that the rural poor people get the jobs and get employment opportunities in the lean months of the agricultural period.

When you say about these programmes and other things, our Prime Minister recently visited Orissa. We could read some news that even now there are people who depend on boiled leaves for their food and there are people who have to sell their children to maintain themselves. A woman was forced to sell her sister-in-law for Rs. 40 so that she could feed the other family members. There are so many instances of this type. Of course, India has achieved much but even with these achievements, it is a shame that such things still happen in our country. So we have to go ahead and we have to see that the programmes are implemented properly and people who are living below the poverty line are lifted as far as possible and in quicker pace.

About the rural employment programme scheme I wanted to give a suggestion. When planning and other things are made, it is better to study the climatic conditions of each State because India consists of so many States and so many regions of different climatic conditions. One day we hear news about floods and the next day we hear news about drought. So these climatic conditions must be taken into account before chalking out programmes and plans for these NREP and RLEGP work. Especially the unorganised labour classes in the agricultural sector in the village side have to be looked after. Their interests have to be looked after.

A word about the non-plan expenditure of converting 90% of overdrafts of the States as on 28th January 1985 into medium term loans.

Here again I want to point out that there are some public sector Corporations and Boards run by the State Government which are crippling the financial condition of the State. These Corporations and Boards are run at a great loss thus making it very difficult for the State Government to cope up with the losses. They are a white elephant to the State Governments. We must emphasise on better administration of these Boards. Certain conditions have to be put so that these Corporations and Boards are run on profitable basis.

Sir, in Kerala we have got Electricity Board and the Road Transport Corporation which are all running at a great loss thus adding to the financial crisis of the State. A word about the nationalised banks. We are going to spend Rs. 4,000 crores on the nationalised banks. It is a well known fact that most of the nationalised banks after nationalisation their working has not come upto the mark especially in the implementation of the 20-point programme. There is already a regular racket specialising in pilfering the development loans allotted under 20-point programme. In that even the bank officials also collude and the poor people are usually duped. There are so many instances when subsidies are knowked out by these people.

Sir, I do not want to take more time and will conclude only by saying that even if there is a deficit budget, I think, the Government is keen on looking after the interests of the down-trodden. I would like to make one more suggestions, that is, some special grant or aid must be provided for the unfortunate victims of natural calamities in Kerala. Government must consider this aspect. With these words, I conclude.

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI (Madras South): Mr. Chairman,

Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words. While I welcome the Bill, I would like to express my views on the deteriorating social and moral values all over the world. Our country is also falling a prey to this evil and disease of drugs and narcotics. Drug addiction is spreading like cancer in the lives of young and tender school going and college going students. In olden days our gurus used to take their students under their tutelage and impart training and education while looking after their growth and development. Recently a week back, there was a shocking news item in the newspapers that teachers and professors are peddling in drugs. It has been stated in the newspapers that a lecturer of Political Science in Dayal Singh College, was arrested one morning for being in possession of a special variety of heroin 'Thailand Powder' worth Rs. 10 to 12 lakhs in the international market. Today we are all talking about the various developmental schemes. But in reality we are finding it difficult to implement them. Instead of giving the young nectar of education, they are giving them poison. What a come down my countrymen! Sir we are all responsible for this state of degradation and degeneration. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla): Sir, I have a point of order. Will she stick to her remark that today professors and teachers, as a class, have taken heroin? She can say that some teachers and some professors are indulging in this, but not the whole community. Will she stick to the remark made by her that today teachers and professors are taking heroin? That is the point. Let her say 'some teachers and professors'.

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI: I am quoting from the newspaper. I do not know how many are indulging in this in our country. I am only referring to the news item that appeared in the news paper. Sir, we have ruined the system of education by aping the West without keeping the most important and sacred part of our

[Smt. Vyjayanthimala Bali]

own culture and heritage as an integral part of our system. The so-called freedom given to young boys and girls in their teens when they are so impressionable and vulnerable coupled with lack of close contact with their parents has led to the spread of this menace.

The burning point today is that this alarming use of drugs and narcotics among the college and school students outside the school premises and campuses invaded by illicit use of drugs spreading like wild fire and this should be stopped immediately. Drug abuse is more prevalent among the students belonging to higher income group families. These drugs are available very easily and at very cheap price. The minds of our young men and the youth are poisoned. We do not know if there is any conspiracy in this drug-trafficking and I think there is a plot in this to change the minds, to lure the minds of our young and to curb their progress in our society and make them absolutely helpless and useless citizens of our country.

Drug abuse was more prevalent among the students. A survey was conducted in 1976 in Bombyy, Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Jaipur, Jabalpur, Madras, Delhi and Varanasi. It revealed that the highest rate of drug abuse was in Varanasi, the respected and sacred holy city of our country. In Delhi and Allahabad Universities, about 33% of the students are drug addicts. In Allahabad University, about 1/4 of the students who are drug addicts are girls. Today, the number of girls who are drug addicts is more than that of boys. The girls outnumber the boys in this respect.

The reasons for taking drugs are many and varied. It is because of pleasure that is being derived by repeated consumption. Then, there is the physical reason for it. The students take to drug consumption in order to keep awake for studying; it stimulates them and sharpens the insight.

Another reason for it is the frustration. The competition for education and work has increased tremendously today. Better education and less professional avenues and desire to achieve the ends quickly have resulted in frustration in the minds of our students. Today, the youth is looking for ways of escape through drugs; he wants to relieve himself from tension, boredom, loneliness and so on through the use of drugs. Even the school children are not spared; they are also led into this kind of disease because they are also given candies, sweets and lollypops, which is another form of drugs, and the innocent children take them and their minds get affected and their future gets broken.

The society seems to have accepted this dangerous trend and consequences of narcotics addiction. Unless the Government takes a very serious and firm stand to curb this drug menace through proper education, through proper propaganda, there can be no cure, no remedy to the dangerous situation, our country is facing today. We are all aware that our country is suffering from this most dangerous disease, the tendency to drug and narcotics addiction and we must all put our heads together to end it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will briefly participate in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, but before I speak, I want to say with a certain amount of seriousness, that although I have great respect for my colleagues, Vyjayanthimala Ji, and she made very good points yet she should not have made a very sweeping remark, that the teaching community has taken to heroin. I expected that she would speak in a responsible way...(*Interruptions*). But it happens that from that side some people do not exhibit responsible behaviour sometimes, but we show our large heartedness. What else, in fact, can we do?

I shall react on some of the Demands briefly. One is the Demand for Rural

Development. The intentions of the Government are certainly laudable, I must say. Unfortunately, the Minister for Agriculture and Rural Development is not here, and I think, Shri Poojary is representing all the Ministers.

You have put forth these demands and certainly these will be voted...(*Interruptions*). Earlier also in the discussion pertaining to natural calamities we said that your good intentions should trickle down to the district level, to the tehsil level and to the village level. There is a lot of corruption and your Minister admitted it. There is lot of leakage and wastage. So far as my State is concerned, I must tell you in all seriousness the scene in my State is very horrible. I do not know what Shri Namgyal is thinking about it. He will talk about it later. I tell you, corruption is rampant and for whatever money, be it subsidy, be it loan, people have to struggle for that and they have to grease the palms of people who are incharge of these schemes. Public men are not associated with these schemes at all, because of political differences. Political differences have to be there. But in Jammu and Kashmir, an overwhelming majority of the representatives in the State belong to the National Conference and they are not associated at the block level and they are not associated at the district level. I happen to be a member of the District Development Board. But the 'Shah' Government chose not to invite me to those discussions and the district plan is made and passed. The Minister of Agriculture has committed that the representatives of people will be invited to participate in the formulation of schemes and they will invite us to assess the implementation of the schemes. Therefore, for future there is a commitment and we will see it.

After all, you should be interested not only in getting the money sanctioned, but you should also have a system of evaluation whereby it can be ensured that this money really goes down to those people for whom it is meant. Now I tell you about a scheme where-

by you can get a jersey cow. The value of the cow is about Rs. 4500/- and an amount of Rs. 3000 is sanctioned as a loan and an amount of Rs. 1500/- is sanctioned as subsidy. But, to get that Rs. 1500 usually, the farmer has to spend about Rs. 1800/- in rural Kashmir. Perhaps, it must be the same in other places also. I do not say that Kashmir is a different State. This may be happening in Uttar Pradesh as also in Bihar. But this is my personal experience. For getting a subsidy of Rs. 1500/- a person has to spend Rs. 1800 by way of bribes to those agencies which are involved. It is not a complaint that has come to me alone. The Public Accounts Committee went recently to Kashmir and they went to the villages sometimes not under the escort of a Government servant.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): The subsidy is fifty-fifty. It has been raised to Rs. 1800 in your States.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : He has to give Rs. 1800 as bribe in order to get the subsidy of Rs. 1500 I invite you to come there and see for yourself.

[*English*]

So, this is happening in Kashmir in Jammu province. And one particular district with the most difficult terrain, i. e. Ladakh is in much greater difficulty. Take Kargil for instance. It has a working season of four months. Yesterday I received a letter from Kari Mohammad and he said that these new developmental projects have not yet started there. But what do they do? When the working season is over, either the money lapses or it goes to the pockets of some people. In Ladakh district it happened. There were imaginary roads because the money allocated for them has gone to certain pockets. Both Kargil and Ladakh are in very great difficulty. Kargil does not have a pucca all-weather link road and there is a need to have a tunnel under Jojila,

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

so that we can have an all wheather road to Kargil and those people living there can also participate in the drama of development that is taking place in the breadth and length of India. So far as Ladakh is concerned, you can connect Leh through Manila. Jammu and Kashmir has so many provinces.

17.00 hrs.

But so far as rural development is concerned and in Government of India has laudable schemes. And the intention behind asking this money is very good. I give support to that. But you don't take stock of the situation as it obtains at the district level and you don't evaluate whether this money goes to the people for whom it is meant. Are you prepared to have a survey in Ladakh district? You are not. I was talking about Kargil and Leh. What about Zanskar which is a very difficult, highly inaccessible area where recently we had elections at 37 booths. There were no agents on behalf of the National Conference because it was under a thick cover of snow and much-much hanky-panky took place there... *(Interruptions)*

I am not bringing it here. I am not talking about that...

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : I have a Point of Order Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is your Point of Order ?...

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let me understand what is your Point or Order.

MR. P. NAMGYAL : My Point of Order is Sir, he is discussing the Election Commission.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It is not a Point of Order...*(Interruptions)*

MR. P. NAMGYAL : Whatever he wanted to say he can say that before the Election Commission, and there is a petition about that and it is *sub-judice*, I must say. So he cannot raise such things in this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. Mr. Soz, please stick on to the demands.

MR. P. NAMGYAL : This *sub-judice*. This is my point of order;

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. Mr. Soz please confine yourself to the demands.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : That is what I have told you, Sir. There is no point of order. He wanted to make a point, anyway Sir...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please confine yourself to the demands before the House.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I strongly plead the case of Jammu and Kashmir State, which has remained backward in various sectors—be it Railway or be it industrial development. Unfortunately, Mr. Arif Mohammad Khan is not here. Earlier he was here, being a young man, he should not have been absent. So in these rural developments, these are laudable schemes and the Jammu and Kashmir State also should derive benefit, particularly the Ladakh district which is very backward.

I would take the next demand, education. Now education is a subject—I will make a very brief point. But this is very important point. Of course, I will represent you also. Sir so far as...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please address the Chair. Your time has exhausted...

(Interruptions)

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : When there is an hon. Member like

Prof. Ranga, I have to look to him with respect. Sir, education has no priority with the Central Government. That is known to all of us. It is a lamentable situation that education carries only 3 per cent of the Budget. Yet out of this meagre amount, I have no figures to say, but so far as different sectors are concerned, I plead it here on the floor of the House that out of this meagre Budget available for education, there is lot of leakage and there is lot of wastage. And recently, when I had an occasion to talk in the Consultative Committee, I raised an objection to your Adult Education Programme. That should be scrapped altogether. Even in the Supplementary Budget—I have some facts and figures—an amount of Rs. 4 crores is being asked for voluntary organisation. I am raising a question about the formal sector. At the elementary stage, there is 60 per cent drop out ratio. This is the figure quoted by the Education Minister. Now, the formal sector is in jeopardy. The formal sector is suffering for want of funds. In the formal sectors of the elementary stage, we have 54 per cent drop out rate. You are still wanting the people to become literate through Adult Education! Last time a figure was quoted, by 1990 as to how many people will drop out of that nonformal sector. So you are pumping funds for no advantage. And I make a strong plea—may be 10 years after, we will be debating, whether Adult Education is good or bad, but, I feel on the basis of the facts known to me that Adult Education and other schemes, I am not opposing the functional literacy programme. But Adult Education as a scheme is being operated is a wasteful activity and a very meagre amount of money is available for education and part of that is wasted.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah): This programme is doing very well, in our State.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Now about industry. I want Mr. Arif

Mohammad Khan to listen to me. When I want some funds, some friends raise objections. I do not say that development has not taken place in my country. I do not say that nothing has been done in Jammu and Kashmir State. But so far as industry is concerned, it is a totally neglected State. For instance, in public sector industries, we have never received any share. Our share, as per figures quoted by the Finance Ministry, is 0.06%—the amount that you spent in instituting the Hindustan Machine Tools factory there. During the past 30 years, Rs. 25,550 crores were spent on public sector industries. I raised a question : 'What is my State's share? The then Finance Minister Mr. Pranab Mukherjee said : "0.06%," because it was Rs. 7 crores. This is why I wanted Mr. Arif Khan to listen. Not only that. Only one unit of HMT was established in Srinagar, and that amount of nearly Rs. 7 crores meant 0.06%.

I want you to know further from me that some auxiliary units supporting the HMT unit at Srinagar had to come in the private sector, and those auxiliary, supplementary industries did not come up. (*Interruptions*) This is not correct....(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : What about I.T.I.?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It comes under a different scheme. You don't understand.

This is a figure I got from Shri Pranab Mukherjee. When I talk about development; my responsibility is doubled now. Not only that. I represent my State, the entire State. My responsibility is double, because there is a Government which cannot and does not speak for the people. I want to remind you, Mr. Chairman and the hon. Members of this House, that** come to Jalandhar two months ago...

**Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Confine yourself to the Demands.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : He came to Jalandhar and held a Press Conference or he called the Press people; and one of the things he said there was this—you did not pay any heed. He said : "We are beggars. How can we have a confrontation with the Centre? We cannot do that. We are beggars. Whatever little they can give, they can give."

This is the speech or words of a person who has not been elected by people. How can I say I am a beggar? I am an honourable citizen of India; this great country. (*Interruptions*) So, I must have a legitimate share. Our State must have an equal share.** May be a beggar. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I am on a point of order. In this very House you gave a ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your time is over, Prof. Soz. Now the next speaker, Shri Bharat Singh.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : On a point of order.

SHRI BHARAT SINGH *rose*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Bharat Singh, please. Your time is over, Prof. Soz.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. You know when the Budget was prepared, at that time in the entire country...

[*English*]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I am on a point of order.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I will finish in a while.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly resume your seat, Mr. Soz. Mr. Das Munsi, I will listen to the point of order.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Half-a-minute, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the point of order?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The point of order is that in this very House, it has been decided earlier by the rulings of the Speaker and the Chairmen, i.e. about the leader of a legislature in a different State, who is not a Member of this House, that his comments and references should not be discussed on the floor of the House here. So, whatever he has said, should not go on record.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I was referring to that speech. I was not discussing it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If there is something objectionable, we shall see, and then expunge it.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : My point of order is that the name of the person who is not a Member of this House should not be taken, because he cannot defend himself.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already said, if there is any objectionable matter, we shall consider and expunge it if necessary. Prof. Soz, please sit down.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Should I not conclude it ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, Sir. You have already concluded it. Kindly sit down. Kindly resume your seat. When I am on my legs, You please sit down. Kindly sit down.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Not like this. I must conclude my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already called the next speaker.

[Translation]

SHRI BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, much has been said about price rise and it has also been said that the budget has further fanned the increasing trend of the prices of commodities. There is no doubt that the prices of some commodities like sugar, pulses, milk etc. have increased but I would like to add that the budget is not solely responsible for this price rise. The prices of these commodities have risen due to shortfall in the production of these commodities. If their production increases the prices will not rise. So, efforts should be made to increase production. Take for instance the sugarcane. If the Government encourages cultivation of sugarcane crop and provides facilities so that the sugarcane crop is not affected by disease and the area under sugarcane cultivation is enlarged, the problem of sugar will not be there. When the crop is ready, the farmer gets only Rs. 21.50 or Rs. 22.50 per quintal which is far below the cost of its production. The farmer waits for the whole day at the doors of the sugar mill along with the loaded sugarcane carts and then his turn comes to get his sugarcane weighed. Even the price of wood is Rs. 40 to Rs. 65 per quintal today and the price of sugarcane is far less than that of wood. If the farmer gets remunerative price for sugarcane, it is obvious, he would grow it more and the sugar production would also rise. I would add here that besides growing more sugarcane we should also stock more and more sugar in

our godowns so that at the time of scarcity, we may release it and thereby control its prices.

The Fair Price Shops are no doubt selling sugar at control price, but the problem is that sugar is not always available at these Shops. These Shop-owners do not have sufficient funds to lift sugar from the godowns. So, when the fortnightly period of distribution is almost over they lift sugar on the 14th of the month and distribute till the next day and similarly it happens at the end of the month. If these Shops are given loans by the banks at lower rate of interest this problem can be solved and they can always keep the sugar stocks in their Shops.

Thirdly, mention has been made about pulses and many farmers are cultivating them and getting a third crop in a year. If pulses are sown just after the harvesting of wheat, it would increase then production. You must have observed that just after the nationalisation of banks the farmers worked hard and increased wheat production with the help of tubewells and other means of irrigation, quality seeds and mechanisation. When the population of the country was 40 crores, wheat used to be imported, but today when the population is 70 crores we are self-sufficient and feeding all and still surplus produce is left with us. I would suggest to cultivate more sugarcane and a third crop of pulses in a year.

The prices of milk have also risen and this is because of the shortfall in milk supply. I would suggest that loans should be given to the landless to buy two to four buffaloes each. The loan should be given at low rate of interest so that unemployed may get self employment and contribute towards increasing milk production. If the production is more, the prices will automatically come down.

I would point out two or three problems of the rural areas. So far as the generation of electricity in Delhi

[Shri Bharat Singh]

is concerned, it is far short of the consumption. Attention should be paid to this so that the requirements of increasing population of Delhi could be met. We find that there is no power cut in New Delhi while there is no power supply for two to three days at a stretch in the rural areas. The power failure is sometimes attributed to cable fault and sometimes to the fused transmitter. I would suggest that electricity generation in Delhi should be increased. There are two thermal power stations, one is the Indraprastha thermal power station and the other is Badarpur thermal power station but still the power generation is far less than the consumption and, this it has to be drawn from other States. I would suggest that one more thermal power station should be installed in Delhi to meet the full requirements of its rural areas.

17.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There are no two opinions that much has been done in the villages for the farmers, the workers and the landless. Roads, schools, hospitals, post offices and many other facilities have been provided there but I would say that much still remains to be done and our dream of independence is not yet fully realised. The sugarcane cultivators received a jolt in 1977-78 when they had to burn their standing crops in the fields. If at that time, the surplus sugarcane had been converted into sugar, the farmer would have been encouraged and he would have produced more and the shortage of sugar that we are facing today would not have been there. The farmers want more incentives for cultivation of sugarcane. They live in slums near the mills and they do not get their dues from mills for six to eight months. A farmer is happy if he gets cash price. I would suggest that the banks should provide them necessary funds and when the farmer goes to the mill, he should get money in cash so that he is encouraged to pay more attention to the sugarcane crop in

future. It should be ensured that the mills produce more and more sugar.

The Kucha roads should be made pucca so that the farmers are facilitated in carrying their produce to the cities.

Unemployment is becoming a grave problem these days and on the other hand there is ban on fresh recruitment. The schools do not have adequate number of teachers. When we ask for more teachers, it is said that there is a ban on fresh recruitment. 40 schools have been opened but not even a single teacher has been appointed. My point is that if the children are not properly educated how will they be successful in future? So far as school buildings are concerned, many schools do not have their own buildings. Many schools do not even have tents and thousands of children just wander about. Moreover, children are not getting admissions and the parents are facing great difficulty in this respect. Attention should be paid to this aspect also.

I would also like to say that the inhabitants of the resettlement colonies also need the civic amenities like drinking water, electricity, to live in hygienic conditions as others are living. Harijans, backward classes and landless people have been allotted plots free of cost under the 20-Point Programme, the value of which calculated at Rs. 100 per yard would work out to an enormous amount. The Gram Panchayats have given land to the landless Harijans and the people belonging to other backward classes for house sites under the 20-Point Programme. The plots given to them by us lack in civic amenities like roads, sewer, drains, etc. Attention should be paid to this also.

It is gratifying that Government have allotted one acre land to each landless Harijan family and they are no doubt growing crops on this land and I, being a villager myself, know that Delhi Administration has installed State tube-wells and has been supplying water free of charge to them and the Harijans are able to earn their livelihood by growing crops throughout the year.

I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI ANOOP CHAND SHAH
(Bombay-North) : Mr. Deputy Speaker,
Sir, I rise to support the supplementary
demands presented to the House but
would like to put forth certain point
before the hon. Minister.

The demands include a sum of Rs. 250
crores as subsidy for F.C.I. whereas the
main budget already had a provision of
Rs. 11.00 crores under this head.
Shall we go on subsidising like this ?
We subsidise things to ensure that the
goods procured from the farmers are
made available to the consumers at
reasonable rates. We purchase wheat
from the farmer at Rs. 152 per quintal
and supply that to the consumer at
Rs. 192 per quintal, Rs. 4 per quintal
are incurred as transportation and ad-
ministration expenses. The consumer does
not receive as much relief from this
subsidy as he should. We should try to
bring down the administrative and trans-
portation cost. So, my submission is that
the working of the F.C.I. essentially
required to be reviewed.

The issue of rising prices and sugar
prices have been discussed in this House.
We are allotting imported sugar to the
States for supplying it to traders for free
sale and the traders sell this sugar in
black market. In today's newspapers the
sugar price of imported sugar has been
quoted as Rs. 700 per quintal. I would
plead that unless you ensure hundred per
cent distribution of sugar by F.C.I.
through the public distribution network,
the prices of sugar will not come down.
It is not going to make any substantial
difference. I have predicted in May
last that sugar prices would jump up to
Rs. 10 per kg. Unless you take cor-
rective steps. Unless you move in the
right direction, the prices of sugar will
touch the height of Rs. 10 per kg in
October.

Then I would like to say a few words
to the hon. Minister of Petroleum because
the Supplementary Demands include
provision under this head also. The hon.
Minister had said during the discussion
that out of the kerosene quota allotted
to the States, they would not allot more

than 250 kilolitres to any distributor. I
would request you to reduce the quota
of those distributors who have the quota
in excess of this limit and grant licences
for the same to the scheduled castes,
scheduled tribes, disabled persons and
educated unemployed persons. You had
such a scheme. In how many cases quota
was reduced by you ? In Bombay, distri-
butors are having 1000, 1200 and 1500
k.l. quota and they have monopolised
this business. You should review these
cases and ensure effective implementa-
tion of our policy of restricting the quota
to 200 k.L. and consider the applications
of the scheduled castes and scheduled
tribes, disabled persons, educated unem-
ployed persons pending with you in this
connection.

The Shipping Corporation has advan-
ced loans amounting to Rs. 600 to 700
crores. What is the position of that
loan ? As far as I know the entire
amount of Rs. 300 crores advanced to
the private sector is going to be declared
as bad debt. I demand an inquiry into
this. The loan given to the shipping
industry is not likely to be recovered.
This has been our experience.

In the end, I support the demand for
giving awards to the Customs and Cen-
tral Excise Officers. It is a justified
demand and I welcome it. Just now,
the hon. Member Shrimati Vyjayanthi-
mala has drawn the attention of the house
to the abuse of heroin and narcotics. I
shall go a step further. Today this evil
is confined to the school and college
students, but the day is not far when it
will reach top bureaucrats and military
personnel and the future generation will
face a very disturbing situation, and those
who could not defeat us in the battle
field are attempting to defeat us by bring-
ing in such things through smuggling.
We shall have to take very strong steps
to combat this evil. So, the officers who
stake their lives in checking this evil
must be rewarded.

I am happy that a sum of Rs. 15 cro-
res has been provided for the Delhi
Development Authority. The Delhi
administration is directly controlled by

[Shri Anoop Chand Shah]

the Centre. It is our obligation to meet its requirements. But provision should also be made for the other States as per their requirements. I would like to say something especially about Bombay. There was a question here by Shri Murli Deora yesterday about the number of houses that had collapsed and the number of persons killed during the monsoon in Bombay. You know a sum of Rs. 1000 crores was sought for repairs and reconstruction of the houses and clearance of slums in Bombay but we have been given a paltry sum of Rs. 50 crores. This needs reconsideration. You will not be required to give funds to Bombay always, because we have already taken in hand the slum clearance scheme in Maharashtra. I hope you will reconsider this demand and make some provision.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

***SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN** (Cooch Behar): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, only a few days back when it was pointed out on the floor of this House that the Centre was showing step motherly attitude towards West Bengal, the Members on the other side became very vocal and raised a hue and cry. But looking to this supplementary demands for grants I want to say very strongly and with all the emphasis at my command that in this supplementary budget all the demands and requests of the West Bengal Government have been totally neglected. This supplementary budget has without and doubt shown a step motherly attitude towards West Bengal.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has not been possible for the West Bengal Government to rehabilitate the lakhs and lakhs of refugees in West Bengal over the long period between 1950 and 1985 only due to the step motherly attitude of the Central Government. The West Bengal Government had demanded a sum of Rs. 750 crores for the refugee rehabilitation there. But it was turned down.

Whose responsibility is it to solve the refugee problem? Is it the responsibility of the State Government or that of the Central Govt.? Who was responsible for the partition of the country? As a result of the partition of the country, after losing their hearth and home, being totally uprooted and in pitiable destitute conditions came over to our country and set foot on the soil of West Bengal. They came over here with high hopes and aspirations Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can you imagine the plight and distress of all those people who are coming over to your State after fleeing from Srilanka? In West Bengal we have witnessed the same thing year after year. Today you may stand here and laugh away this responsibility. But the then Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru did not deny this responsibility. Here in the Central Hall of Parliament he was heard to say, "They are our brothers, they are our sisters, they are our kith and kin. They have the right to come over to India. They have the right to stay in India." Where have those commitments gone? They have all blown away in thin air. Today you have forgotten all that. Since 15th August 1947, through the partition of the country the crisis that has been created in West Bengal, that has turned today for a mere problem to that of a last breath. There is no room today even to breathe freely. The Central Government only can save West Bengal from this crisis if they discharge their responsibility and commitment. The demand of West Bengal for an assistance of Rs. 750 crores of rupees have been ignored. Therefore, I cannot support these demands.

I cannot support these demands also because in 1956 the Centre decided upon a freight equalisation policy. Can you think that the distance of Calcutta from the coal producing area of Durgapur is only 200 Km. But the price of coal at far off places like Amritsar and Chandigarh is much cheaper than that in Calcutta. The Government does not allot railway wagons for carrying coal from Durgapur to Calcutta on the pretext that the distance is less than 200

***The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.**

Kms. But if coal has to be transported through trucks, then you can well imagine the escalation in price. Only saying that 'India is one' is not enough. We are Indians and we also firmly believe in that. But why should this be applicable only in the case of coal and steel? Why should the same not be applicable in the case of cotton or in the case of sugarcane? There must be a uniform rate for all commodities all over the country. Sir, one issue that has been raised in this House again and again, is about the price of jute. Jute is grown in many States like West Bengal, Tripura, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and in some places in Andhra. But West Bengal is the major producer of jute. In this State jute cultivators number over 40 lakhs. But these jute cultivators do not get just and remunerative price for their jute. You will be surprised that even the Britishers, who exploited the jute growers all along, who refused to understand the condition of jute growers, they set up a commission in 1943 to fix up the price of raw jute. According to the report of that Sahu Commission they decided that the price of one maund of jute should be equal to the price of three maunds of paddy. If we take into consideration today's price of paddy which is Rs. 200 per quintal, then the price of jute today should be Rs. 600/-per quintal according to that formula. But you are not giving that price. What have you done? You have only set up one Committee after another and one Commission after another. You have not done anything for the benefit of the farmers. I am asking you Mr Finance Minister, what have you done for the jute cultivators? You have set up Committees, you have formed the jute Corporation, you have created the post of jute Commissioner. That's all.

In June 1974, you formed the Chakravarthy Committee. That Committee suggested that the minimum price for jute shall have to be fixed. To save the poor jute growers, the primary need was to give them loans and advances. Further, to enable them to get remunerative price, they should have the capacity to hold their produce to sell their pro-

duce at the proper time. If loans can be advanced to tea gardens, to cotton and sugarcane growers, then there is the objection in giving loan to jute growers?

The Reserve Bank got infuriated when the question of giving loans to jute growers was raised with them and it was pointed out that loans were being advanced to tea gardens, cotton and sugarcane growers etc. The comment of the Reserve Bank was, "tea garden is one whole garden owned by one person, whereas in the case of jute there are small holdings." This was a wonderful argument indeed! You are giving crores of rupees as loans and advances. You have allocated 80 crores of rupees to the jute mills in the name of modernisation. But the poor farmers with small holdings who need the help most, are denied the help. You are prepared to give money to the tea gardens, to the jute mill owners, to the big stockists of cotton and to the sugar mill owners. But you are reluctant to give money to the poor farmers, who are destitutes who till their soil with their blood and sweat. You have no thought for them! Sir, the Public Undertakings Committee calculated in 1977-78 what should be the minimum price of jute. After detailed calculation they said that the minimum price of jute should be Rs. 447.65 per quintal. According to today's price level that naturally would be much higher. Taking into consideration all the processes and inputs in jute cultivation like, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, washing and transportation of jute to the market etc. plus the cost of labour of the cultivators, the West Bengal Government has demanded a price of Rs. 600/-per quintal for jute. The Central Government has not acceded and has ignored that demand. Therefore, I cannot support this demand for supplementary grants.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I consider the Supplementary Demands presented by the hon. Finance Minister essential because many of the development works taken up by us are lying incomplete and the Supplementary Demands for grants have been sought to

[Shri Mankuram Sodi]

ensure their completion. The present ation of the Supplementary Demands is necessitated when with a little more expenditure on development works we can derive more benefit in the interest of the people and the country.

In his speech the hon. Finance Minister has paid full attention to backward areas of the country. The backward areas consist of the tribal areas and the areas predominantly inhabited by the Harijans. You have given a serious thought to them and your approach is that of seriousness. If you go through the expenditure figures shown on papers and compare them with the actual work done, you will come to know the difference. The experience gained so far and the evaluation made so far indicate that some sort of lacunae is left somewhere. So, we shall have to strive hard to remove those shortcomings, otherwise we shall not be able to remove them. Unless we implement these development works in a planned manner, the condition of these backward areas, the rural areas will remain the same as it was hundred years ago no matter how much amount we go on spending on them.

We find that the greatest hurdle in the way of development of the backward areas is the lack of education and the people being illiterate do not take advantage of these works. We have constructed schools and collage on roadsides which open between 11 and 12 in the noon and if you go into a little interior, you will find that schools hardly function for 15 days in a month, what to speak of opening on time. We formed village committees and tried to improve the functioning of schools, we requested the teachers to be punctual but they came out to be more clever. They got the signatures of the committee members for six months or only year in advance and obtained certificate to be able to draw their salary. So we shall have to look into it. Secondly, the teachers deputed to these interior and backward areas are most inefficient and shirkers. Such teachers can prepare their students only to become a peon or a clerk. So, com-

pletion of roads is a pre-condition for accomplishment of educational programme. No. scheme will succeed there and we shall not be able to comprehend any scheme unless we speed up the educational progress.

Then, there is the problem of drinking water. We have not been able to arrange drinking water supply even after spending crores of rupees. The Central Government are making efforts, the State Government are also making all out efforts, but still there are places in our area having no proper arrangements for drinking water. People complain of contaminated water, stinking water. All these things confront our area with the onset of monsoons. Recently, 300 persons have died in Bastar district and nearly 60 persons have died in Kutlu in Madhya Pradesh after drinking contaminated water. So, my submission is that unless we make adequate arrangements for drinking water, we shall not be able to develop these backward areas.

I would also like to dwell on the means of communications which are badly needed in our area. There are no road links to enable us go to to inspect the progress of work done or the construction of a school or a well, once awarded to the Village Panchayat under the 20 Point Programme, or IRDP or NREP. The Sarpanch of that Village panchayat or his deputy visits the block headquarters to get payment for the work done, but he does not receive the payment even after visiting block headquarters thrice because there the people demand commission money. The work of construction of a school or a well is awarded on approved rates and there is no question of over-estimation or over-billing; how can then the Gram Panchayat pay commission money? That is why you find the reports of collapse of such school buildings immediately after inauguration. So, this is the result of demand for commission money. Secondly, we are unable to supply foodgrains to fair price shops in time due to difficult terrains. The local middle-man takes advantage of this situation. He curses the Govern-

ment and tells the people; whom he has all along been exploiting, that what sort of your Government is; it has opened fair price shops, but there are no supplies. This way, these poor people are again get befooled by him. The same man then makes a deal for their standing crops on low rates and after harvest, takes foodgrains from them on the same rates and thus exploits them.

It is this region which deserves your sincere attention. The officer or employee deputed there by you should be conversant with the atmosphere there and sympathetic towards the people and also he should be intelligent. He should have the qualities of a local coordinator. But the fact is that you always send condemned persons there. How can such a person help develop this backward area? His attitude will always be to spoil things in this way or that way to such an extent that the people there after being fed up with him demand his immediate transfer. This will in turn be a boon for him as he will be transferred nearer to his home and that place will not definitely be worse in any way. Such are the arrangements there today.

As regards medical facilities, even if you appoint some doctor and he is forced to go to this backward area of ours to his dismay, he finds that there is no house for him to live in, there is no place for dispensary. The position is if medicines are available, the doctor is not there; if doctor is there, the medicines are not available and the compounder is not available. This is the position obtaining in our area. Nobody cares to see to it. Government must ensure that the benefits of the schemes formulated so far or of those being formulated for this area reach the people and reach adequately. With these words, I conclude.

DR. B.L. SHAILESH (Chail): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving an opportunity to take part in this debate.

Through you, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting

such a unique budget which is really unprecedented in our history. I extend full support for it.

The price rise in the context of the Budget has been discussed at length in this House and the hon. Finance Minister has placed before this House and before the country the detailed factors responsible for the price rise. He has also indicated in details the stringent measures being adopted by the Government to combat the price rise. I trust that we and our countrymen rising above party politics, would extend full cooperation to the Government in making anti-price rise measures a success.

It is my pious duty to invite the Government's attention to my constituency Chail, Allahabad, which is a backward area. The representatives from this constituency before me did not do anything concrete for the development of this area and indulged in political gimmicks by feeding the poor and the distressed electorate on assurances which were never fulfilled. There is nothing like development in my constituency. I feel that under the dynamic leadership of our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, we shall come out successful in our pious battle against poverty and succeed in mitigating the sufferings of our people in the shortest possible time and my electorate and I earnestly hope that the Government would make efforts to salvage this area from poverty by implementing special schemes.

I am really sorry to say that even after 38 years of independence, we have not been able to solve the basic civic problem of drinking water in my constituency. Sir, it is a fact that 90 per cent villages in my constituency do not have drinking water facility for which I feel very disturbed. I trust the Government of India will provide special financial assistance and also give maximum economic help to the State Government for arranging drinking water supply in my constituency.

[Dr. B.L. Shailesh]

This area is totally devoid of means of communications also, having no roads, no link roads, approach roads, culverts and bridges. Therefore, through you, Sir, I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to allocate special funds in the Seventh Plan for my State for the construction of roads, approach roads, bridges and culverts in my constituency.

Sir, according to Chanakya, a welfare State is that which provides its people with inexpensive medical facility, inexpensive education and true justice. The misfortune of my constituency is that nobody has even attempted to provide medical and educational facilities there, what to speak of their being extensive or inexpensive. It is a matter of surprise that instead of providing medical facilities to the people of my area, lethal weapons have been inducted on large scale to create panic and to spread discord and fear. So, I plead that the Government of India should provide special assistance under some special plan for construction of schools and hospitals with a view to providing educational and medical facilities to the people of my constituency.

Same is true of rural electrification. There is utter absence of canals, tube-wells and minor irrigation schemes. The distribution of essential commodities like diesel, kerosene, sugar and foodgrains is also not satisfactory. There is no factory worth the name there. A coach factory was to be set up there, but the same is reported to have been shifted to Punjab. I hope the conditions will improve as per the assurance given by the hon. Finance Minister and special financial assistance allocated for the all round progress and development of my constituency.

Sir, I am grateful to you for giving an opportunity to speak.

***SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajamundry):**
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the increased allocation being made in the Supplementary Demands for various Public Sector Undertakings. I am happy about it. But I am quite unhappy about the way this money is being spent. There is no systematic way of utilising our resources. There are many States of which have been neglected and especially the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, my State, Andhra Pradesh has been neglected very badly. A lot of injustice has been done to my State Andhra Pradesh abounds in many natural resources. I am proud to say that the natural resources available in my State are much more than any other State. You should not forget the fact that Andhra Pradesh is an integral part of the country. So far no effort has been made by the Central Government to utilise the abundant natural resources available in Andhra Pradesh. The earlier plans prove my contentions. I am sorry to say this.

The budget makes it clear that the Central Government has failed once again to make use of the resources available in my State. I will give you an instance. Polavaran Project in Andhra Pradesh is one such project which benefits not only that State but the entire country. With less expenditure investment this project can give us immense benefits. This project can be completed with just Rs. 1230 crores. The left canal of this project, if completed, links Vanshodhara and Magavali goes upto Orissa bringing a vast stretch of area under cultivation. The right canal will be linked with river Krishana, thus taking drinking water upto Madras to quench the thirst of our Tamil brothers. It helps to bring the entire Rayalaseema area under cultivation. Rayalaseema, which happens to be a chronic drought prone area will turn into lush green pasture. Millions of acres of land thus, can be cultivated

*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

upon the completion of this project. This irrigation project which costs not much and benefits both the State and the country alike. More paddy can be grown to feed the hungry in the entire country. The food production in the country can go up. Such an important project has been once again neglected in this Supplementary budget. It is most unfortunate that despite its national importance it has not been taken up as a national project in spite of repeated requests. There is not even a token provision made for this project.

Sir, the countries which have emerged independent after us, have overtaken us in the matter of development. When compared with India these countries have very much less manpower and natural resources.

Yet they have developed. Though we have got plenty of manpower and abundant natural resources we are lagging far behind. I am ashamed to say this. Is it due to the wrong policies pursued by the Government? Or is it due to our defective planning which has failed to pool our manpower and natural resources for the progress of the country? I want the Government to ponder over this seriously. Our planning appears to be very much defective. This is not an issue confronting one State or one party. Every State is a part of the country. So the natural resources must be made use of irrespective of the State in which they are available. Only the Government which is capable of pooling its resources well can take the country forward. Though the Government of India have taken up many irrigation projects in different States as national projects not even a single project has been taken up in Andhra Pradesh so far as a national project. I hope and trust that the Central Government will take up Polavaram project as a national project and execute it immediately. This project is very much useful to the country.

Sir, it is unfortunate that the Government is not at all showing any interest

to develop our ports, particularly Kakinada port. So far no steps have been taken to develop this important port into a major port of the country. Visakhapatnam port has already become congested. Disembarkation of goods is being affected due to congestion in Vizag port. The best way to reduce the burden of Vizag port is to develop Kakinada into an alternative major port. There is no problem of workers in Kakinada. Iron ore and marine products are being already exported through this port. No allocation was made in this year's general budget to develop Kakinada into a major port. I regret this neglect and hope at least in future the Government will come forward with necessary grants to develop this port.

Sir, Hyderabad is one of the major and important cities in the country. Thousands of persons who are working in the gulf proceed through Hyderabad. Vegetables are being exported to the Gulf countries from this place to earn valuable foreign exchange. Muslims go on 'Haj' pilgrimage in thousands from this place every year. Above all, Hyderabad happens to be the "gateway of the South." It is regrettable that this prominent city has no International Air port. A survey was conducted earlier to convert Hyderabad domestic Airport into an international air port. So far nothing has been done to upgrade this air port and accord international status to it. I earnestly request the hon. Finance Minister to have all the necessary steps and allocate funds to develop Hyderabad air port into an international air port.

Sir, I take this opportunity to plead with the Government to declare Visakhapatnam as a Free Trade Zone. It is not only a major port but also centrally located in the east coast of the country. Its ideal location makes it possible to be the nerve centre of trade in the east coast. Foreign trade will bloom. Transport facilities are very good here. So, by declaring Vizag as a Free Trade Zone like Kandla in Gujarat, we can boost our foreign trade and thus can earn much more foreign exchange. Moreover, it will be a boon to the local people. I

[Shri Srihari Rao]

hope, the Government in immediate future, will declare Visakhapatnam as a Free trade zone.

Sir, a survey was conducted some time back to establish a nuclear power project at Nagarjunsagar and found the location most suitable. Talugu people felt very happy and were looking forward for the day of its commissioning. But, to this dismay this Government changed its decision and shifted the project to Karnataka. We don't grudge the Karnataka people getting this atomic power plant as they are our brothers. But Sir, we too have a very genuine claim for it. Nagarjunsagar is the most suitable place for it. The Government has raised the hopes of the Tolugu people to dizzy heights by conducting a survey. Now they cannot and should not abandon the project dashing to ground all the hopes of Andhra people. I earnestly hope that the Government will stick to its word in establishing a nuclear power project Nagarjunsagar. At least in the next Budget, I hope, justice will be done to Andhra Pradesh by giving this atomic project.

Sir, Kotipalli-Kakinada railway line was in operation during the days of British. The earning was quite good even in those days when the population was mere 3 lakhs. Later on, during the Second World War this line was abandoned. No effort was made to revive this line so far. Now the population is around 15 lakhs. All the necessary infrastructure is available. Bund bridges and buildings are already there. All that the Government have to do is to lay the track and run the train on it. Expenditure is quite negligible in reviving this line. We are not able to make use of the line which was already there. What sort of progress it is? What is the development that we have achieved so far? We are not able to make use of the infrastructure which is already available just to lay a line and run the train on it, let alone going for new line by creating infrastructure. One must feel sorry for this kind of sad state of affairs.

With minimum investment Government can earn maximum profits. In fact, it should be the policy of the Government to take up projects with minimum investment to earn more profits. The policy pursued now is in reverse direction. The Government investments are more and profits are very less. With the result, the Government is going bankrupt. If the country has to prosper the Government should have to change this policy. Let it be any region, any step. Please take up only such projects which are economically viable. I have no hesitation in saying that Kotipalli-Kakinada railway line is one such, which, with less investment can yield maximum profits. I hope the Government will revive this line immediately. Sir, the Telugu Desam Government in Andhra Pradesh devised a new scheme known as "single window system" to help the farmers. Under this scheme farmers will be in a position to get loans without any harassment and under one roof. This scheme has got to be sanctioned by R. B. I. Hence Prime Minister was requested to sanction this scheme. But unfortunately, it has not been sanctioned so far. I don't understand why this inordinate delay in sanctioning this scheme which benefits the farmers immensely. Am I to understand that this extremely useful novel scheme brings credit to Telugu Desam party and hence has not been sanctioned by the Centre? Let no one forget that Telugu Desam is part and parcel of Bharat Desam. I request the Government to sanction this scheme at the earliest.

Sir, I conclude my speech thanking you for giving me this opportunity.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now it is 6 p. m. and there are still many more hon. Members who want to speak. Therefore, if the House agrees we can sit half an hour more and finish it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : We agree, Sir.

[Translation]

***SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY :** (Coimbatore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 1985-86.

My parliamentary constituency, Coimbatore, is the biggest industrial town in the State of Tamil Nadu with more than 100 textile mills and more than 2 lakhs of textile workers, besides numerous foundries. Presently 10000 textile workers are on the verge of starvation because many textile mills are remaining closed for the past several months. I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister that he should endeavour to have these textile mills re-opened by providing necessary funds. He should be the saviour of 10000 textile workers and their families in Coimbatore.

Throughout the country there are 7000 banyan factories. In my native place, Tiruppur, there are 1300 banyan units. Banyan unit is a small scale unit with very little investment. But it has provided jobs to 1,40,000 people in Tiruppur. The industry has earned Rs. 38 crores last year in foreign exchange by the export of this under-garment. Tiruppur is now internationally known. Previously a cess was being levied by the Textile Commissioner in 1975. Now the Textile Commissioner has ordered with the removal of this cess. Since the Government has not yet issued Notification in this regard, the cess is still being collected. I want that the Centre should issue the necessary Notification immediately so that this cess is not collected from the banyan industry.

The Hogenekal Power project was conceived during the time of late Shri Kamaraj when he was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Similarly, the Punnampuzha-Pandiyar Project was also conceived at that time. The Punnampuzha-Pandiyar Project will supply water to the parched earth of Coimbatore District

and the Hogenekal Project will supply electric power, when they are implemented. I want that adequate funds should be made available to these projects for early completion.

I am happy to note that the Centre is taking steps for solving the shortage of small coins throughout the country. The worst-hit are the common people. This problem must be solved soon. This has assumed alarming proportions.

We have been talking about recurring floods in the North and recurring drought in South. For example, drinking water is a perennial problem in my constituency. In fact it is so throughout Tamil Nadu and in adjoining States. We are talking about Ganga-Cauvery link up for so many years. We should implement this within a fixed time-frame of 5 years or 10 years. This will strengthen national unity and every one from Kanyakumari to Kashmir will feel that he is an Indian first and last. The Centre should take immediate action.

It is becoming difficult to get seats in Schools and Colleges all over the country. Those who have money can get admission anywhere and everywhere. The Schools and Colleges are overcrowded. Their growth has not kept pace with the growth in our population. The Central Government should come forward to open Schools and Colleges where admission has become an acute problem.

I also demand that Centre should allot more public sector undertakings to Tamil Nadu, as the problem of unemployment among the educated has become endemic in Tamil Nadu.

A Railway over-bridge in North Coimbatore has been the long-standing demand of the people. Similarly, on Coimbatore-Tiruchirappalli National Highway, an overbridge in Ondipudur-Singanallur area must be constructed. In Tiruppur junction, there is a dilapidated overbridge built during British period.

[Shri C.K. Kuppuswamy]

A new bridge was sanctioned some ten years ago. Yet this has not been taken up for execution. I want the Finance Minister to ensure financial allocation for these works which are in public interest. I am sure that the hon. Minister will give serious consideration to the suggestion I have enumerated.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL
(Phulpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker. Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me an opportunity to express my views and to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

As the Supplementary Demands pertain to many departments, I shall invite hon. Finance Minister's attention to some major points. It is imperative to strengthen the economy of the country. As 80 per cent of our people live in the villages, it is through the rural development that we can forge the country ahead. The farmer works in his field at least for 18 hours a day and if the entire labour put in by him is worked out, I think he incurs loss. I am sorry to say that prices for his foodgrains are fixed only after they have reached the godowns of the traders. The prices of foodgrains in the open market rise to such an extent that a common consumer cannot purchase them. I shall quote an instance. When the farmer brought his wheat produce in market, it fetched a price of Rs. 120 to Rs. 140 per quintal while the Government fixed the procurement price at Rs. 157 per quintal. Now, when the farmer had sold his entire produce, the price went upto Rs. 180 or Rs. 190 per quintal. So, the Government should announce procurement price well in advance of the arrival of grains in the market, so as to enable the farmer to sell his produce at reasonable rates. The official procurement centres should have strict instructions to purchase the produce because, as you know, official machinery is very callous to the farmers and does not purchase their produce.

Yesterday, discussion was held in the House on the production and prices of

sugar. At that time, I was not allowed to speak for want of time and today also the time is short. But I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to one point. The price of sugar is increasing whereas sugarcane is produced abundantly in the country. The main reason for the increase in the prices of sugar is that the price fixed for the sugarcane produced by the farmer is low. The sugarcane is not crushed and its growers are not paid its prices in time. In this way, their morale goes down and the production of sugarcane is adversely affected. And when the production of sugarcane goes down then we shall have to import sugar. I would submit that the prices of fertilizers should be reduced because if its prices are not reduced then the farmers will not use them in adequate quantity and that will be adversely affecting the production of sugarcane.

Besides this, I would like to say that we should particularly pay attention towards the security of the country. At present, democratic set up is not there in our neighbouring countries. For the projection of the democracy, it is necessary that we should increase allocation for defence in our budget so that the Jawans in the country are looked after well and their morale goes high.

Electricity is very important for the development of the country. There is need for a comprehensive schemes for the generation of power through hydro, thermal and solar energy systems. Besides agricultural and industrial development, the standard of the rural people will be raised thereby. The power has an important role in raising the standard of the rural people besides helping in the process of agricultural and industrial development.

Today, the whole country is facing the problem of drinking water. Efforts should be made on war footing to solve this problem. The facility of drinking water should be provided to the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe people on priority basis.

I would like to submit to the Hon. Finance Minister that since the linking

of rural development schemes with banks dishonesty and corruption has become rampant in the banks. Banks are providing loans to the educated unemployed youth. The persons whose names are sponsored by the district level committees to the banks become victims of corruption of bank employees. We want that some concrete steps should be taken in this regard so that those persons whose names are sponsored by the district level committees, could easily get loans.

I would like to say a few words about the education policy. There should be a uniform education policy in the country. The present education policy is responsible, to a great extent, for the disparity between the poor and the rich. It creates a feeling of high and low between them. This situation should be rectified.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants and hope that measures would be adopted by the Government in the interest of the country.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, from the speeches made by the Members in their mother-tongues it seems that what the Central Government are doing in the matter of providing facilities like drinking water, irrigation, education, rural development, etc. is not enough. Regarding the farmers, every Member has said in his speech that they are being fleeced and exploited. It has been just mentioned that sugar is being imported. Why this happens ? There is no dearth of water, agricultural land and sugarcane growers. In spite of this, the production of sugarcane is low and there is scarcity of sugar. The reason for this is that the industrialists pay less money to the farmers for the sugarcane, as a result thereof the farmers have to face great difficulty. The Government of the Janata Party had bridged the gap between the consumers and the farmers to a great extent. They paid more price to the farmers for sugarcane. At that time, sugar was carried on the cycle rikshaws for sale at Rs. 2 and 20 paise per kg. Today, when

the people are in need of sugar, they think of the rule of the Janata Party and when they think of the Congress Party, tears well up in their eyes. We should go into the reasons for it. Today, the farmer is getting very less price and he is not doing his work happily. He has land and means of farming. As he has to earn his livelihood, he is doing work under compulsion. He is not getting any incentive from the Government.

There has been good crop of cotton in Andhra Pradesh. Only 4 or 5 lakh bales of cotton are exported. Out of it, the share of Andhra Pradesh for export is 15,000 bales. What is the reason that the rates of cotton, sugarcane and other farm produce have yet not been fixed ? Because the rates have not been fixed, the farmer has sown the crops under Compulsion keeping in view the rate of the last year. These days the agriculture has become a kind of gamble. Sometimes the prices of farm produce go down and sometimes they go up. The farmer has no control over them. It is only in the hands of the industrialists and not even in the hands of the Government. Because of this situation, the farmer is perforce ready to give up cultivation.

A farmer's son told me that he has 30 acres of land the price of which is at least Rs. 10 lakhs. He expressed his desire to give up his 30 acres of land of the job of a messenger is secured for him in a bank. Why such a situation has developed ? why he thinks in this manner, we shall have to think over it. A number of agriculturists are elected to the Lok Sabha and the legislative Assemblies, but once they become Members they do not think about the farmers, they rather think more about the consumers because they have to get votes from them. When they are elected they think and work on party lines. The Members belonging to the ruling party have spoken keeping in view the principles of their party. What I want to say that they should make the welfare of the farmer as their principle. Otherwise, we shall have to import

[Shri C. Janga Reddy]

wheat and paddy from other countries in future.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards another point. The water disputes are increasing. Water disputes pertaining to the Pochampadu, the Telugu Ganga, the Sriselam, the Echampalli and the Polavaram and other rivers are very old. They are lying unresolved for the last 35 years. Madras is facing shortage of drinking water but Shri Ramkrishna Hegde is obstructing in the work of diverting water to that State. The surplus water is falling into the sea. Even though the same party is in power at the Centre and in the States the water disputes are not resolved. My submission is that a commission should be constituted and all the concerned parties should accept its verdict. The Central Government have powers but in spite of this, the issue has remained unresolved. With the result that there has been increase in the cost of a project from 20 times to 100 times from what it was 20 years ago. The prices of cement and iron have increased tremendously.

The work on the second phase of the Pochampadu which is 248 to 349 Km. long Canal has been lying stalled for want of clearance from the Central Water Commission. About 8 lakh acres of land can be irrigated by digging 65 Km. long canal with a cost of Rs. 200 crores but clearance for it is not being granted even though the State Government is prepared to spend money on it. The Central Water Commission has been keeping file pertaining to it for the last 10 years. So, my submission is that this problem should be solved as early as possible. We were given a note in the Consultative Committee about this project. The Inchapalli Hydro Electric Project pertains to Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. These three States had concluded an agreement but it has taken 30 years to constitute a Joint Board which has yet not been constituted. The Central Government should immediately call a meeting of the Chief Ministers of these three States and

constitute the board. The Central Government want to call such a meeting after consulting the Chief Ministers of these States. This is not proper. So, my submission is that you should look into the water disputes and other problems of agriculture. If due attention is not paid towards it, we shall have to depend on the foreign countries for food-grains. This is my warning.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI R. P. SUMAN (Akbarpur) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands. It is a matter of pleasure that our Government under the able leadership of Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, have been working steadfastly for the all round development of the country. There are many good provisions in the Demands presented here by the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance. A lot of efforts have been made for the development of the country.

I will not repeat what has already been said. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards one or two things only. One feels satisfied after reading the statement made by the hon. Minister that a loan of Rs. 5,000 is made available from the banks to the people of the weaker sections of the society and the Harijans without obtaining any security. He banks have been issued necessary instructions in this regard. While replying the hon. Minister should tell us as to what the amount of loan that has been advanced by the banks in various States to the people of the weaker sections of the society without obtaining any security. So far as my information goes loans are not being given in Uttar Pradesh, particularly in eastern U. P. Even a loan of Rs. 1000 or Rs. 2000 is not being given without obtaining security. This great injustice is being done by the banks into the people of the weaker sections. Weaker sections are not getting any benefit of this facility.

Under the Special Component Plan and other development schemes meant

for the welfare of the poor, banks are supposed to give loans. I would like to submit that previously a sense of honesty was observed in the banks, but now corruption is rampant there. One cannot get any type of amount from the banks without paying commission. Previously, the commission was 15 per cent, then it became 20 per cent and now it has been raised to 25 per cent. Without it no money is disbursed by the banks in the districts. This is how, the poor people are being exploited.

Now I come to education. For education an amount of Rs. 221 crores has been provided. It is meant for opening model schools, importing informal education and imparting primary education to all. An additional provision of Rs. 108 crores has been made for effective implementation of the teachers' training programme. Where informal education is being imparted? Nobody knows about it. It is only on paper. It is nowhere seen in far off places. In our area the primary teachers settle their commission in collusion with the Education Officers, D. I. and S. D. I. etc. The entire money is going to them in the name of education. This money is entirely misused.

So far as adult education programme if concerned, it is no where seen in the villages. If any Minister happens to visit the villages, he will himself see the position about the adult education programme. It is a very good programme but it is nowhere implemented in the villages.

Besides, a provision of Rs. 400 crores has been made for Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme to ensure rural development. Out of it an amount of Rs. 100 crores has been earmarked for constructing houses for the people of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Centre allocates funds to the States for helping the poor people, but whenever the question arises about in this august House, it is always said that they have no control over the

State Governments in this regard. When the Centre provides the funds, then it should be their responsibility to see whether those funds are being spent for the purpose for which they are meant. In the States the Harijans have housing problem. Firstly no Houses are constructed and if they are constructed, they become unfit for living the next year. In this connection I can give many examples where quite inferior quality of houses have been constructed in the Harijan localities. Yesterday, it was being discussed in this House that D D.A. was building such inferior houses in Delhi, which is the capital of the country and where high officers are there. Then you can very well imagine what type of houses are being constructed in the villages. The condition of the houses constructed there is bad. I, therefore, submit that you should keep a watch on how this amount of Rs. 100 crores is spent. Are the Harijans getting any benefit of it; are houses being constructed for them; the drinking water problem in their localities being solved; are schools being opened in the tribal areas; all these things are to be looked into. You have to see that the schools are opened not only on paper but in reality also. I would like to say about girl school particularly. In the schools located in far off villages, the lady teachers come only to draw their salary. Such type of mismanagement is to be rectified.

In the end, I would like to say one thing about the farmers. The assistance given to them by the Centre in the form of flood or drought relief measures has to pass through many levels like district, tehsil, block and village. This causes great delay in getting the assistance. It should be remedied.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : The State Governments are not utilising the funds properly.

SHRI R.P. SUMAN : That is what I want to say. The State Governments are not utilising the funds properly. Either we have no control over them or they do no care to listen to us. It is

[Shri R.P. Suman]

only proper that there should not be any conflict between the Centre and the States, but it is the duty of the Centre to keep a watch on the utilisation of the funds by them.

With these words, I support these Demands and conclude my speech.

***SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO** (Chikkaballapur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the supplementary demands for grants presented by our hon. Finance Minister for the year 1985-86. Shri Janardhan Poojari is rendering yeoman service for the upliftment of the poor masses. I would be failing in my duty if I do not say few words about his sincere efforts to help the poor masses of this country. He is a staunch follower of the principles laid down by our late lamented leader Smt. Indira Gandhi. His pragmatic approach has given a great impetus to the twenty point programme launched by our late Smt. Indira Gandhi. But I regret to state the Karnataka Government has not cooperated at the time of loan distribution to the down trodden people. This is a serious matter and I hope that our hon. Finance Minister will think over this matter and take appropriate action. For the Rural Landless Employees Guarantee programme the Centre is providing 100% assistance. But what is happening in Karnataka? Where is the money going? Is it reaching the poor masses? This is labour oriented. But unfortunately it is going to the middlemen and contractors. I want that there should be an inquiry into working of the RLEGP in Karnataka. Public Works Department is incharge of this programme. From PWD it goes to the hands of contractors. As far as my knowledge goes only 30% of expected benefits are being achieved.

Central Government is giving 50% subsidy to the National Rural Employment programme. But the poor rural

labourers are not getting the benefits of this programme. This programme is not serving the purpose for which it is meant in Karnataka.

Drought prone area programme is also not serving the purpose in my State. The same kind of work is being repeated year after year for the last ten years. The money is flowing from the Centre to the State to help the people in drought prone areas. This programme is not going on according to the prescribed norms of the Central Government. We find about 200 to 250 workers in one cluster and all programmes like RLEGP, NREP, DPAP and others are undertaken. To take up all these programmes at one particular area there should be at least 1000 persons. Therefore I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to inquire into the matter as to how this DPAP programme is being undertaken.

Integrated Rural Development programme is one of the most important items of the 20-Point Programme. Where is the IRDP loan going? The loan facility in this programme is for the very poor people. But it is not reaching the deserving people. There are others who are getting the benefit of this loan scheme. Many times the money lies in the hands of Block Development Authorities. In the village group panchayat meeting some decisions about the loan distribution will be taken. But after the meeting the decisions will not carry any weight. The loan goes to the people whose names are recommended by the Janta Party workers. I can give several instances of such happenings.

I wonder at the way in which the education department in Karnataka is working. There is an instance where there is only one teacher for seven classes. If the hon. Minister accompanies me I am prepared to show him such cases. Bagepalli which is a part of my constituency has only one teacher in its

high school. In this high school there are three classes but only one teacher. Many of the school buildings are in a dilapidated condition. Any time the walls of these buildings may collapse and fall on the students. No repair work is being undertaken in these school buildings. I do not know where the money given by Centre is going ?

17 district like Kolar, Tumkur, Chitradurga, Bellary etc. are reeling under severe drought. Neither there is fodder for the cattle nor drinking water for the people. For digging borewells the State Government is spending Rs. 60/- per foot. But there are many private parties who can undertake this job at the rate of Rs. 30/- per foot. I would like to know why is this big difference in the rates.

Finally I would like to speak about 'Antyodaya' programme. You would be surprised to know what is happening to this Antyodaya programme in Karnataka. Those who are fortunate to please the Block Development authorities get the benefit of this programme. There is large scale misuse of funds in this programme also. I hope the hon. Minister would give a serious thought to this problem and see that Antyodaya programme really helps the poor people for raising their level of living.

As I had mentioned in this august house earlier I would like to reiterate about the closure of the cooperative sugar factory in Gowribidanur. Today about one thousand workers are on the streets. I hope the hon. Finance Minister would come to the succour of the poor workers.

I urge upon our Central Government to convert the metre gauge railway line into broad gauge between Yelahanka and Bangalore. I also request the Government to introduce one express train between Bangalore and Thirupathi via Guntakal as this is the high density line. I thank you for giving me this opportunity and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : (Bangalore South) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, usually the Supplementary Demands do not attract attention. But this time they have generated a special attraction because never before a Finance Minister has brought before this House such a big amount as Rs. 3,82 crores in a supplementary grant, that too within four months after the main budget was passed. Out of this nearly Rs. 1,628 crores will be towards the overdrafts to the States. But even then, more than Rs. 2,000 crores of additional expenditure is involved. We saw in the main budget itself that there was a deficit of Rs. 3,400 crores or so and the last year's deficit was also to the tune of Rs. 3,200 crores. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether this amount of Rs. 3,800 crores excess expenditure will be added on to the deficit of the main budget. If so, I would like to know, how he is going to balance the budget. I do not know.

Not only that; this is only the first instalment. There may be many more instalments. I would like to hear from the hon. Finance Minister when he replies tomorrow how he is going to balance the Budget.

I would only like to mention just one or two points. Just now our friend Mr. Krishna Rao has referred to some of the rural development works in Karnataka. I can mention one thing, with authority, and that is that in Karnataka State, not a single rupee has been misused. All the funds allotted for NREP, RLEGP and each other schemes are properly utilised. This very Government of India has given a certificate to the Government of Karnataka that in the 20-Point Programme, it got first prize in six points, and second prize in seven points. Of course, only with regard to the other seven points we were not up to the mark. The Karnataka Government itself has conceded this. But there has been no case of misuse in Karnataka. In other States it may be there, but not in our State of Karnataka.

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO : That is not quite correct.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : It is correct. Shri Buta Singh himself said that Karnataka has done very well so far as provision of drinking water is concerned. I speak with authority because till recently I was in the Karnataka Government. There is no misuse of funds at all there.

This Budget has caused a lot of disappointment to the people of Karnataka.

I want to know the mind of the Government of India with regard to certain projects connected with my State, that is Karnataka.

First of all, I would like to know what is the amount that is going to be allocated for the Vijayanagar Steel Plant. Rs. 300 crores was set apart for the Vizag Steel Plant. I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister if any provision is going to be made for the Vijayanagar Steel Plant.

Then, I want to know about the Mangalore Refinery. I want to know whether it will be taken up in the near future or not. Even though we have an assurance from the hon. Finance Minister that he will not allow it to be shelved, I want to know whether it is going to be started in the near future or not. It is very important that the Mangalore Refinery is started immediately for the benefit of the State of Karnataka.

Then so far as the power situation is concerned, the hon. Finance Minister has provided a sum of Rs. 70 crores for the power projects in Delhi. I want to mention that Delhi is not the only metropolitan city in India. The Karnataka Government have asked for an extra provision of a gas turbine for the city of Bangalore to provide power not to the people, but to the various central industries there including Wheel and Axle plant in Yelahanka. But for that

the Finance Ministry says that it is not economical. Now, you want to instal the same gas turbines in Delhi. I request that gas turbines may be installed at Bangalore as requested by the Government of Karnataka.

About Bharat Gold Mines, Rs. 3.5 crores subsidy has been provided. I want the Government of India to see that modern technology is adopted there so that it could give more gold. And at no circumstances it should be closed.

So far as Bangalore city is concerned, there is scarcity of water. It may become even worse than what the Madras city had experienced a few years ago. The Government of Karnataka has taken up the third stages of Cauvery Project. The Ministry of works and Housing has already cleared it. But the Ministry of Irrigation has not cleared it even though we have stated categorically that we are using out of our own share of water. So I would request the Finance Minister to see that clearance is given to this scheme so that the work on it is started immediately. This scheme is posed for World Bank and LIC assistance. I request the hon. Minister to see that necessary funds are provided for this scheme.

Bangalore is a metropolitan city. Just as you have provided Metro Rail for Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, I earnestly request the Government of India to provide Metro Rail for Bangalore city also, for which a scheme of Rs. 650 crores to be spend in 25 years, has already been prepared. It is not a big amount. Bangalore is a fast growing city and the traffic congestion is terrific.

With these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I strongly support the Supplementary Demands for grants. So far as the presentation of these Demands after the main Budget is concerned, it is true that *Prima facie* this amount appears to be

very high, but after going through these 26 'Heads', you will find that most of the amount is due to overdrafts resorted to be the States. Besides, there are certain unavoidable expenses, for which more funds have to be provided. So, the Opposition's plea that a heavy sum has been sought for in the form of Supplementary Demands for Grants does not hold good. They should not say like this.

The Government, the Finance Minister and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance have made great efforts during the last four months, as a result of which huge amounts have been recovered which has given rise to high hopes among us. We remember that the Finance Minister has recently held meetings of the Income-tax Officers in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and taken many active steps in this regard. If such efforts are continued, I hope the deficit left in the last Budget would be neutralised. Hence, the Members from the Opposition should also make a mention of the commendable steps being taken by the Government in this regard.

Sir, due to the present Centre-State relations whatever the Central Government want, that is not being put into practice intentions of the Centre I want to give an example. Under the N. R. E. P., 20 per cent funds are being allocated to the Forest Department by the Central Government.

The Minister of State for Finance is present here. That is why I am saying that nowhere in the Forest Department, minimum wages are being paid. Under N. R. E. P., labour is engaged on contract basis and the adivasis and plantation workers are being exploited to a great extent. It should be looked into.

Many friends have pointed out and I had also given a suggestion that a monitoring cell should be set up in your Department to oversee the implementation of the rural development programmes. The law should be amended for the purpose. We can no longer depend on the States. The Opposition

says that the States should be given more powers, but they do not talk of the achievements. They just put the blame on the Centre. I suggest that you should set up a monitoring cell to keep control over the funds to be given by the Centre to the States. Many State Governments do not spend the funds for the purpose for which they are meant.

The funds given by the Centre for rural electrification are being misused to a great extent. Non-interference in the affairs of the Public Undertakings does not mean that no watch should be kept on their functioning. Today, nepotism and corruption are rampant in all the undertakings. Their managers are behaving like kings and emperors of olden times. You should have control over them. They award contracts to their near relatives and provide employment to their friends. An autonomous body does not mean that they may be allowed to spend money as they like.

Corruption will have to be rooted out from the Income-tax Department. An Income-tax Officer thinks that he will be able to amass Rs. 1 crore. There is not a single Income tax Officer who has not earned illegal money. There may be one or two such officers who would have worked honestly. The people in the country have a feeling that high officers of the Income Tax Department arrange lavish feasts in the districts and other areas and their children freely use the cars of the Income-tax payees. They do not recover the tax dues honestly. Strict action should be taken in this regard.

Farmers are given loans through the cooperatives. Now the time has come to write-off the loans of those farmers who have suffered due to drought, floods, hailstorm and cyclone in hill areas and elsewhere, otherwise they will not be able to stand up again. The plight of the farmers has become quite deplorable.

Several programmes have been included in the Budget for the welfare of the workers. The Central-labour laws are not being implemented honestly. The

[Shri Ram Pyare Panika]

State Governments are not paying equal wages for the equal work anywhere. Male and female labourers get different wages. Now, Supplementary budget has been presented in the House. The House should be given an assurance that the workers would not be allowed to be exploited. There are four types of labourers in a Government factory musterroll labourer, Casual labourer, Contract labourer and supply labourer. All these labourers get different wages. Some of them are paid Rs. 30, the others are paid Rs. 40 and still others are paid Rs. 16 only. Why is it so? You will have to formulate a uniform policy in this regard.

The problem of corruption is the biggest problem in the country. The funds being given by the Centre are being utilised by the officers in one or the other way. Funds are provided under I.R.D.P., N.R.E.P. and D.P.A.P. You have done a lot to improve the working of the banks. I congratulate you for this. But there is still great scope for bringing about more improvements there. In the tribal and backward areas, loans are not advanced without security and without paying commission to the bank managers. You should also hold inquiry into the conduct of the bank managers.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands.

[English]

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU (Tumkur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while I rise to support the First Supplementary Demands for Grants for Expenditure of the Central Government, excluding Railways, I would like to raise a few pertinent points also.

Since the House is to vote now the first Supplementary Demands for Grants to the tune of Rs. 3,872.54 crores, probably we will again get another opportunity to discuss and vote the second Supplementary Demands for

Grants also in the next Session. At the outset, I would say that the State Governments in the country should be relieved to find that a sum of Rs. 1,628.01 crores has been given as loans to them for clearing part of the overdrafts accumulated in the last year. Sir, it is time that the State Governments try to manage their finances frugally and prudently. I would take this opportunity to suggest that the State Governments should emulate the Centre's careful handling of the available resources, which has earned the encomium of the World Bank and other international financial institutions.

I should not be misconstrued by the hon. Finance Minister if I am a little bit critical about these Supplementary Demands, in which you will find that the non-plan expenditure is double that of plan expenditure. The Plan expenditure is Rs. 1355.83 crores and the non-plan expenditure is Rs. 2516.71 crores. The hon. Minister will advance the argument of instalments of Dearness Allowance being paid to the Central Government employees, for the steep increase in non-plan expenditure.

Here I would suggest the constitution Expenditure Commission which should be entrusted with the duty of curbing and curtailing the non-plan expenditure.

The Central Planning Commission, of which the Prime Minister is the Chairman, is the apex authority for allocating Plan funds to the Centre and to the States. Similarly, there should be an apex body in the form of Expenditure Commission comprising pre-eminent economists of the country in order to curb under escalation in non-plan expenditure. We cannot endlessly endeavour to expand our avenues for augmenting resources. We must end the anarchy in public expenditure. I want that the hon. Finance Minister should give serious thought to this endemic problem of ever growing non-plan expenditure.

I would refer to Demand No. 35—Currency, Coinage and

Mint—for Rs. 55.38 crores. I am happy to see that the Government proposes to import 2000 million pieces of coins to meet a part of the shortage of coins in the country. This is only to meet a part of shortage of coins in the country. I do not know what steps the Government proposes to take to meet fully the acute shortage of coins throughout the country. It is really unfortunate that some unscrupulous people are holding the masses to ransom. To give an example, under the very nose of Central Government, in front of RBI in Parliament Street there is a brisk trading in coins—for Rs. 100 a commission of Rs. 10 is charged for giving coins. Why should not the Government take punitive measures against these exploiters of gullible people? A new Mint is being set up in Noida. I hope that it will remove the paucity of one-rupee notes in the country. The Government should also initiate measures to investigate the cause of such an acute shortage of coins in the country. Under Demand No. 8, a sum of Rs. 121.54 crores is being provided for construction of houses for Scheduled Castes /Scheduled Tribes under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, for distribution of foodgrains at subsidised rates under this programme and Under National Rural Employment Programme. This will be handed over to the State Government. Recently, the RBI in a report has pointed out that only 20% benefit from such rural development programme has reached the people. Recently, the Agriculture Minister has stated about the need for setting up a monitoring cell at the Central level to ensure that full benefit from such schemes reaches the people. The hon. Prime Minister has also been repeatedly stating the need for proper monitoring of such rural development schemes. After 1985-86 budget, the Centre took the decision to implement a scheme for providing houses to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for which under this Demand, a sum of Rs. 100 crores is being provided. As I said, the Centre should not hesitate to take punitive steps, if it comes to that, against the misuse of this money by the State Governments.

Similarly, under Demand No. 2, a sum of Rs. 60 crores is being provided to the State for the purchase and distribution of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs for attaining higher foodgrain production targets. Here also it must be ensured that the State Governments utilise this money for this particular purpose. Any diversion of funds should not be condoned by the Centre.

Before I conclude, I would say that under Demand No. 25, an initial amount of Rs. 1.50 crores is being released to the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore to enable it to start the construction of building and for other preparatory expenses for housing a Super-computer. The total provision of Rs. 38.60 crores should be released on time so that the work is completed without escalation.

Black marketing, hoarding and tax evasion are the perennial source of black money in the country. The hon. Finance Minister has assured the House that the Government is formulating a new financial policy to root out black marketing, hoarding and tax evasion. We have the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee in this regard. Recently also, the Government have got a report on black money from a premier institution. I request the hon. Minister of Finance who is known for his pragmatism and dynamism to take all necessary legislative and executive action in this matter.

I would also urge upon the Minister to formulate legislative proposals to curb the ever growing speculative and manipulative share and stock markets in the country. The stock exchange have become the breeding ground for black money.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jehanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to express my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views.

[Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh]

Time is very short. During this short time, I would like to put forward certain points relating to my own constituency. First of all, I would like to say that due to devastation caused by the floods every year in my area, hundreds of marginal and small farmers are becoming paupers. By pauper I mean to say that their fertile lands have been submerged under flood-waters and are now no more suitable for cultivation and thus the farmers are becoming financially bankrupt. Even after remaining in power for so many years, this Government have not been able to control floods and the floods are proving to be a curse for our area. I would like to urge the hon. Minister to look into this problem, because his reputation has created faith that he would pay attention to it. Two schemes relating to my area are pending with the Centre. These two schemes relate to two very dangerous rivers of Punpun and Falagu which are causing devastation by causing floods in the area. If you clear both these schemes and provide the necessary funds for them you would provide protection to south Bihar from floods for all times to come and the country would be able to march forward towards the path of progress.

Secondly, you are spending huge funds on education. One thing has not been brought to the notice of the House. Nobody has paid attention towards the condition of the technical education at Patna. People sit in the competitive examination for the post of overseers. There are many *Thekedars* and agents who are extorting Rs. 20,000 each from the candidates for securing success for them in the competition. The candidates who had left their studies three or four years back are passed. The candidates who had passed their matriculation examination in third division and are now sitting idle, are declared successful in the competition for payment of a sum of Rs. 20,000 which they can afford because they are related to the rich and the corrupt people or to the contractors or officers, and the intelligent candidates belonging

to the poorer sections of the society, who could prove to be very good technicians, are left behind in the race as they are unable to pay the illegal gratification. You would have to see to what extent corruption has spread in the country under your rule. If you do not check corruption, you would not be able to save this country.

One basic point is that the corruption in the country is spreading due to the wrong economic policies of the Government. Your economic policy is like an allopathic medicine which cures one disease but causes another disease. You should, therefore, modify your economic policies so that development could be brought about in the countryside. You have always declared that the Government want to develop the villages. Though I belong to an opposition party, yet I say at every place that the 20-Point Programme can benefit the poor, but the M.Ps and M.L.As belonging to the ruling party are putting hurdles in its implementation. It is never discussed at the district level as to how the 20-Point Programme should be implemented. If your officers and your party-men implement it honestly, then many of the problems which we points out here in the House could be solved. But your own people are putting hurdles in its implementation.

I would like to submit that if the two projects, i.e. the Phalagu Project, Muhana dam and Punpun Ghaghra Irrigation Project, are implemented in our area, our area would become a granary.

SHRI RAMDEO RAI (Samastipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting Supplementary Demands for Grants I would like to submit two points. The entire House is aware of the fact that our country is a poor country and Bihar is the most backward State in the country, though there are huge deposits of minerals in Bihar. Our Government serve the entire nation without any discrimination and our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had made efforts to understand and remove

the backwardness of the country. Due to her efforts, projects in the field of irrigation and power are going to be undertaken. Through you, Sir, I would like to request the Central Government that small-scale and cottage industries should be encouraged in our country, as we cannot make our country rich and prosperous without setting up such industries. By utilising the resources available in our State of Bihar, small industries could be set up and only then prosperity could be brought about in the country.

Secondly, I would like to submit that there are so many rivers in our State. There are no less than five rivers flowing any area but we have not been able to make proper use of river waters, which we should have done. I would therefore, like to suggest that a master plan should be formulated in this regard so that we could make headway in the field of irrigation. The land of Bihar is very fertile, but in the absence of irrigational facilities, we have not been able to make full use of the fertile land.

Thirdly, our Government want to remove poverty from the country. We want to lift those people above the poverty line who are at present living below the poverty line. The system of distribution of loans through the banks under N.R.E.P. and other programmes is defective. The local administration does not have any control over it. Banks are working in an arbitrary manner. The District Magistrate does not have any control over them. As a result, the people are not getting the benefit which they should have got otherwise. I would, therefore, like to suggest that special laws should be enacted and the banks should be brought under the control of the Collector and the B.D.O., so that the practice of demanding illegal gratification and the corruption prevalent in the banks at the time of sanctioning loans to the poor could be put to an end. Until the scheme of granting loans and assistance for purchasing cows, buffaloes, rickshaws, tongas and shops is brought under the control of the Collector, the people

would not get the desired benefits and the targets in this regard would not be achieved.

With these words, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants and I express my thanks for giving me two minutes' time to express my views.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Members of various opposition parties, who were expressing their views on Supplementary Demands for Grants, have left the House now.

I would like to congratulate our Government that they have made provision to meet the requirements of those State Governments which had drawn overdrafts in a wrong manner. It shows the large-heartedness of our Government. The Government of West Bengal and other State Governments had spent money in a wrong manner, even then our Central Government have provided funds to meet the requirements of the overdrafts. It is definitely a welcome measure.

The Central Government have provided funds for ways and means advances also. Government have also provided funds for the 20-Point Programme and for the schemes under the 20-Point Programme, like IRDP, NREP and PLEGP, etc. I think if this money is spent in a proper manner, then all the programmes which are going on in our country for the removal of poverty can definitely succeed in achieving their objectives. I recently visited certain States like Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and my home State Rajasthan. I have seen that these programmes are not being implemented properly, and the funds are being misused. Such misuse of funds must be checked. If our Government do not take steps in this direction, then, I think, the policy of the Government aimed at removing the poverty from the country at this earliest could not prove to be successful. I would, therefore,

[Shri Girdhari Lal Vyas]

request the hon. Minister that he should take some concrete steps in this regard and stringent action should be taken against the people who misuse the funds. If such steps are taken, then it would definitely be a good thing.

It is your special responsibility to streamline the banking system. You are particularly looking after this Department. The programmes for removing poverty are being undertaken through the banks, and such programmes are to be made successful. If these programmes are to be made successful, then the banking system must be streamlined. The present condition of the banks is not good. I have made submissions to you in this regard many a time earlier also. There are no two opinions about it that you have visited banks at many places and encouraged them to work properly, but even then the condition of the banks is very bad there is an urgent need to improve their functioning. The hon. Member who spoke just before me was saying correctly that there was no checking authority at the district level to remove the minor grievances. If an officer misuses the amount of subsidy, there is nobody to check it at the district level. In the District level Committee, no M.P. or MLA or any Public representative has been included. Only Collector or your officers are included in it and hence no action could be taken against them. In this connection, request was made earlier also that public representatives should also be associated with these committees. You may not empower them to sanction the loans. You say that if you associate them with these committees, they would show favouritism to their own people. It might be possible, but there must be some machinery to take action against the people who indulge in corrupt practices or illegal acts, so that the system could function properly.

I would also like to submit that if money is advanced to millionaires and when it becomes irrecoverable, action

against them is delayed, but if a loan of Rs. 3000 or Rs. 4000 is advanced to the poor and if it is not repaid in time, six or seven times the amount of the loan is recovered from them. What is the logic behind this policy of the Government? You say that there is no law regarding this in the banks and they charge compound interest from them. If a sum of Rs. 3000 is advanced as loan to a person, it becomes Rs. 15000 after five years. Due to this anomaly, your 20-Point Programme is not being implemented in a proper way. The lands and the houses belonging to the poor are being auctioned and all sorts of injustice is being done to them. A law should be enacted in this regard. There is a law in Civil Procedure Code in this regard. The law Minister is present here and it can be verified from him. Under the Moneylender Act, no money-lender can recover more than double the amount of the loan. Then how have the banks been allowed to recover five or seven times the amount of loan? Banks do not recover five or seven times the amount of loan from the rich persons who receive Rs. 5 Crores or Rs. 10 crores as loan. But they recover Rs. 15000 or Rs. 20,000 from those persons who had taken only Rs. 3000 as loan for boring a well. The poverty can not be eradicated in this manner, it would rather aggravate the problem. You must look into it so that the poor could get some relief. You would be applauded for it. The people would say that the Congress Party has done a commendable job by providing relief to the poor. I would request the hon. Law Minister to advise him in this connection so that a law could be enacted in respect of the banks in this regard and the poor could be saved from exploitation.

Mewar Textile Mill in my area is lying closed for the last one year. Meanwhile the Central Government had decided to take it over in consultation with the Rajasthan Government. Under the arrangement, an agreement was signed with the Trade Union that the Trade Union would not raise any demand for wage increase during the next five years. Now this matter is pending with IDBI

for loan. 2500 workers are jobless for the last one year and if loan is advanced to the mill at the earliest, 2500 workers would be able to earn their livelihood and provide bread to their families.

Now I would come to regional imbalance in Rajasthan. The Central Government have made a very meagre investment in Rajasthan. You have provided only 1.5 per cent of funds to Rajasthan, which is a quite meagre. At least 6 or 7 per cent of the funds should be provided to Rajasthan.

There was a long-standing demand for setting up a Zinc Smelter Plant in Rajasthan and a decision has also been taken for its installation. Not only of India, but Asia's largest deposits of Zinc have been found in Rajasthan. Some interested people want installation of Zinc smelter 70 or 80 miles away from the site of the deposits, but installation of the plant at such a far away place from the site of the deposits would increase the cost of transportation. I would, therefore, like to submit that the Zinc Smelter Plant should be installed at Rampur-Aguncha where Zinc deposits have been found. With the installation of this Plant, we would be able to save foreign exchange to the tune of Rs. 30 crores per annum, which we spend on the import of Zinc and lead

every year. By saving this money you can make a great contribution towards making the country self-sufficient.

There is a long-standing demand for setting up a Mica factory at Bhilwara. A scheme must be formulated in this regard. The mica deposits found there is the gift of God for that area and the setting up of a factory there would help in removing the unemployment in the area and we would also be able to save foreign exchange.

With these words, I express my thanks to you and hope that the hon. Minister would definitely pay attention to the points raised by me. A legislation regarding the loans advanced by the banks must be brought so that the poor could get some relief.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister will reply to the debate tomorrow.

Now the House stands adjourned till tomorrow.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Thank you very much.

19.15. hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 7th August, 1985/Sravana 16, 1907 (Saka)