

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Fourth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. X contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 19, 1985/Kartika 28,
1907 (Saka)

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

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER, SWORN

S. Tarlochan Singh Tur (Tarn Taran)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now Question 21.
Shri Ananta Prasad Sethi. He is not avail-
able.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a point of order. I want to know from you whether anybody carrying a weapon can enter the House. I have seen that the hon. Member who has taken oath just now is, perhaps, carrying some weapon by his side. You give a ruling in this regard whether anybody can enter the House carrying any weapon.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not a weapon; weapons are not allowed in the House nor anybody has come with any weapon.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You have to decide it in the case of *Kirpan*.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : I have seen that the hon. Member who was taking oath just now is carrying a weapon by his side whether it is *katar* or some other weapon. Therefore, you give your ruling so that we could follow it in future.

MR. SPEAKER : In this case, it is constitutional and religious. He is not carrying with him any other weapon.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : Provision in this respect exists in other religions also. Will you allow them also ?

MR. SPEAKER : Only that which has been provided for in the Constitution would be allowed.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : According to the Constitution, *Kirpan* is permissible; and therefore, it cannot be objected to.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : *Kirpan* is permissible according to the Constitution, we are not talking about sword, etc. Only that religious symbol which is allowed in our Constitution can be permitted.

Question No. 22.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Amendment of Muslim Personal Law

*22. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :

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

(a) whether Government propose to amend the Muslim Personal Law;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when necessary legislation is proposed to be introduced.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). No proposal for amending Muslim personal law is under the consideration of the Government. The consistent and declared policy of the Government has been that no changes in the personal law of a minority community should be made unless the initiative therefore comes from the community itself and there is an ascertainable consensus of the community concerned for such a change.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Sir, the Supreme Court's decision in the case of Shah Bano now has turned into a very touchy and sentimental issue. I do not know why Government is dragging on this matter for a long time. I say this because of the fact that in the last Shariat meeting, they have demanded not only an amendment to Section 125 of Cr.P.C. but also exemption of Muslims from the scope of Article 44 of the Constitution of India, with the argument that Muslims are totally different, and have their own individuality and identity and that they live only under the holy direction of the Shariat.

From religion, it has turned now to language also. You will find that in the Shariat conference proceedings of the particular meeting, they have said : "The end of the rule of the Nawab of Hyderabad means encouragement of Hindi in place of Urdu." Mr. Speaker, you will agree with me that when Muslim fanaticism is working, at the same time...

MR. SPEAKER : Who says that Urdu is not given encouragement ?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I have got the papers. It has been said in the Shariat Conference, whatever it may be.

MR. SPEAKER : Some fool might have done it.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : I am quoting from the *Indian Express* dated 8 October 1985.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Some body might have written that.

[English]

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Whatever it may, my point is that such a sentimental matter should not be dragged on in this manner. On the one hand the Muslim fanaticism is at work and on the other, the Hindu fanaticism is also spreading its wings, which is dangerous from the national integrity point of view. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how long you can drag on this matter. I would like to know whether the Government would stick to the judgment of the Supreme Court or whether they would amend Article 44 of the Constitution of India and Section 125 of the CRPC. I would like to have a clear 'yes' or 'no'.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : I would like to tell the hon. Member that he must understand the correct perspective of Section 125 CRPC. It is not touching any personal law. This Section 125 is a whole chapter relating to maintenance of children, maintenance of parents and maintenance of wives who cannot maintain themselves. If you correctly appreciate this Section and I wish others also appreciate it, it is a social security section. If there is a wife or a lady who is a former wife of somebody who cannot maintain herself, if she is in such a helpless condition and if she is dependend on our society, do you think that we will give no relief to such ladies ? This is what Section 125 provides for. Take the case of children, for example. They may be children of nobody but they remain the children of the country and therefore it is the social obligation of the country to maintain them. Take the case of old and infirm parents. Parents deserve protection

because they bring up the children and educate them, but finally if they are deserted, then the law provides that they can go to the court and have the relief from the court. Now these three categories of people are protected under Section 125 and it is something which a dignified and civilised society must have. All religions accept it. So far as the case of Shah Bano is concerned, it is a verdict of Supreme Court. If you kindly go into the history of the Shah Bano Case, you would find that this was not the only case that the Supreme Court had taken. Earlier two decisions were also there and nine judges have participated in these judgments. It is not as simple as you say that merely a controversy, a political controversy will change the decision of the Supreme Court. A debate is going on in this very House. We are listening to every member who speaks on this issue and our mind is categorically open. If a consensus either way emerges, then we can look into it. At the moment, there is no question of changing the Supreme Court judgment. Government cannot do it. The Supreme Court judgment cannot be reversed by the Government.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this sort of a sensitive matter should not be dragged on for a long time in the interest of the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would like to sit with the Opposition parties to come to a consensus on this issue.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : It is well known that the Opposition parties are also speaking on the Bill by Shri Banatwalla.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Shri Banatwalla himself is an Opposition leader.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Today being the 68th birthday of late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Government has to take a vow...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Seek information whether it is the birthday.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Surely it is her birthday. The Government has to take a vow that the injustice that is being done to the womenfolk should be stopped once for all. We see so many laws with

regard to maintenance and also with regard to succession to property for different religions at different levels. Why cannot we bring a uniform civil code for all these matters? I would like to know whether Government will come forward to do it.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : I am happy that the hon. member has reminded us today of the birthday of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. I would like to tell him that it was she who brought all the legislations 1983-84. We amended IPC and CRPC, specially IPC. They were inserted where the presumptions were raised that if there was a dowry death, the presumption would be against the person who had caused that death. About Family Courts and several other measures, it was she who was very very keen to ameliorate the conditions of women. Now, with regard to improving the lot of women, uniform civil code is the cherished goal of the Constitution. Everybody knows Article 44 of the Constitution. But, so far as uniform civil code is concerned, hon. members will also appreciate that this country has diversity and unity both and wherever the question of touching any personal law is concerned, we have always accepted and the House has also accepted it by consensus—whatever governments were in power, they had always gone in by consensus of the communities who were residing in this country. If you try to touch some sensitive issue of a particular community, then you are not doing good to the country. Let us be very very dispassionate about this issue; and we should not go in a hurry. We know, when some cherished goals are to be achieved, then there are initial difficulties. I have already submitted that the initiative with regard to that must come from the community which wants a change. I am a Hindu. I can talk about my religion, but I cannot better advise on other religions because I may not be acquainted with that brand of religion.

SHRI JAFFAR SHARIEF : I am glad that the government is very categorical in its statement that it has no intention to touch the personal law. My friends on the other side have reminded us of the birthday of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and they are wanting certain measures to protect women folk. Perhaps there is no personality or the government which has done so much for women, children and weaker sections as Mrs.

Gandhi had done. But, today, in the Shah Bano's case, I am finding that many people are more sympathetic towards Muslim women than their own women. (Interruptions) This is very very strange. (Interruptions) All women are alike. That is what Mrs. Gandhi had done. But in the context of today's controversy, I have been finding people who did not cry whenever there was an attack on Muslims. But, today, they are suddenly concerned about Muslims. It is all right that he has said that the Supreme Court verdict has come and so many other judgments may be there. But there is a feeling that, somehow or other there is a pressure building up on the government to see that a debate is created and this verdict of the judiciary is being taken into the debate and to see that the government is pressurised to come some sort of a decision. (Interruptions) to create an atmosphere of insecurity, injuring the feelings of the minorities. Therefore, will the Minister categorically say that, whatever the Congress Party has committed in their election manifesto, they would stick to it and they will not interfere with the personal law?

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: I may repeat—I have been repeating—there is no question of interfering in any personal law, much less with the Muslim Personal law, because it concerns a minority. The question is, if you look at Section 125, as a lawyer I personally feel that there is nothing wrong with this Section, because this section protects all women and this is a social security measure.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: He has not objected to that.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ: That is what is conveyed in this Section. I will further enlighten hon. Members. What is the point of issue in Shah Bano's case? A certain amount was granted to her by the Supreme Court. I would say, all this controversy is political—wherever it is.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: We are in sympathy with all women.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, this Section 125 was adopted when the Criminal Procedure Code was revised in the year 1972. At that time, this Section 125 as it stands today came into picture. I am

not going into the history. The Hon. Minister knows it very well. At that time it was pointed out that this Section 125 is a serious intervention in the Muslim Personal Law as far as the maintenance of a divorcee's rights are concerned. A delegation also met the then Prime Minister our late lamented Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and she accepted the point of view presented by that delegation of Muslims, and is a result of the instructions of the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the matter was reopened by her in Parliament and a clause was added—Clause (b)—to Sub-Section 3 of Section 127 and the then Minister of State for Home Affairs Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, specifically and categorically said in this House that it was not the intention of the Government or this Parliament to try to interfere with the Muslim personal law through the back door of the Criminal Procedure Code. So, that is how the situation stands. Now, however, a judgment has come in the Shah Bano's case and it is a widespread and almost unanimous feeling among the Muslims both men and women—apart from some scattered here and there—and it is a most unanimous opinion among the Muslims, among Muslim jurists also that in this verdict in Shah Bano's case the Court has grievously erred on the interpretation of the Shariat and the Muslim personal law and therefore, an encroachment has taken place, an interference has taken place, change has taken place in the Muslim personal law, as a result not of the Government, but as a result of the decision of the Supreme Court.

Now keeping this in view, my question is, that when the Supreme Court has grievously erred and according to us an interference has taken place in the Muslim personal law, will the Government, therefore, come forward either to support my Bill, or bring one on its own part, or initiate some legislation in order to protect the Muslim personal law as it is properly understood, specially in view of the fact that there are adequate provisions in the Muslim personal law for taking care of the Muslim women and divorcees and, therefore, in this particular perspective of the whole matter, will the Government come forward to act on its own, to act up on its own words for setting aside... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banatwalla, this is too long, please conclude.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : .. this impression and to see that according to the Muslim personal law the rights of women are protected ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is irrelevant. I must stop you. I cannot allow you like this.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : It is the most pertinent question. I must agitate and emphasise that it is not the Government that interfered, but it is the Court that has interfered. Therefore, will the Government come forward to do something. Until and unless the question is...

MR. SPEAKER : You have already explained.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : You are acting in a most unjust manner. This is not fair.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are becoming unjust. You are taking undue advantage. You explained everything. Sit down now. Take back your words. Apologise.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : There must be a reply. Sir, you must protect my rights.

MR. SPEAKER : I am protecting. You are misusing the powers I have given you.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : There is no misusing. I never misuse. Look into my records...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You are doing it now. You should withdraw your word 'unjust'. (Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : That was my feeling and I am true to my feeling. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You were unnecessarily prolonging it. Have you withdrawn those words ?

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Certainly not. That is my feeling. Take action against

me. I felt that you were being unjust to me... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I gave you the chance, but you would not just listen to me. I repeatedly warned you and still you did not care. That is why, I said that...(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : I was putting the matter in the true perspective.

MR. SPEAKER : No question of that. Everything was explained. I understood clearly what you were saying. You were just going on repeating. That was the whole difficulty...(Interruptions)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : The House was under grievous misunderstanding... (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : The House clearly understood what you said. And I know what you said.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : You must protect my right...

MR. SPEAKER : I tried to protect but you took the liberty and misused the time of the House. You must withdraw your words.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : If you ask the Minister to reply to my question, then I will feel that justice is being done to me.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already asked him to reply.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Then I feel that justice is being done to me.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : Shri Banatwalla is a very senior Member of Parliament. We have had very useful contribution in Parliament from him. Today was really surprised seeing him charged with emotion. He should leave it to the large-heartedness of the Chair.

You were kind enough to tell me that this section was amended at the instance of the Muslim minority. That would itself reveal how careful we are in dealing with the minority matters. At that time whatever sentiments were expressed, they were incorporated in the Code of Criminal Procedure

in 1973. Now you yourself say that the highest court of the land namely, the Supreme Court has created some sort of a hysteria in your mind, on a matter in which a constitutional bench of the Supreme Court said something in which they have incorporated certain quotations from the Holy Quran and the law of Shariat and some people in the minority community are agitated about that. Everybody knows it. But the question is that this is a system in which the Supreme Court lays down the law of the land. If the decision of the Supreme Court has created some misapprehension, you are yourself raising that in this House. In a democracy you always debate the things. In the House we never discuss the judgement. Once the judgment from the Supreme Court comes, we obey it normally, speaking for myself and the Government. But since it is a question relating to the minorities, we are discussing it and you are in the midst of the debate. If you want that it should be short-cut, that would not be better. In a democracy matters must be discussed time and again. A decision in haste will neither be in your interest nor in my interest.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : For expressing his views very clearly, candidly and logically the hon. Minister was ghered at Hyderabad. What is the reaction of the Government on the gherooing of the hon. Minister for expressing his views on the floor of the House? What are the steps taken by the Government to see that fanaticism does not browbeat and stifle the voice of sanity amongst the minority.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : In political life, the people do face demonstrations. I think we do not take note of those things.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, in the light of the issues related to the Muslim Law and the Personal Law as envisaged in the Constitution of India, have the Government of India made any study with respect to the law existing in Goa, Daman and Diu? There is a uniform civil code existing in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, so, I would like to know whether the Government of India have made any study with respect to that.

SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ : As I submitted, and since the hon. Member comes

from Goa, he knows it also, that the type of society we have in Goa is a very large-hearted society.

Setting up of Mangalore and Karnal Refinery Projects

***23. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER† :**
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to take up Mangalore and Karnal Oil Refinery Projects in joint sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, whether negotiations have been completed in this regard; and

(c) the time by which these oil refinery projects will be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). The possibility of setting up these refineries in the joint sector is being explored. A final decision in this regard is yet to be taken.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Sir, the answer given by the Minister is very very vague. I want a very definite answer whether the Government of India has taken a decision with regard to Mangalore Refinery. At the request of the Government of India, the State Government has already proceeded in the matter. Nearly one thousand and four hundred acres of land has been acquired and water and electricity have been assured. Recently, the Chairman of IOC has said that IOC will hold only 26% equity in Karnal Refinery, but no word has been said about the Mangalore Refinery. I would like to know whether the Government of India have taken a decision to set up a refinery in Mangalore and if so, whether any provision has been made in the Seventh Plan for this purpose. I want a categorical answer from the Minister. It should not go in the way in which the Vijayanagar Steel Plant has gone in Karnataka. I want a categorical answer that the Mangalore Refinery will be set up, just as they have taken a decision with regard to the Karnal Refinery.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

The hon. Member has raised a question with regard to the setting up of a refinery at Mangalore. In fact, the Government has proposed during the Seventh Plan the setting up of two grass-root refineries, one at Mangalore and another at Karnal. However, during the exercise made for the provision of these projects in the Seventh Plan, it was found that serious resources constraint was coming in the way of taking up these two projects in the public sector. It is in view of this resource constraint that the Government thought of implementing these refineries in the joint sector. With a view to explore the possibilities of setting up these refineries at Karnal and Mangalore, a Press Note was issued inviting the parties which are interested in setting up of these refineries, setting out their terms and conditions. In response to that Press Note, some parties have shown interest, both for Mangalore and for Karnal refineries. The matter is being processed. If the funds constraint is not there and if the joint venture seems to be feasible and in the best interest of the Government and the country, we would certainly look ahead for setting up such a refinery in Mangalore.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : I take it from the reply given by the hon. Minister that the Government of India has decided to set up these plants, may be in public sector or in the joint sector. If so, I would like to know which are the parties that have come forward and also whether any progress has been made with regard to the negotiations.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : With regard to the question of setting up of Mangalore Refinery, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation is doing the exercise for such a refinery. The parties which have shown interest for Mangalore Refinery are :

1. Gulf Consolidated Company.
2. Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited.
3. Essar Investments Limited.
4. Larsen and Toubro.
5. Reliance Industries Limited.
6. Shell International Petroleum.

7. Indian Rayon Corporation.

8. The Century Spinning and Mfg. Co. Ltd.

9. United Breweries Group.

10. Krishna Steel Industries.

11. Dr. B. K. Sinha (France).

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : In view of the statement made by the Minister some private firms have shown interest to join the Government in this regard. I would like to know the programmes made in the dialogue with those concerns. I would also like to know whether the Government has made up its mind with whom it is going to collaborate. I would like to know the details if the Government intends to go in for joint participation with the private sector and also the share of the private participation.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : As I said earlier, the Government is thinking to have these projects in the joint sector. It is for this reason that guidelines for the joint sector have been prepared and issued. Some parties have shown interest and various oil companies have been entrusted with the job of evaluating. In the case of Mangalore the HPC and in the case of Karnal IOC are evaluating the offers. After the evaluation, the Secretaries Committee would go into it; and after the Secretaries Committee has taken a view the Government will decide on the matter.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, had fixed up the date i.e. 16th of November, to lay the foundation stone of the Karnal Refinery? If the reply is in the affirmative, were not the financial constraints taken into consideration at that stage? Again I would like to know whether it is a fact that land for the refinery has been acquired and funds made available by the Government of India.

Lastly, as the hon. Minister has been pleased to give information regarding the parties that have made offers in the joint sector pertaining to the Mangalore refinery, would it be possible for him to give us the names of the parties that have sent their

offers for participation in the Karnal refinery ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : With regard to the information whether Madam Gandhi had agreed to lay the foundation stone of the Karnal Refinery, I may submit that I would have to check it up. I have no information about this. But it is a fact that the Government did want to proceed with the Karnal refinery and the process of acquisition of land and other things had been gone into. But because of financial constraints in the Seventh Plan this was thought to be sholved. However, since the Government is keen of getting the refinery during the period of the Seventh Five Year Plan, they have thought of going in the joint venture.

With regard to the parties that have shown interest in the Karnal refinery, for the information of the hon. Member I may read the names of the parties. They are :

1. B. D. Steels Castings Limited.
2. Shell International.
3. The Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
4. M/s. Zuari Agro Chemicals Limited.
5. National Engineering Company, Jaipur.
6. M/s. Straw Products Ltd., New Delhi.
7. M/s. Punj and Sons Ltd., New Delhi.
8. The Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Weaving) Co. Ltd.
9. Mr. Srichand P. Hinduja, UK.
10. Golden Tobacco Company.
11. M/s. Bajoria Agency Private Limited.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : In view of the fact that the oil is a core industry in the country, may I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is trying to review its policy so far as the core industries are concerned. Instead of inviting all the public sector refineries to set

up these new industries in the public sector, why is it that the Government is deciding to go in for joint participation with the private sector ? Will it be helpful to build up the national economy ?

So much efforts has been gone into by the Government and the people of this country to see that the oil industry becomes a self-reliant industry in this country. I would like to know whether the Government will take this fact into consideration and ask all the public sector refineries to help set up these refineries instead of going in for joint sector.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : The Government was interested in setting up these refineries in the public sector, but because of constraints on resources it could not do so. Therefore the option is either to sholve these refineries or to find out ways and means for setting up of such refineries. With regard to the question of joining the private parties or the joint sector, I would like to submit this. Pronably the hon. Member referred to the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution. This joint sector concept which we envisaged is in accordance with the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 which states as follows. I may read this out for the benefit of this House and the hon. Member. It says :

“This does not preclude the expansion the existing privately owned units, or the possibility of the State securing the cooperation of private enterprise in the establishment of new units when the national interests so require.”

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : One part of the question which I intended to ask has already been asked by Mr. Panigrahi. The reply of course you have heard; everybody has heard it. Because of financial constraints they are being forced to undertake—what I consider to be—a major reversal of policy. Anyway, the second part of my question is this. Since the Government seems determined to put these new refineries in the joint sector—nothing has been mentioned here about the one in Assam—will he at least assure the House that in the operational control and management of refineries, it will be the public sector or the Government which will have a decisive voice ? Because,

the list of names which he has read out of the parties which have come forward includes many who have got nothing to do with the oil and petroleum field at all. There are textile mills and such people there who obviously will have to bring in foreign collaboration. I therefore want to be assured that even if it is in the joint sector, who will be responsible for the day to day management and control of these refineries.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I may further read out the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution. I would like to read it out for your benefit. It says :

"Whenever cooperation with private enterprise is necessary, the State will ensure, either through majority participation in the capital or otherwise, that it has the requisite powers to guide the policy and control the operations of the undertaking."

So, this itself is binding on the Government. In respect of whatever decision has to be taken, we would ensure that the operational control is with the oil companies who are executing the project.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I never asked about equity participation. Obviously in a joint sector they will not be the 'minority partner' as far as the equity participation is concerned. I was asking about the management control. Without having some Directors on the Board you cannot ensure it.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : You have to act in accordance with the guidelines. We would certainly keep in view what you have said.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : In reply to Mr. Panigrahi's question, the hon. Minister said that this project—due to the constraints of finance, being considered in the joint sector. He has been kind enough to enlighten us with the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution. In spite of that provision, there has been no such action by the Government. I want to know whether this project only is being taken up in the joint sector as a result of financial constraint. Or, is it a Government policy now, and there is a change in policy, so that there will be more

such projects which will be considered in the private sector? I want to have that clarification from you.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Regarding the question of joint venture in the refinery sector, earlier too we had joint venture in two of our refineries. So, this is not a new concept. So far as the question of Government policy is concerned, so far as I know of my Department, this is only with regard to the Joint Venture.

Role of Private sector in Industrial sphere in Seventh Plan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the private sector has been assigned a dominant role in the industrial sphere in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the *Indian Express* on 22nd September, the heading appears, 'Big Role for private sector in industrial sphere in Seventh Five Year Plan'. In answer to part (a) of my question, the hon. Minister replied, "No, Sir." Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Industry how many licences have been issued to big industrial houses and public sector units during the Sixth Five Year Plan. Secondly, I would like to know how much of funds have been allotted for the public sector as well as the private sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the reasons therefor.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : As far as the number of industrial licences issued to large industrial houses are concerned, we do not keep separate statistics for large industrial houses *ab initio*. If the hon. Member wants information for any particular industry, then of course I require notice.

As far as allocations are concerned, allocations for the Seventh Plan are marginally approximate to what the Sixth Plan provided for in the private sector. The private sector outlay in the Sixth Plan averaged 58.2 per cent of the total outlay and in the Seventh Plan also it has marginally increased to 59.4 per cent. This marginal outlay also reflects increased outlays for small industries which are overwhelmingly in the private sector.

SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : I would like to know whether the Government have decided to hand over the sick units in the public sector to private sector.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Minister in charge of Implementation should reply to this.

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : There is no policy as such regarding this matter.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : It is rather in continuation of the previous question.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has now decided to involve the private sector and to open to the private sector the infrastructure sector including power, oil exploration, refining, ports development, air transport, tele-communication, mining and construction of roads and bridges which are so far the preserves of the public sector falling as they do under Schedule A of the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956. As per the policy of 1956, all these matters are in the public sector. I would like to know whether it is now the policy of the Government to change the earlier policy and include these preserves in the private sector for the benefit of private sector and if so, the reasons therefor?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Add to that list, 'Government' also.

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : Sir, first of all, may I assure the hon. Member that the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution continues to be the corner-stone of our industrial policy?

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It is only meant to keep in a corner now. (Interruptions). You have already been able to corner it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is a policy more honoured in breach than by observance.

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : May I refer to the inaugural speech made by the Prime Minister on the 8th November, 1985 before the National Development Council where he very correctly mentioned that "the public sector has acquired a commanding horizon. It has played a pioneering role in introducing modern technology in taking development to backward areas, in creating widerange of industrial and technological assistance and in curbing concentration of economic power to which goals, the credit of initiative goes to the large scale development of indigenous science and technology."

Sir, while reiterating our commitment to the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, we must recognise the new fields of high level technology that have been open to us. In Schedule 'A' and in Schedule 'B', there are many items which are now required to be considered in depth and detail. So, we are only examining what particular matters can be put up in the private sector, not without diluting in any way the commanding heights which the public sector is holding.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Commanding heights have become demanding heights!

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : But it has to be recognised that the nationalised banks are there.

Financial institutions are with the State. Nationalised banks are with the State. Powers under the Industrial Development (Regulation) Act are with the State. There is no question of any dilution of our policy.

As far as delicensing is concerned, the hon. Member must have gone through the notifications that have been laid on the Table of the House from time to time. It was not

now but earlier, in the field of telecommunication equipment, the cooperation of private enterprise was to be secured in the manufacture of switching transmission equipment with at least 51% of shares being held by Central and State Governments and the maximum of 49% being held by the private sector parties. The private sector may be permitted to take up the manufacture of telecommunication equipment for installation at subscribers' premises, of telephone instruments, PABX system teleprinter data communication etc. If I remember correct, this measure was welcomed in the House by all sections of the House because it was practical and it has led us to the field of high technology in the telecommunication sector. As far as the Schedule 'A' and Schedule 'B' are concerned, we are considering the matter as to how we can further expand the Schedule 'A' and categorise those items in which private sector could also be invited to participate in the specialised items of high technology.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I would like to ask the Government whether it is aware that most of the private sector is having their capital from public financial institutions and if so, what are the criteria on which the Government is demarcating private sector and public sector. In the event of the private entrepreneur getting his finance or capital from public financial institution, will you call it a private sector and, in that dimension, will the Government frame rules and regulations to control this sector also so long as public money at stake is there?

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : Sir, the definition of private sector is very well-known. It is also defined in the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution. Of course, the financial institutions whenever they loan out certain funds, they certainly do prescribe

certain conditions which the private party concerned is to fulfil.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That means, the corner-stone still continues!

Failure of State Electricity Boards to Pay Arrears to N.T.P.C.

***25. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU† :**
SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the arrears of the State Electricity Boards are mounting day by day and the Boards have failed to pay the arrears to the National Thermal Power Corporation;

(b) if so, the amount of arrears presently with each State Electricity Board; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Government/National Thermal Power Corporation to recover the arrears from each State Electricity Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The arrears of dues payable by the State Electricity Boards (SEBs) to the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) have shown an increasing trend.

(b) A statement containing the information is given below.

(c) A scheme which contemplates supply of power to the SEBs against Letters of Credit has been introduced and several Boards have since opened Letters of Credit. Other SEBs are being prevailed upon to do likewise. The matter of timely payments to the NTPC has been brought to the notice of State Power Ministers. A surcharge is also being imposed on payments which are delayed.

Statement
Outstanding Dues for NTPC Power

(Rs. in crores)

STPS	SEB	As on 8th Nov., 1985
Singrauli	(1) UPSEB	61.94
	(2) RSEB	17.05
	(3) DESU	13.44
	(4) HSEB	8.08
	(5) HPSEB	3.04
	(6) Chandigarh (UT)	0.14
Total		103.69
Korba	(1) MPEB	19.24
	(2) MSEB	8.11
	(3) GEB	5.00
	(4) Goa	2.83
Total		35.18
Ramagundam	(1) APSEB	18.02
	(2) KEB	17.24
	(3) TNEB	0.74
Total		36.00
Grand Total		174.87

SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU : As per the statement given by the NTPC, the total outstanding dues from the State Electricity Boards is Rs. 174.87 crores. May I know from the hon. Minister what action has been taken to recover the outstanding dues from the respective SEBs ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The Government and the NTPC have taken several steps to see that payments are made by the SEBs. These measures include informal meetings between the representatives of the NTPC and those of the SEBs, formal

correspondence with the various State Electricity Boards, particularly with the major defaulters. The NTPC have recently addressed letters to the SEBs of Haryana and other State Electricity Boards...

AN HON. MEMBER : Only Haryana ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : ...to the SEBs of Haryana, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P.—U.P. mainly. The Department of Power have also impressed upon the various States/State Electricity Boards the necessity of liquidating

the outstanding amounts against them for purchase of power from NTPC's Stations. In the Conference of the State Power Ministers held in the first week of November, 1985, all the States concerned have been asked to make prompt payments to the NTPC.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : In the case of every project, we are hearing from the Government that there are financial constraints. Now the outstanding amount is about Rs. 175 crores. Is it not a fact the NTPC could not keep up the targeted progress in other projects for want of money and if so, what action is Government proposing to take ? I have come to know that the NTPC has not been able to keep up the targeted progress in other projects for want of money. Another thing I want to know is, what is the total investment made through the NTPC, and whether the Government is satisfied that the NTPC is working profitably, whether they are making profits as per the investment.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : We are greatly concerned about the situation of non-payment by the SEBs to the NTPC. The NTPC and the Government of India are trying their best to persuade the State Governments to direct the State Electricity Boards to make these payments.

About the financial performance of the NTPC which the hon. Member wants to know, the Corporation has earned a profit of Rs. 87.54 crores during 1984-85 as compared to Rs. 44.89 crores in 1983-84. The return on capital employed during 1984-85 works out to 9.53 per cent and the return on the net worth equity works out to 10.04 per cent. The prescribed rate of return on the equity capital of the Corporation is 10 per cent.

SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA : What about the other projects where they could not keep up the targeted progress for want of money ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : The projects have not been delayed except in one case where also we are trying to see that the lost time is made up.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We have been given a list of outstanding dues from various

State Electricity Boards. These outstanding dues have not come in one day. They have accumulated over a period of years. And what has the Government been doing since then ? The arrears have been accumulating. The only thing they have done is, recently letters have been addressed. Apparently, this is kind of subsidy which has been given to some States; this is made available indirectly. But such subsidies are not given to the other States which are not either beneficiaries of the NTPC or having links with them. Will the Minister make it clear that, in case such indirect subsidies continue for even another year, the other States who are not beneficiaries will also be given the same money to set up their own generating stations ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : This money does not amount to subsidy at all. As I have already stated in my reply, the Government are taking various steps to persuade the State Governments to make these payments. While the State Electricity Boards have been making payments to the NTPC from time to time, these have not been in accordance with the bills raised by the NTPC, resulting in these increased arrears. There are some more steps which we are proposing to take with the State Governments. And we are trying to ensure that these payments are made to the NTPC by the State Electricity Boards.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : What happens if they do not pay ?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : But will you advise that step ? That is the questions.

This is the only active step which is within our discretion and which we can take. But will it be in the national interests and in the interests of the States concerned to deny power for non-payment ? We are sitting with them, we are persuading them and we will take more steps to see that these payments are made. But we do not consider it in the national interest to cut off electricity to the defaulting States.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am not asking you to do that. I am asking you to do the other thing.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN :

Well, we need your help also to persuade the State Governments.

Under-utilization of Installed capacity

***26. SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI† :**

PROF. K. V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a task force appointed by Government to survey a group of manufacturing plants has given a report stating that under-utilization of the installed capacity is rampant in the industry;†

(b) the names of such industries; and

(c) the reasons for not utilizing the full installed capacity and action contemplated by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). It is not understood which particular task force the Hon. Members have in mind. However, as per available information, a Statement showing capacity Utilisation during 1984 in selected industries is given below. The capacity utilization in the Indian industry would have been higher but for certain factors such as infrastructural and raw materials constraints, demand bottlenecks, adverse industrial relations and inadequate technological upgradation, etc.

Optimum utilisation of capacity continues to be corner-stone of Industrial Policy and several measures have been taken for raising production through better utilisation of capacity. This is being secured, *inter alia*, through suitable changes in industrial licensing and import policies as well as through monetary and fiscal measures and improvement in infrastructure.

Statement

Capacity Utilisation Percentage in Selected Industries

Sl. No.	Industry	1984
1	2	3
1.	Aluminium	74
2.	Copper	83
3.	Zinc	58
4.	Lead	51
5.	Cement	74
6.	Nitrogenous Fertilizers	75
7.	Phosphatic Fertilizers	73
8.	B.H.C. (Tech.)	76
9.	D.D.T.	86
10.	Paper and Paper Board	63
11.	Newsprint	83
12.	Gaustic Soda	78
13.	Liquid Chlorine	58
14.	Oxygen Gas	75
15.	Soda Ash	92
16.	D/A Gas	53
17.	Vat Dyes	68
18.	Industrial Explosives	79
19.	Auto Tyres	78
20.	Bicycle Tyres	81
21.	Viscose Tyre Cord	33
22.	Nylon Tyre Cord	123
23.	Nylon Filament Yarn	107
24.	Polyester Fibres	85
25.	Viscose Filament Yarn	76
26.	PVC Resins	58
27.	Polysterene	71
28.	L.D.P.E.	90
29.	H.D.P.E.	130

1	2	3	1	2	3
30. Synthetic Rubber		76	62. Transmission Towers		60
31. Winding Wires		67	63. Agricultural Tractors		92
32. PVC/VIR Cables		41	64. Diesel Engines (Stat.)		56
33. Aluminium Conductors		35	65. Power Driven Pumps		61
34. Ball and Roller Bearings		84	66. Air/Gas Compressors		191
35. Baby Food		85	67. Road Rollers		17
36. Biscuits		89	68. Earth Moving Equipments		33
37. Soaps		109	69. Commercial Vehicles		73
38. Synthetic Detergents		57	70. Cars		81
39. Matches		80	71. Jeeps		121
40. Leather Footwear		66	72. Scooters		67
41. Rubber Footwear		70	73. Motor Cycles		88
42. Cigarettes		68	74. Scooterettes/Mopeds		90
43. Penicillin		43	75. Three Wheelers		63
44. Streptomycin		57	76. Railway Wagons		50
45. Dry Batteries		68	77. Steel Pipes and Tubes Galvanised		38
46. Storage Batteries		75	78. Seamless Steel Pipes and Tubes		34
47. GLS and other Lamps		101	79. Welding Electrodes		75
48. Fluorescent Tubes		97	80. Wire Ropes		75
49. Electric Fans		104	81. Forged Hand Tools		58
50. Domestic Refrigerators		100	82. Grinding Wheels		78
51. Dicycles		82	83. Power Cables		—
52. Sewing Machines		70	84. Motor Starters and Contactors		52
53. Typewriters		74	85. Calcium Carbide		58
54. Razor Blades		63	86. Wheat Flour		64
55. Wrist Watches		75	87. Beer		140
56. Radio Receivers		46	88. Leather Cloth		36
57. Machine Tools		87	89. Linoleum		69
58. Twist Drills		94	90. Polyester Filament Yarn		148
59. Power and Distribution Transformers		71	91. Viscose Staple Fibre		100
60. Electric Motors		75	92. Cellulose Film		54
61. Structural		28	93. Amo Dyes		69
			94. Paints and Varnishes		87

1	2	3	1	2	3
95. Malathion		37	127. D.M.T.		82
96. Sulpha Drugs		67	128. Room Air Conditioners		58
97. Vitamin 'A'		79	129. Pencils		104
98. Chloramphenicol		46			
99. Optical Whitening Agents		77	SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :		
100. Steel Castings		49	How much time will it take...		
101. Steel forgings		48	SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : The hon.		
102. Aluminium Sheets and Circles		68	Member is not audible.		
103. Aluminium Foils		94	SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :		
104. Aluminium Extruded Products		89	How much time is required for achieving a		
105. Copper/Brass Sheets/Circles		56	proper utilisation of the installed capacity ?		
106. C.I. Spun Pipes		41	SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : For		
107. Bolts, Nuts and Rivets		35	reaching optimum utilisation how much time		
108. Hurricane Lanterns		34	will you require ? That is the question.		
109. Boilers		112	SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : It is still		
110. Sugar Machinery		59	not audible.		
111. Mining Machinery		97	[Translation]		
112. Metallurgical Machinery (incl.		75	MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Minister, you		
Steel Plant Equipment)		68	may also say something.		
113. Chemical Machinery		38	[English]		
114. Papers and Pulp Machinery		66	The Minister is not able to hear you.		
115. Cement Machinery		73	Please put your question a little louder. You		
116. Printing Machinery		105	are a young lady.		
117. Rubber Machinery		31	SHRIMATI N. P. JHANSI LAKSHMI :		
118. Cranes		98	For achieving full capacity utilisation, I want		
119. Lifts		49	to know how much time will they require ?		
120. Wire Rods for ACSR		89	MR. SPEAKER : How much time is		
121. Graphite Electrodes and Anodes		71	required for attaining optimum capacity		
122. House Service Meters		36	utilisation ? That is what the hon. Member		
123. Clocks		42	wants to know.		
124. Zip Fastners		92	(Interruptions)		
125. Rubber and Plastic Accessories		82	[Translation]		
126. Caprolectum			MR. SPEAKER : I have also added		
			something of my own.		
			[English]		
			THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY		
			(SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : It		
			depends on the capacities. It differs from		
			unit to unit. There are hundreds of thousands		
			of units which are germane to this question		
			and it is upto the individual units concerned		

to make proper planning and necessary efforts like putting up balancing equipment, debottlenecking and provision of captive facilities etc. All these are pertinent and germane steps which could be taken by the individual units.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Many of our industries...

MR. SPEAKER : You are matching the lady member who put the question on this side.

Please be a little louder.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Many of our industries in the public sector are incurring heavy losses due to outdated machinery and obsolete techniques. Will the Government implement a time-bound programme for modernisation of the machinery and updating the technology ?

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : I agree with the hon. Member that one of the reasons for lower capacity utilisation is obsolescence of the machinery and capital equipment. We have been taking steps to modernise the level of equipment and it shall be our endeavour in the Seventh Plan also.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Additional Kerosene and Cooking Gas for Orissa

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

(a) whether Government of Orissa have approached the Union Government for allocation of additional kerosene to Orissa and to clear the backlog of the cooking gas; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto ?

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

(b) Additional allocation of Kerosene has been made to Orissa. Measures have also been taken by the Oil Industry to improve supplies of LPG in Orissa.

Expansion of Telecommunication net-work during Seventh Five Year Plan period

*27. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to implement schemes for the expansion of telecommunication net-work during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for the expansion of telecommunication net-work in the above Plan period;

(c) the amount approved by the Planning Commission for implementing telecommunication net-work in the Plan period; and

(d) the salient features of the telecommunication schemes proposed to be implemented in the Plan period ?

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

(b) and (c). The Planning Commission has approved an outlay of Rs. 4010 crores for telecommunications services during the 7th Plan.

(d) Broadly, it will be possible to add the following facilities :

(i) About 11 lakhs direct exchange lines.

(ii) About 9000 long distance public telephones.

(iii) About 13,000 route KMs of microwave systems and 4000 route KMs of fibre optical system.

(iv) About 30,000 telex lines.

(v) Rural integrated digital networks in 15 secondary switching areas

(coterminus with one or more revenue districts).

Fresh bids from Foreign Companies for Exploration of Oil

***28. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI AMAL DATTA :**

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

(a) whether Government are considering to invite fresh bids from foreign oil companies for exploration and production of oil; and

(b) which are the foreign companies so invited and on what terms and conditions ?

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

(b) The names of the foreign companies would be available on after bids are invited and responses received.

The terms and conditions are yet to be finalised.

Oil Exploration in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

***29. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :**

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

(a) whether experiment of oil exploration in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh is going on at present;

(b) whether deposits of oil and gas have been found at any place in these States; and

(c) the amount spent on each project ?

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

(b) Gas has been found at Ghotaru and Manhara Tibba in Rajasthan.

(c) Till 31st March, 1985 the amount spent on exploration in Rajasthan is about Rs. 56 crores. Details of exploratory expenditure in Madhya Pradesh are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Mail distribution work by private agencies

***30. PROF. P. J. KURIEN :
SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :**

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to involve private agencies in the mail distribution work; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Does not arise.

Functioning of Clandestine Refineries at Indore

***31. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Blitz of 5th October, 1985 wherein it has been stated that some racketeers succeeded in running three clandestine refineries at Indore to refine mobil oil and marketing the spurious products in sealed tins under the brand names of Indian Oil, Hindustan Petroleum and Bharat Petroleum;

(b) if so, whether similar spurious products in sealed tins have also been sold in other parts of the country; and

(c) the action Government have taken in regard thereto ?

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

(b) and (c), A statement is given below :

Statement

(b) Sporadic reports about sale of spurious products in sealed containers in other parts of the country have been received.

(c) Normally, to ensure that any spurious oils do not get sold through the retail outlets and kerosene/LDO agents of the oil companies, regular checks of these outlets/agents are carried out by companies individually and jointly. Necessary action is also taken against agents and dealers indulging in such malpractices under the Marketing Discipline Guidelines.

The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations also undertake surprise checks and take action against the defaulters under the relevant laws.

In the instant case, the Additional Collector, Indore conducted raids and arrested nine persons against whom action in accordance with law has been initiated.

Workers' participation in industry

*32. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director General of Industrial Contingency prepared recently a special report which covers workers' participation in industries; and

(b) whether the above report has been circulated among the LCO public and selected private industrial units in the country for eliciting their views and comments; if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY
(SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) :

(a) The Directorate General, Industrial Contingency prepared a special report which covers workers' participation in the growth of healthy working environment in industries.

(b) The report was circulated among 220 public and 260 selected private sector establishments. A number of public and private sector units are enquiring about and requesting for additional information on the various schemes elucidated in the report with a view to implementing these schemes.

Telecommunications Infrastructure in Rural and backward areas

*33. SHRI CHINTAMANI
PANIGRAHI :
SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to invest Rs. 885 crores in Rural Tele-communications during the next five years;

(b) whether it is also proposed to provide an efficient telecommunications infrastructure in rural and backward areas which would serve as a prime means for achieving a wide range of socio-economic goals; and

(c) if so, the State-wise allocation of the funds and the priority allotted to such areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. This outlay was envisaged in the minimum programme of Rs. 11,282 crores prepared by the Department of Telecommunications. The outlay for Telecommunications services has been fixed at Rs. 4,010 crores and accordingly this outlay on rural sector has had to be reduced to Rs. 220 crores.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to introduce integrated digital networks in 15 secondary areas (coterminus with one or more revenue districts) and Rs. 100 crores have been allocated for the purpose. The State-wise plans are being worked out in consultation with the State units.

[Translation]

Installation of Mini-Power Plants in Private Sector

*34. SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA :
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the increasing demand for power, Government propose to consider granting permission for installation of mini-power plants in the private sector; and

(b) if so, the names of the States where it is proposed grant permission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The existing policy of Government permits installation of captive power plants in the private sector, including mini-power plants.

(b) State authorities are competent to permit captive power plants in the private sector, including mini-power plants, upto a capacity of 25 MW.

[English]

Delicensing of Drugs

***35. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN :
SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Drug Manufacturers Association has called for drug-delicensing review, including raising of limits on drugs and intermediates for imports;

(b) if so, the details of the demands made and Government's decision thereon; and

(c) Government's position on formulations and patents ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Drugs Manufacturers Association (IDMA), had, *inter-alia*, suggested the following criteria for delicensing :

- (i) Drugs and intermediates where large imports (say over Rs. 250 lakhs) take place at present.
- (ii) Drugs for which technology is not easily available or cannot be developed in the country.
- (iii) Drugs for which monopoly or near monopoly exists.
- (iv) Drugs requiring large investments, say Rs. 10 Crores and above.

IDMA have further suggested that drugs not included in the delicensing list should be reserved for the public sector and the national sector.

Government has not yet formulated its final views on the various representations on

the drug policy, which is being currently reviewed.

(c) Government's policy regarding manufacture of formulation is set out in the statement on drug policy, which was laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 29th March, 1978. Government's policy regarding patents is contained in the Indian Patents Act, 1970.

Assessment by ONGC Re. Oil Production in Seventh Plan

***36. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :**

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

(a) the assessment made by Oil and Natural Gas Commission regarding demand for oil during the current year;

(b) where percentage of it is likely to be met from indigenous sources;

(c) the estimated availability of oil at the end of the Seventh Plan period; and

(d) the steps taken to increase the production of crude oil during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The consumption of petroleum products (in terms of crude oil equivalent) during the current year is estimated to be about 47 million tonnes.

(b) About 64%.

(c) About 34.5 million tonnes of oil production is envisaged during 1989-90.

(d) Some of the steps in this behalf are :

- (i) Use of enhanced oil recovery techniques;
- (ii) Intensification of work over operations;
- (iii) Intensification of exploration which may eventually lead to enhanced production; and
- (iv) Induction of advanced technology

**Compensation to State Electricity Boards
for Losses on Rural Electrification
Schemes**

*37. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the greatest impediment in the way of rural electrification is that the State Electricity Boards suffer losses on rural electrification schemes which are not compensated;

(b) if so, whether any indepth study has been made to pin-point the maladies.

(c) if so, the findings thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to give a boost to Rural Electrification Schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). The rural electrification work has considerable impact on the financial performance of State Electricity Boards. For the Boards who suffer losses on account of this work, it has been suggested to the concerned State Governments that they should subsidise the losses and rationalise the tariff structure.

To give a boost to the rural electrification work, the State Electricity Boards have been advised to tone up their agencies for material management, introduce commercial system of accounting and monitor the progress more effectively. A committee to review the performance of rural electrification programme and organisation arrangements for this programme has also been set up.

**Allocation of Funds for Exploration of Oil
in Cauvery Basin**

*38. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cauvery basin is very prospective for oil;

(b) if so, the funds allocated for this in 1985-86; and

(c) the provision made in the Seventh Five Year Plan for exploiting this rich sources ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Cauvery basin is considered to be prospective for oil.

(b) An amount of Rs. 47.22 crores have been allocated for exploratory efforts in this basin during 1985-86.

(c) The provision made for the Seventh Plan is as follows :—

(Rs. in crores)

Surveys	24.87
Exploratory Drilling	144.44

	169.31

**Policy of liberalisation in Automobile
Industry**

*39. SHRI H. M. PATEL :
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are having a second thought on the policy of liberalisation in automobile industry;

(b) whether Government have assessed the progress of indigenisation of manufacture and particularly the passenger car industry;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d) whether any further protection has been thought of in the near future ?

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

(b) to (d). Indigenisation is progressing as per schedule in the 2-wheeler and commercial vehicle sectors. However, in case of passenger cars, there have been some shortfalls in ancillary development. Government is giving full support for setting up of new ancillary units as well as for modernisation and expansion of existing units with a view to improving the availability of good quality automobile components. Besides, automotive ancillary industry has been de-licensed for non-MRTP units.

Generation of Energy from Jalakumbhi

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

(a) whether any technique has been developed in the country to generate energy from 'Jalakumbhi' (a typical water plant); and

(b) if so, when and where and in what from Government propose to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a result of research and development efforts sponsored by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources, techniques have been developed to generate biogas from water hyacinth (Jalakumbhi) through anaerobic digestion. Experimental plants, with water hyacinth as a feed material, are undergoing field trials. To further develop this technology, a Task Force on Water Hyacinth has been constituted and four pilot plants with varying operational parameters are being set up at four R and D Institutions.

Revival of Bengal Paper Mills Limited

213. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to revive the Bengal Paper Mills Ltd. which has been lying closed for a little over two years rendering some thousands of workers out of employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : The promoters of Bengal Paper Mills Ltd. have in principle agreed to its merger with another healthy concern and a scheme for merger has been submitted to the Financial Institutions. The scheme is being processed further by the Financial Institutions in consultation with Government Departments and other agencies for taking a final view.

Opening of Automatic Telephone Exchange at Saharsa in Bihar

214. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Automatic Telephone Exchange at Saharsa in Bihar was sanctioned in 1979 but it has not come up as yet; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) The delay is due to non-availability of departmental land and exchange building. Land case still pending with State Government.

Flaring up of Gas due to Non-Utilization

215. DR. A. K. PATEL :

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in five years since 1980, off-shore oil production increased almost five times but the increasing quantities of gas that came with the oil had to be flared because plants to use this gas (mainly as LPG for domestic use and for power) were not ready;

(b) the quantity and value of the gas so flared in 1980-85;

(c) whether the synchronisation of the use of gas was planned, if so, with what results; and

(d) what would be the number of days/years between the time the gas became available and the time by which use of gas in fertilizer plants would commence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The oil production from offshore fields has increased nearly five times in five years since 1980. A larger proportion of associated gas is being progressively put to productive use; while in 1980-81, about 54% of the associated gas produced in Bombay High was flared, in 1984-85, this figure came down to 42.8%. The flaring of associated gas at Bombay High is expected to be minimised, except flaring for safety reasons, by March-April 1986, when the additional compression facilities at Bombay High are commissioned.

(b) During the last five years, i.e., 1981-81 to 1984-85, a total quantity of 5316 Million Cubic Metres of associated gas was flared from the Bombay High Offshore fields. The notional value of this flared gas is estimated at Rs. 53.16 crores, corresponding to crude oil production of about Rs. 63.5 million tonnes during the same period, valued at about Rs. 8700 crores, at domestic prices.

(c) In the case of free gas as, for instance, South Bassein gas, the schedule of production and supply of gas is being synchronised with the schedule of commissioning of the fertilizer plants. In the case of associated gas, synchronisation of schedules is difficult, as gas is produced along with crude oil.

(d) The time lag between discovery of gas and its utilisation depends on the timing of investments on its production, transportation and processing facilities, and on the schedule of consuming units.

Critical Power Position in Gujarat

216. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Gujarat is passing through critical power position; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to solve the problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The present energy availability in Gujarat is about 36.3 MU per day against its anticipated requirement of about 37.6 MU per day resulting in energy deficit of about 3 per cent. Gujarat is predominantly a thermal system. The power availability position in the State, therefore, depends upon the performance of thermal power stations. All efforts are being made to maximise thermal generation by way of expeditious repairs of thermal units under forced outages, supply of proper quality and quantity of coal to thermal power stations, preventive maintenance of thermal units etc.

Establishment of New Paper Mills

217. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the annual production of paper in the country;

(b) the annual requirement of paper in the country;

(c) what are the new paper mills under construction and what is their production capacity;

(d) the number of applications pending with Government for granting licence for establishing new paper mills in the country; and

(e) Government's policy in regard to establishing new paper mills in the country to increase the paper production to meet the increasing demand of paper ?

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

(a) The production of paper during 1984-85 is estimated at 13.61 lakh tonnes.

(b) The requirement of paper during 1985-86 is estimated at 14.30 lakh tonnes.

(c) In addition to the installed capacity of 23.50 lakh tonnes as on 1-1-1985, a capacity of 29.91 lakh tonnes has been approved in favour of 610 units in almost all the States for manufacture of paper and paper board in the country.

(d) No application for Industrial Licence for setting up new units for manufacture of paper and paper board is pending with Government at present.

(e) Manufacture of writing and printing and wrapping paper from agricultural residues, wastes and bagasse has been de-licensed and entrepreneurs are free to set up capacity for these items, subject to the conditions laid down in this regard.

Shortfall in Crude Oil Production

218. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is fact that there had been shortfall in crude oil production during the last three years in the country;

(b) if so, to what extent, details year-wise;

(c) the estimated shortfall of crude oil production this year; and

(d) the details regarding the new areas taken for consideration for oil exploration in the coming year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) No, Sir. The production was 102.7 million tonnes against the Sixth Plan target of 93.4 million tonnes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The target of the current year is likely to be achieved.

(d) Oil exploration is proposed in the following basins during 1986-87:

Cambay

Rajasthan

Kutch

Upper Assam

Assam-Arakan fold belt

Bengal

Krishna Godavari

Cauvery

Himalayan Foothills and Ganga Valley

Vindhya Basin

Mahanadi and North East Coast

West Coast

Andaman.

[Translation]

Power requirement of Bihar

219. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :
SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to double the existing power generation capacity during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the power being supplied in Bihar at present as against its total requirement and what will be the total power requirement of this State by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the State-wise target fixed for augmentation of power during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the Central assistance to be given for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The total generating capacity at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan was about 42,440 MW. An addition of 22,245 MW of capacity is envisaged during the Seventh Plan period.

(b) The supply of power in Bihar during the period April to October, 1985, was 1806 MU against the requirement of 2533 million units. As per the Twelfth Power Survey the energy requirement of Bihar by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan would be 6348 million units.

(c) The State-wise target for creation of additional generating capacity during the Seventh Five Year Plan is given in the Statement given below. The Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans and block grants and it is not related to any specific programme/projects.

Statement

State-wise target for creation of additional generating capacity during the Seventh Five Year Plan

S. No.	State	Installed Capacity (MW)
1	2	3
1.	Haryana	488
2.	Himachal Pradesh	143.5
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	76
4.	Punjab	767.4
5.	Rajasthan	385.1
6.	Uttar Pradesh	1794
7.	Gujarat	1085

1	2	3
8. Madhya Pradesh		947
9. Maharashtra		1739.5
10. Andhra Pradesh		838.5
11. Karnataka		593.25
12. Kerala		530
13. Tamil Nadu		1416
14. Bihar		478.9
15. Orissa		483.5
16. Sikkim		3.5
17. West Bengal		814.7
18. Assam		285
19. Manipur		6.9
20. Meghalaya		—
21. Nagaland		1
22. Tripura		21

Growth Rate of Employment in Organised Industrial Sector

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

(a) whether the growth rate of employment in the organised industrial sector has been slow this year as compared to the last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are making efforts to increase employment opportunities in organised industrial sector and private sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The annual employment in the organised manufacturing sector registered a marginal decline of 1.0% during 1984 (the period for which the latest data is available) over 1983. This

decline was mainly due to a negative growth rate of employment recorded in the private sector.

(c) to (e). Seventh Five Year Plan attaches great importance to generation of productive employment through adopting a suitable structure of investment and production, appropriate types of technology and mix of production techniques and organisational support.

[English]

Linking of Sub-divisional Headquarters of Sangli District in Maharashtra

221. SHRI PRAKASA V. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the sub-divisional headquarters of District Sangli of Maharashtra are linked with the District Headquarters telephonically and telegraphically;

(b) if not, the name of such places which are yet to be covered; and

(c) the time by which these will be covered ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Production and Consumption of Anti-Histamine Bulk Drugs

222. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the anti-histamine bulk drugs produced in the country alongwith the names of their producers, their licensed capacity and production during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the price fixed for each bulk drug by his Ministry; and

(c) their captive consumption and sales to non-associated formulators during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHAMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Details of producers of monitored Anti-histaminic bulk drugs along with details of licensed capacity and production during the

last three years, year-wise and price fixed are given in the statement given below.

(c) Details of captive consumption of and sales of bulk drugs to other non-associated formulators are not monitored.

Statement

Name of Bulk Drug/Company	Licensed Capacity	Production			Price Fixed Rs./Kg.
		82-83	83-84	84-85	
(Tonnes)					
I. Pheniramine Maleate					
(i) Hoechst India	4.00	12.66	11.82	18.60	582.72
(ii) Searle India	5.00	1.72	0.48	0.01	582.72
II. Diphenhydramine					
(i) Parke-Davis	6.00	0.36	1.32	1.44	215.30
(ii) Univhem Labs.	3.60	12.30	10.36	10.12	215.30
III. Chlorpheniramine Maleate					
Searle India	5.00	1.70	—	—	747.37

Alternative Arrangements for Gas

223. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated period for which the Bombay High gas would last; and

(b) the alternative arrangements being planned for the fertilizer plants and other gas users after the present source is depleted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) According to present indications Bombay High field is expected to produce crude oil and associated gas at a slowly depleting rate till about 2010 A. D. However more reserves are expected to be added in the meantime.

(b) Apart from associated gas, Western offshore fields also have a large reserve of free gas. The fertilizer plants and other users would get associated and free gas through an integrated pipeline system.

Induction of Private Sector in the Manufacture of Telephone Switching Equipment

225. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering induction of private sector in the manufacture of telephone switching equipment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the annual requirement of telephone switching equipment in the country;

(d) the annual production of telephone switching equipment in the country; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to establish a new telephone unit in the public sector also ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). In March, 1984, it was decided to secure cooperation of private enterprise in the

manufacture of switching and transmission equipment with at least 51% share being held by Central/State Governments and maximum of 49% held by private parties. The Government have further proposed in March, 1985 to set up an Electronic Switching System Factory using the technology being developed indigenously by the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) in which the investment of the Govt. would be restricted to 25% 26%, would be offered to a private sector party and 49% would be thrown open to general public.

(c) The requirement of telephone switching equipment is estimated on an average at around 4 lakh lines per annum, based on the approved 7th Five Year Plan outlay of the Department of Telecommunications.

(d) The switching equipment is presently produced by Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) Ltd., a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of Department of Telecommunications. ITI produced 2,50,000 equivalent lines of switching equipment during 1984-85.

(e) Government have approved a project for the manufacture of 5 lakh lines of digital switching equipment under ITI at Mankapur in U.P. This project is presently under execution. It has also been decided, in principle, to set up a second Electronic Switching System factory at Bangiore under ITI.

[Translation]

Construction of Automatic Telephone Exchange Building in Bihar Sharif

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

(a) the details regarding the progress of construction work of the building of automatic telephone exchange being constructed in Bihar Sharif in Nalanda district of Bihar;

(b) the time by which the said building is likely to be completed; and

(c) the time by which the said automatic telephone exchange is likely to start functioning in the new building ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 50% work completed.

(b) By March, 1986.

(c) Equipment expected in 1986-87. It will take one year after the arrival of the equipment.

[English]

Waiting List in Vijayawada Telephone Exchange

227. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the capacity of Vijayawada Telephone Exchange is unutilised; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not clearing the waiting list ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. 10652 connections are working out of an equipped capacity of 11,400.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of industries in industrially backward districts of U.P.

228. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that in industrially backward State like U.P., the industries are not going to 'No-industry districts' and industrially backward districts where many concessions are available;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Industrialisation of an area takes place through the development of village and small scale industries, medium and large scale industries. In order to help and to encourage the entrepreneurs to set up industries in backward

areas, the Government has offered incentives, concessions, etc. The following amounts of Central Investment Subsidy were sanctioned to Uttar Pradesh during the years 1982-83 to 1985-86 (Upto October) :

1982-83	Rs. 1.38 crores
1983-84	Rs. 1.26 crores
1984-85	Rs. 3.20 crores
1985-86 (Upto Oct.)	Rs. 8.18 crores

During the years 1982 to 1985 (Upto September, 1985 in the case of letters of intent and industrial licences and upto June, 1985 in the case of DGTD Registrations), the following number of letters of intent, industrial licences and DGTD Registrations was issued to Uttar Pradesh :

Year	Letter of Intent	Industrial Licences	DGTD Regns.
1982	111 (62)	22 (5)	195 (57)
1983	128 (95)	98 (33)	325 (158)
1984	132 (97)	80 (35)	339 (186)
1985	151 (83)	61 (37)	37 (21)

Figures shown in brackets are for Backward areas of Uttar Pradesh.

Thus it will be seen that the response from the entrepreneurs to set up industries in Uttar Pradesh is quite satisfactory.

[Translation]

Opening of Branch Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh

229. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Branch Post Offices proposed to be opened in Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the number out of them to be set up on Lucknow, Unnao, Lakhimpur-Kheri, Barabanki and Sitapur districts separately; and

(b) the number of Branch Post Offices proposed to be upgraded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) For the country as a whole, the proposal is to open 6000 rural post offices during the Seventh Plan period. Having regard to this overall target, under each Annual Plan, targets are fixed for each Postal Circle. Under Annual Plan 1985-86, it was proposed to open 212 rural post offices in Uttar Pradesh Circle as a whole. However in view of the ban on creation of posts, the programme of opening of rural post offices has not been taken up so far.

(b) In view of the ban referred to in reply to (a) above, there is no programme at present for upgradation of branch post offices.

[English]

Opening of Gas Agencies at District Headquarters

230. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken to accord priority to the provision of gas agencies at all the district headquarters of the country;

(b) if so, the number of the districts, State-wise where gas agencies have since been allotted;

(c) the names of districts where allotments are still to be made; and

(d) the likely date by which all the remaining districts headquarters will be provided with gas agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Subject to the economic viability of an LPG distributorship, the oil industry accords priority to District Headquarters in providing LPG facilities.

(b) Out of the 414 District Headquarters in the country, 351 have LPG marketing

facilities. At another 39 locations these facilities are planned to be provided under the annual Marketing Plans of the oil industry.

(c) and (d). Since the available marketing potential does not justify opening of LPG distributorships there, these facilities are not planned for the 24 District Headquarters whose names are given in the statement given below. It is not feasible to indicate as to the time by which the potential will increase sufficiently to justify LPG distributorships at these locations.

Statement

S. No. Name of the District Headquarters

1. Chandrapur
2. Ahwa
3. Kalpa
4. Badgam
5. Kupwara
6. Painave
7. Kalpetta
8. Senapati
9. Tamenglong
10. Chandel
11. Nongstoin
12. Phek
13. Mangan
14. Namchi
15. Gyalshing
16. Port Blair
17. Anini
18. Seppa
19. Ziro
20. Daporijo
21. Bomdila
22. Chhimtulpui
23. Mahe
24. Yanam

Profits of Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

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

(a) whether the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ootacamund is functioning at a profit; and

(b) if so, the increase in profit from 1983-84 to 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pre-tax profit during 1983-84 and 1984-85 is as follows :

1983-84	Rs. 496.13 lakhs
1984-85	Rs. 631.22 lakhs

Generation of Power from Solar Energy in Banswara

233. **SHRI PRABHU LAL RAWAT** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any programme to generate power from solar energy in Banswara (Rajasthan); and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). A solar photovoltaic community lighting system has been supplied for installation in Badis-arwa village of Banswara district. The system energises 8 tubelights of 20W each.

Renovation of Tamluk Telephone Exchange (Midnapore District, West Bengal)

234. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the programme of the Department of Telecommunications to renovate the Tamluk Telephone Exchange (Midnapore District, West Bengal) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : At present Amluk is served by a 200 lines

manual telephone exchange with 188 working connection and 14 applicants on the waiting list. Expansion of the exchange from 200 to 300 lines has been programmed to be done by end of this financial year.

It has also been planned to automatise this exchange during the 7th Five Year Plan subject to the availability of land and equipment.

Blackmarketing in Cement

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

(a) whether it is a fact that due to artificial shortage of goods such as cement, deliberately created by stockists/manufacturers, there is blackmarketing in cement from time to time;

(b) whether Government propose to issue an order/ordinance or introduce legislation to punish the offenders whose sale prices exceed that fixed by the Government ;

(c) whether Government propose to constitute mobile courts to deal with this problems; and

(d) whether Government also propose to take stern action against the defaulters as similar grave situation exists not only in cement but also in auto parts, medicines and other commodities ?

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

(a) to (d). There is partial decontrol of cement. While some part is released as levy cement, the remaining part is sold as non-levy cement. As levy cement is sold at the notified prices fixed under the Cement Control Order, charging of prices higher than fixed prices is punishable. Non-levy cement is free from price and distribution control. However, the Cement Manufacturers' Association (CMA) has fixed a ceiling price for sale of cement on an informal basis. Instances of charging prices higher than the ceiling fixed by CMA had come to the notice of the Government in the past. In such situations, the matter is taken up with the Cement Manufacturers' Association and suitable remedial steps are taken,

The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 are already in operation to protect the consumers from hoarders, black-marketeers, etc. The penal provisions of the Essential Commodities Act were made more stringent with the enactment of Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981. Special Courts have also been constituted for trying offences under this Act. These are at present 67 commodities covered by the Essential Commodities Act including cement and drugs.

Expansion of Kilimanoor Telephone Exchange in Kerala

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

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to expand the Kilimanoor Telephone Exchange in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard and the amount allotted for the purpose ?

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

(b) Installation of 200 lines automatic exchange at Kilimanoor has started. The Exchange is expected to be commissioned by March 1986. There is no specific allotment of funds for the exchange as the funds are allotted from the lump sum grant earmarked for the circle.

Mining blocks with Coal reserves in West Bengal

237. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :
SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :
SHRI MATILAL HANSDA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Central Mines Planning and Design Institute has located two mining blocks with coal reserve of about 392 million tonnes in Purulia district in West Bengal;

(b) If so, whether necessary plan has been made to exploit the said mining zone soon;

(c) if so, the details of the plan; and

(d) if not, the time by which a plan will be made to exploit the said location ?

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

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

Import of Equipment by Oil India Ltd.

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

(a) whether Oil India Ltd., a public sector undertaking, has sought permission from Government to import equipment as it has found indigenous equipment to be sub-standard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Oil India Ltd. seeks Government's permission from time to time to import equipment in the following circumstances :

(i) The equipment is not manufactured indigenously.

(ii) The indigenous offers do not meet the technical specifications indicated in the tender.

(iii) The delivery period does not match OIL's immediate requirements.

(iv) The price quoted by the indigenous parties is in excess of the limits laid down under the price preference scheme of the Government.

(b) Government decides each case on merit.

Petro-Chemical Projects planned in Seventh Five Year Plan

239. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the petro-chemical projects planned to be taken up for construction during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the State or States in which the projects have been sanctioned; and

(c) the estimated cost of each project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The following on going projects are planned to be implemented in the Central public sector during the 7th Five Year Plan period :

Name of the Project	State	Estimated capital cost
1	2	3
1. Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex (IPCL)	Maharashtra	Rs. 1167 crores
2. Benzene Recovery Unit at Cochin Refineries Ltd. Cochin	Kerala	Rs. 59.40 crores
3. Caprolactam Project (Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd.)	Kerala	Rs. 147.94 crores
4. Expansion of plants (IPCL), Baroda	Gujarat	
Polypropylene		Rs. 58.65 crores
Acrylic Fibre		Rs. 85.03 crores
Xylenes		Rs. 59.36 crores

1

2

3

PMT

Rs. 13.15 crores

LAB

Rs. 18.38 crores

5. Polyester Staple Fibre Project
(Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd.)

Assam

Rs. 139.38 crores

6. Propylene Project of Madras
Refineries Ltd., Madras

Tamil Nadu

Rs. 13.80 crores

Improvement in the Telephone Services of Raniganj Coal Belt

240. **SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the long-term and short-term programme planned by Government to improve the functioning of the telephone services of Raniganj coal belt ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : In order to improve the telephone service in Raniganj Coal-belt area, following short-term actions are being taken :

- (i) Routing of trunk calls both manual and STD through stable coaxial media between Asansol and Calcutta.
- (ii) Connecting Barakar telephone exchange directly to Asansol Trunk Automatic exchange over PCM channels for routing STD calls.
- (iii) Replacement of small automatic exchanges at Andal and Pandveswar by Main automatic exchanges (Max. II) into 100 lines and connecting them to group dialling network during 86-87 purchase orders have already been placed under 1982-83 supply programme for M/s ITI Rae-Bareilly.
- (iv) Expansion of Asansol telephone exchange from 2400 lines capacity to 3000 lines by Sept. 86.

Long-term programmes are as follows :

- (i) Expansion of Baraker telephone exchange from 600 lines to 900 lines capacity and Burnpur tele-

phone exchange from 400 lines to 500 lines during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

- (ii) Installation of 2000 lines crossbar exchange at Raniganj by the end of Seventh plan period.

Price Structure of Petrol, Diesel and Kerosene

241. **SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the price per litre of petrol, diesel and kerosene, year-wise, from 1982 to 1985; and

(b) the factors responsible for steady rise in the prices of these items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The retail selling prices of petrol, diesel and kerosene at Bombay for the years 1982 to 1985 are as below :

(Rs. per litre)

Prices as on	Petrol	Diesel	SKO
1-4-82	6.15	2.96	1.66
15-2-83	6.21	3.21	1.70*
1-4-83	6.21	3.21	1.80
1-4-84	6.32	3.21	1.81
1-6-84	6.41	3.27	1.85
17-3-85	7.34	3.52	2.10
1-4-85	7.34	3.45	2.03

*1.80 from 18-3-83.

(b) The increase in price have been on account of several reasons *viz.* increases in the price of crude oil (indigenous and imported), improvement in the quality of petrol, higher costs of exploration, refining and marketing of petroleum products.

Use of Zellfil and Stallpath Cable

242. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Telecommunications is using zellfil and Stallpath cable of 8 ilbs/6 lbs, instead of 40 which were of high grade and international standard;

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

(c) whether the system will be changed; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Department is using jellyfilled cables of 6½ lbs and 10 lbs, gauge. This is as per international standards. The stalpath cables were imported and used as one time requirement in the Department. 40 lbs cables are rarely used and these are for special requirements only.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to change the system of using jellyfilled cables in the cable network as this is as per international standards and practices.

[Translation]

Opening of Post Offices in Madhya Pradesh

243. SHRI K. N. PRADHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the number of Post Offices, alongwith their locations, proposed to be opened in Madhya Pradesh during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Annual Plan 1985-86 initially envisaged opening of 183 rural Post Offices in Madhya Pradesh covering 118 Post Offices to be located in

normal rural areas, 25 in backward areas and 40 in tribal areas.

However, due to the continuance of the bank on creation of Posts, it has not been possible to implement the programme.

[English]

Ban on Opening of New Posts Offices

244. SHRI I. RAMA RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a ban at present on the opening of new post offices;

(b) if so, when this ban will be lifted; and

(c) whether there is any scheme to appoint commission agents where Post Offices cannot be provided at present to meet the growing demand for postal facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. The ban is on creation of new posts. However, since in most cases, opening of post offices involves creation of new posts, the ban has generally resulted in new post offices not being opened. As and when the ban in creation of posts is lifted/relaxed the question of opening new post offices will be considered.

(b) In view of the reply to (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Introduction of Radio Paging and Mobile Radio Telephone Service in Delhi

245. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications are shortly introducing radio paging and mobile radio telephone services in Delhi;

(b) if so, the total capital involved in this project;

(c) the country from where the equipment and technical know-how has been imported;

(d) whether any survey has been made of the potential of this radio phone service and its viability; and]

(e) if so, its findings and future expansion potentiality ?

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

(b) The capital investment in the two projects is about Rs. 180 Lakhs.

(c) The equipment and technical know-how for both the projects have been obtained from M/s. Motorola of United States of America.

(d) and (e). The mobile radio telephone service is being introduced for the first time in the country in Delhi. It can be extended to other cities depending upon its viability and popularity.

Complaints about mild steel galvanised irrigation pipes

246. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some companies have been issued licences for thin-walled mild Steel Galvanised irrigation pipes for sprinkler irrigation system;

(b) whether these licences are contravening Mild Steel Tubes (excluding seamless tubes and tubes according to API Specifications) (Quality Control) Order, 1978 due to their low walled thickness;

(c) whether Government have received complaints that these pipes are openly being supplied to various Government departments even for drinking water and construction, etc.; and .

(d) if so, the action Government have taken to curb the misuse of such licences ?

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

(b) to (d). Complaints have been received alleging that some manufacturers are supplying thin walled mild steel galvanised pipes for drinking and construction purposes etc. in contravention of the Quality Control Order.

A Writ petition has also been filed in this regard in the High Court. The matter is sub-judice.

Modernisation Programme of Power Plants in West Bengal

247. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some power projects and modernisation programmes of power plants in West Bengal are included in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the investments involved in these projects and programmes;

(c) the assistance released/proposed by the Union Government for such power projects and revamping programmes included in the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the amount actually utilised by the State Government during the Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). The details of the power generation projects and renovation of power projects included in the Seventh Five Year Plan of West Bengal including their approved outlays and actual expenditure in the Sixth Five Year Plan and approved outlays for the Seventh Plan are given in the statement given below.

Bandel and Santaldih Thermal Power Stations of West Bengal State Electricity Board and D.P.L. Power Station have been identified for carrying out extensive renovation and modernisation under a centrally sponsored scheme.

(c) The central assistance is given to the State in the form of block loans and block grants. It is not related to any specific programme/projects.

The loan assistance recommended under and D.P.L. Power Station is about Rs. 37 the centrally sponsored scheme for renovation and modernisation of Bandel, Santaldih

Statement

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Name of Project	Approved Outlay in Sixth Plan of State Government	Actual Expendi- ture in Sixth Plan by State Government	Approved outlay for Seventh Plan of State Govt.
1	2	3	4
Generation Projects Completed Projects			
1. Santaldih T.P.S.	511.00	822.23	200.00
2. Bandel T.P.S. (5th Unit)	2168.00	3409.79	366.00
3. Gas Turbines	—	436.05	482.00
4. Augmentation of Kuresong Fazi Stage-I	21.00	63.07	1.00
5. Jaldhaka H.E.P. Stage-II	421.00	1049.70	126.00
6. Durgapur Projects Power Station 6th Unit	3238.00	5152.00	1393.00
Approved Schemes for benefits during VII Plan			
1. Kolaghat TPS Stage-I	15900.00	19271.00	4964.00
2. Ramman H.E.P. Stage-II	1980.00	1639.48	3300.00
3. Kolaghat TPS Extension		5247.60	32000.00
4. Fazi Augmentation	30000.00	76.15	151.00
5. Richington Augmentation		32.63	104.00
News Schemes for benefits during VII Plan			
1. Teesta Canal Falls Stage-I to IV	—	135.81	4500.00
2. Micro Hydel	—	—	300.00
3. Bakreswar T.P.S.	—	—	
4. Ramman Stage-I	—	—	
5. Jaldhaka Stage-II Extension	—	—	
6. Jaldhaka Stage-II Extension	—	—	
News Schemes for benefits beyond VII Plan			12600.00
1. Sagardihi T.P.S.	—	—	
2. Purulia Pump Storage Scheme	—	—	
3. Ramman Stage-III and IV	—	—	
4. Durgapur Projects Power Project	—	—	

1	2	3	4
Renovation of Power Projects			
1. Santaldih TPS Units I to IV	—	565.00	) 3000.00
2. Bandel TPS Units No. I to IV	—	—	
3. Revamping of Hydel Projects	—	—	200.00
4. Durgapur Projects Power Station	700.00	337.00	150.00

Foreign collaboration for Two Wheelers, Motor-cycles and Mopeds

248. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of foreign collaborations entered into in automobile industry in respect of different types of automobiles, such as, two-wheelers, motor-cycles and mopeds in the country during the last three years;

(b) the annual production of each automobile industry; and

(c) when Government granted licence to manufacture different type of automobiles and on what conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) A statement is given below :

(b) (in thousand nos.)

	82-83	83-84	84-85
Scooters	264	276	314
Motorcycles	134	165	186
Mopeds	234	343	396
Total	632	784	896

(c) New licences/letters of intent were granted from time to time to various units upto 1982 for manufacture of 2 wheelers subject to standard licensing conditions.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Indian Company	Name of Foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pranesh Scooters Ltd., Hyderabad	M/s. Piaggio of Italy	Scooters
2.	Kinetic Honda Motors Ltd., Indore	M/s. Honda Motor Co., Japan	Scooters
3.	Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur	M/s. Piaggio of Italy	Scooters
4.	West Bengal Scooters Ltd., Calcutta	M/s. Benelli S.P.A. Italy	Scooters
5.	Bajaj Auto Ltd., Pune	M/s. Kawasaki Heavy Industries Japan	Motorcycles
6.	Enfield India Ltd., Madras	M/s. Zundapp Werke, W. Germany	Mopeds and Motorcycles
7.	Ideal Jawa (India) Ltd., Mysore	M/s. Poly techna, Czechoslovakia	Motorcycle engines
8.	Escorts Ltd., Faridabad	M/s. Yamha Motor Co., Japan	Motorcycles
9.	Hero Honda Motors Ltd.	M/s. Honda Motor Co., Japan	Motorcycles

1	2	3	4
10. Indo-Suzuki Motorcycles Ltd., Madras	M/s. Suzuki Motor Co., Japan	Motorcycles	
11. Chamundi Mopeds, Bangalore	M/s. Cycles Peugeot, France	Mopeds	
12. Kelvinator of India, Faridabad	M/s. Agrati Garelli, Italy	Mopeds	
13. Balraj Aggarwal, Karnal	M/s. Transport Machinen Export Import, G.D.R.	Mopeds	

Setting up of a Bench of High Court at Bhopal

249. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a High Court Bench at Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far and when Bhopal is expected to have the High Court Bench ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh has proposed the establishment of a bench of the Madhya Pradesh High Court at Bhopal.

The State Government had earlier suggested that the demand for establishment of benches of the Madhya Pradesh High Court be referred to the Jaswant Singh Commission. The Central Government had accordingly enlarged the terms of reference of the Jaswant Singh Commission. The report of the Commission on the question of establishment of benches of High Courts in general, and of certain High Courts (including Madhya Pradesh High Court) in particular, has been received and is engaging the attention of the Central Government.

It is not possible to indicate when a decision in the matter would be reached.

Re-endorsement/Regularisation capacities for Production of Bulk Drugs by Drug Companies

250. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain Drug Companies which were only engaged in the production of formulations and not producing bulk drugs, were granted re-endorsement of capacities of formulations subject to certain conditions;

(b) if so, the names of those companies and the names of the formulations for which re-endorsement of capacities and regularisation of capacities were allowed along with their original permitted capacities and re-endorsed/regularised capacities;

(c) the conditions imposed in each case and whether the same had been fulfilled by the companies; and

(d) if not, the action taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the Statement-I given below.

(c) and (d). Details of conditions are given in Statement-II given below. A show cause notice was issued to M/s. Abbott Laboratories (India) Limited and M/s. Dabur (Dr. S. K. Burman) Pvt. Ltd., for non-fulfilment of the conditions. M/s. Amrutanjan Limited has been asked to clarify whether they have fulfilled the conditions. M/s. Laboratories Yifer (India) Limited have time upto 24-2-1987 to fulfill the conditions regarding ratio parameters.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	Licensed capacity		Re-endered capacity	
		Item of Manufacture	Annual capacity	Item of manufacture	Annual capacity
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s. Abbott Laboratories (India) Pvt. Ltd.	1. Injectables : (a) Bejectal (b) Bejectal C Liver (c) Bejectal T (d) Bevodex 2. Liquids (a) Calcidrine (b) Cecon Drops (c) Iberel Liquid (d) Kaltin C-Neomycin (e) Selsun Suspension (f) Surbex Syrup (g) Torfin (h) Vidaylin (i) Vidaylin M (j) Vidaylin M Drops (k) Vidayline Drops (l) Iberet C	18,79,000 units (9449 Litres)	Tablets 1. Erythromycin stearate 2. Sodium Ascorbate 3. Pyridoxine Hcl 4. Riboflavin 5. Thiamine Mononitrate 6. Thiamine Hcl 7. Vitamin B12 Oral 8. Vitamin B12 Crystalline 9. Nicotinamide 10. Vitamin A Acetate 11. Vitamin D3 coated granules 12. Cholecalciferol (Vit. D3 Crystalline) Liquids 13. Neomycin Sulphate 14. Acid Ascorbic 15. Pyridoxine Hcl.	19,054 kgs. 58,621 kgs. 719.1 kgs. 1,092 kgs. 2,349 kgs. 333 kgs. 1,227 kgs. 1.5 kgs. 10,327 kgs. 155 kgs. 120 kgs. 0.79 kgs. 1,930 kgs. 17,651 kgs. 117.1 kgs.

6

5

4

3

2

1

3. Tablets

- (a) Bevidex
 (b) Cecon '500'
 (c) Erythrocin 100 mg.
 (d) Erythrocin 250 mg.
 (e) Iberol
 (f) Optilets
 (g) Optilets M
 (h) Pramilets
 (i) Sucaryl
 (j) Surbex Sugar coated
 (k) Surbex T.

100 million
tablets.

16. Riboflavin

45 kgs.

17. Riboflavin 5 Phosphate

197 kgs.

18. Thiamine Hcl

330 kgs.

19. Vitamin B12 Crystalline

0.532 kgs.

4. Capsules

- (a) Nembutal
 (b) Tridione

8,00,000
Numbers

1,403 kgs.

406 kgs.

5. Granules

- (a) Erythrocin
 (b) Pentothal Sod.

5,737
kgs.

23. Vitamin D3 in Archis Oil

65.3 kgs.

(2 MIU)

22. Vitamin D3 in Archis Oil

38 kgs.

(1 MIU)

20. Nicotinamide

1,403 kgs.

21. Vitamin A Palmitate

406 kgs.

Granules

24. Erythromycin Ethyl Succinate

1,794 kgs.

25. Pentothal Sodium

78 kgs.

1 2 3 4 5 6

Injectables

26. Tridione Hcl. Oral	157 kgs.
27. Riboflavin	0.501 kgs.
28. Riboflavin 5 Posphate	34 kgs.
29. Thiamine Hcl.	679 kgs.
30. Vitamin B12 Crystalline	5 kgs.
31. Nicotinamide	887 kgs.

2. M/s. Dabur (Dr. S. K. Burman) Pvt. Ltd.

—

Re-endorsed/regularised capacity per annum in terms of bulk drug consumption.

Item of manufacture	Name of bulk drug	Quantity
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1. Liquid based on	1. Phenel I.P.	115.052 Ltrs.
	2. Clove Oil I.P.	76.301 Ltrs.
	3. Camphor I.P.	57.732 kgs.
	4. Chloroform I.P.	76.701 Ltrs.
	5. Peppermint Oil	76.701 Ltrs.
	6. Ajowan Oil I.P.	9.484 Ltrs.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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2. Liquid based on 1. Zinc Sulphate, 0.475 kgs.

2. Boric Acid I.P. 19.206 kgs.

3. Berberine Sulphate I.P. 2.377 kgs.

3. Liquid based on 1. Mag. Sulphate I.P. 2291.94 kgs.

2. Ferrous Sulphate I.P. 28.65 kgs.

3. Quinine Sulphate I.P. 229.194 kgs.

4. Arsenic Trioxide 0.655 kgs.

4. Liquid based on 1. Formaldehyde Soln. I.P. 3.732 Ltrs.

5. Liquid based on 1. Cal. Hypophosphate BPC 213.518 kgs.

2. Sod. Hyphosphite BPC 142.345 kgs.

3. Pot. Hypophosphite BPC 142.345 kgs.

4. Sod. Benzeate I.P. 29.846 kgs.

6. Tablets based on 1. Aspirin I.P. 2786.805 kgs.

2. Paracetamol I.P. 995.287 kgs.

3. Caffeine I.P. 238.869 kgs.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 13. Liquid based on 1. Camphor | 176.47 kgs. |
| 2. Absolute Alcohol | 325.61 kgs. |
| 14. Liquid based on 1. Guaifensin USP | 52.948 kgs. |
| 2. Codein Phosphate I.P. | 6353 kgs. |
| 3. Menthol I.P. | 1.058 kgs. |
| 4. Sodium Benzoate I.P. | 10.589 kgs. |
| 5. Glycerine I.P. | 264.740 Ltrs. |
| 6. Vasak Liquid Extract I.P. | 52.948 kgs. |
| 7. Absolute Alcohol | 185.318 Ltrs. |
| 15. Liquid based on 1. Mentha Oil I.P. | 1203.708 Ltrs. |
| 2. Spearmint Oil BPC | 27.302 Ltrs. |
| 3. Chloroform I.P. | 68.853 Ltrs. |
| 4. Absolute Alcohol | 30653.39 Ltrs. |
| 16. Liquid based on 1. Tinc. Myrrh. I.P. | 73.154 Ltrs. |
| 2. Tinc. Guaiacum | 4.529 Ltrs. |
| 3. Opium Tinc. I.P. | 9.333 Ltrs. |
| 4. Capsicum Tinc. I.P. | 9.333 Ltrs. |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Micro Wax	8,208 kgs.
					Lenolin	12,312 "
					Cos Powder	36 "
					Rosa Oil	4,104 "
					Methyl Salicylate	28,728 "
				Ointment based on	Camphor	74.4 "
					Thymol	49.6 "
					Cucalyputs Oil	49.6 "
					Cinnamon Leaf Oil	49.6 "
					Dithranol	12.4 "
					Salicylic Acid	99.2 "
					Ajowan Oil	198.4 "
					Citronella Oil	595.2 "
					Paraffin Wax	1078.8 "
					Bees Wax	272.8 "
					Jolly White	2480.0 "
						63 lakas only
4. M/s. Laboratories Vifor (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Flax Flac (PVC infusion complete with giving set) Transfusion Soles. of glucose Saline of 5% and 10% strength and other similar preparation in packs of 500 to 1000 c.c.	18 lakhs only	Flax Flac (PVC infusion complete with giving set) Transfusion sols. of Glucose Saline of 5% and 10% Strength and other similar preparation in packs of 500 to 1000 c.c.			

Statement-II

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Date of Issue of letter	Conditions
		Time upto which ratio was to be achieved.	
1	2	3	4
1. M/s. Abbat Lab. (I) Ltd.		18-8-1982 17-8-1984	This re-endorsement is subject to the conditions that the company shall reach the ratio of 1:10 between value of production of bulk drugs and formulations within a period of 2 years from the date of re-endorsement of capacities failing which the company shall have to export their entire formulations or such portion of the formulation which is beyond the ratio of 1:10.
2. M/s. Dabur (Dr. S.K. Burman) Pvt. Ltd.		26-9-1983 25-9-1985	1. The company should achieve the prescribed ratio of 1:10 between the value of production of bulk drugs and formulations within a period of two years from the date of approval failing which the production in excess or the level achieved prior to March 1977 will have to be exported till the favourable ratio position is attained. 2. The company shall always maintain the ratio of 1:2 between the values of consumption of Imp./Can. bulk drugs and indigenous bulk drugs. 3. The company shall produce these items only subject to the continued manufacturing permission under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.
3. M/s. Amritanjan Ltd.		8-8-83/28-10-83 27-10-1985	1. The company should achieve the prescribed ratio 1:10 between the values of production of bulk drugs and formulations within a period of two years failing which the production in excess of the said ratio will be exported till the same is achieved. 2. The company shall always maintain the ratio of 1:2 between the values of consumption of imported/canalised bulk drugs and indigenous bulk drugs,

1	2	3	4
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4. M/s. Laboratories Vifer
(I) Pvt. Ltd.

25-2-85
24-2-87

3. The re-endorsement is subject to the continued manufacturing permission under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

1. The company should achieve ratio of 1:10 between the production values of bulk drugs and formulations within a period of 2 years so as to comply with the ratio parameters. In case the company is unable to attain the prescribed ratio in a period of 2 years it will be required to export the excess production of formulations.
2. The company should always remain within the ratio of 1:2 between the consumption values of imported/canalised and indigenous bulk drugs.
3. This would also be subject to the availability of continued manufacturing permission under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Installation of Telephones without Rental

251. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in several Western countries, telephones are installed without any rental and charges calculated on the basis of calls made; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider such a scheme by installing telephones on a massive scale, as in Japan, USA; etc., which would drastically reduce the present heavy overheads both for installation and maintenance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. It is not in the knowledge of the Government,

(b) No, Sir.

Decline in Industrial Growth Rate

252. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rate of industrial growth has been declining during the current year;

(b) if so, how far the actual rate of industrial growth is lower than that projected in the budget; and

(c) the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (c). According to CSO Index of Industrial production, the rate of industrial growth during April-August, 1985 was 6.3 per cent as against 8.0 per cent during the corresponding period last year and a similar average annual rate of growth envisaged in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90).

The rate of industrial growth during the current financial year would have been higher but for lower rate of growth in electricity and mining sectors and certain factors such as infrastructural constraints, under utilisation of capacities, inadequate technological upgradation, etc. .

Telephone Connection given on Forged Documents in Trans-Yamuna Areas in Delhi

253. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :
SHRI RAMLA PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a racket has been going on under forged signatures sanctioning telephones on medical grounds, etc. and sending demand notes, in the Delhi and particularly in trans-Yamuna areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of telephones sanctioned under such forged documents;

(c) the action taken against those responsible in the Department;

(d) whether those who got the telephones are also involved in this racket; and

(e) whether any action is being taken against such persons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) On a check made by the Department of Telecommunications, it has come to light that some telephone connections were installed or extended on the basis of alleged irregular sanctions received in office of Delhi Telephones.

(b) to (e). The matter is under investigation and full details are not yet available.

Leakage from Chemical Plants

254. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRI MUKUL WASNIK :
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government have recently issued instructions to the State Governments to take most stringent measures against chemical plants in their respective States and avoid leakages from the chemical plants;

(b) if so, details of the instructions issued in this regard;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed by the Union Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (e). The State Governments have been advised to spare no effort for ensuring safety in plants based on hazardous processes. This would include appropriate follow up action on the recommendations of the Task Forces/Expert Groups which they had been requested to set up to survey and identify the industrial units manufacturing or dealing with hazardous chemicals; constitute a multi-disciplinary inspection agency which would take care of all the safety aspects of hazards, including environmental considerations and to associate outside experts in such an agency; to identify the critical areas to be included in the checklist for assisting the regular inspection agencies to make inspection of such units more meaningful and effective; ensure that all hazardous chemicals either in bulk storage or in processes in closed plants are promptly disposed off by the management.

New Automatic Telephone Exchange at Rajkot

255. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the plan projects and estimates of New Rajkot Auto Telephone Exchange;

(b) the amount spent so far on the exchange;

(c) whether the above telephone has not reached its targets as per plan, projects and estimates;

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

(e) the time by which it is likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) A 10,000 lines new telephone exchange was planned at Rajkot.

The equipment was obtained from M/S NEC of Japan in two instalment. Total cost for this Project is estimated at nearly Rs. 10.5 crores.

(b) About 7 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Following major factors contributed to delay in completion of the above projects :

1. Delay in completion of building, electrical installations and air-conditioning.
2. Delay in supply of underground cables.
3. Courts stay order for constn. of cable ducts and laying.
4. Courts stay orders on selection/recruitment of cable splicers and consequent staff shortage.

(e) The exchange with 5000 lines capacity is likely to be commissioned by December, 1985. Its expansion by another 5000 lines likely by March, 1986.

Backward areas selected for setting up industries during Seventh Plan

256. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the names of the States in which backward areas have been selected to set up industries in the large, medium and small scale sectors during the Seventh Five Year Plan period stating the nature of the industries for which licenses are going to be issued ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNA-

CHALAM) : There is no question of selecting any particular state. The intention is to cover all the States and particularly the backward areas for industrial dispersal and development. The nature of industries to be set up will depend on the applications received.

Fixation of Price of Gas for Fertilizer Plants

257. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

SHRI V. TULSI RAM :

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

(a) whether Government have proposed fixing the price of natural gas supplied to fertiliser plants at a lower level than the price for gas used in power generation as reported in the Economic Times of October 27, 1985;

(b) if so, the price fixed for various users and the rationale behind the differential prices; and

(c) the details of recommendations of the experts panel in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). The issue of pricing of gas all over the country for various consumers is under Government's consideration.

Employment of Local people in new collieries in West Bengal

258. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's programme of starting new collieries in West Bengal has suffered due to the stand taken by the State Government as reported in the Hindustan Times of October 18, 1985;

(b) whether there is any dispute about employment of local people in the collieries; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to end this dispute and open the collieries ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT STATE) : (a) to (c). It is a fact that ECL's programme of opening new mines in West Bengal has been affected by demands of local youth for employment in the new mines in excess of the manpower requirement of the company. Attempt has been made to overcome this problem in consultation with and help of the State Government and as a result 11 mines have been opened during the last two years.

Statutory Status for Lok Adalat Scheme in States

259. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Lok Adalat Scheme is going to be implemented in all the States of the country;

(b) if so, whether these Adalats will have statutory status;

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) According to the information received from the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, holding of Lok Adalat is one of the important programmes initiated by them. It has become popular in some States such as Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Karnataka. Efforts are also being made to hold Lok Adalats in other parts of the country.

(b) Lok Adalats have no statutory basis. They are functioning as voluntary agencies.

(c) and (d). A draft comprehensive legislation in the subject is under the consideration of the Committee which may also include provisions relating to Lok Adalats.

Steps to Eliminate Wasteful Expenditure in Public Sector Undertakings

260. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that most of the profit making undertakings in the public

sector indulge in a lot of wasteful expenditure;

(b) whether there is any machinery to check it;

(c) whether any ceiling has been fixed on the entertainment expenses, etc. of these undertakings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to eliminate the wasteful expenditure in these undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). It is not correct that most of the profit making undertakings in the public sector indulge in a lot of wasteful expenditure. However, BPE, has been advising the public enterprises from time to time to effect economy in expenditure. The areas in which they have been specifically asked to exercise restraint, *inter alia*, include foreign tours, maintenance and upkeep of guest houses, staff cars, maintenance and upkeep of Head Offices, expenditure on entertainment of guests including the foreign guests, expenditure on purchase of greeting cards and publicity. Though specific monetary ceilings have not been laid down by the Government up to which expenses on entertainment could be incurred by these public enterprises, the Board of Directors have been advised to fix suitable limits for this purpose. Instructions have also been issued that the maximum use should be made of the public sector hotel for entertainment. The existing guidelines are being reviewed by the Government from time to time. The Boards of Directors periodically review expenses incurred on these items to eliminate wasteful expenditure.

[Translation]

'No Industry Districts' in Maharashtra

261. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of 'No industry districts' in Maharashtra in regard to which Maharashtra Government have requested the Union Government for setting up of industries;

(b) the number of backward areas inhabited by backward classes out of them; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). In Maharashtra only Gadchiroli District has been identified as a 'No Industry District'. No request for setting up of industry in this district has been received from the Government of Maharashtra. One Letter of Intent has been issued during the current year for locating an industrial unit in this district.

Information about backward areas inhabited by backward classes is not maintained in this Ministry.

Suggestion from State Governments for Revision of Royalty Rate on account of increase in Coal prices

262. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand of some of the States for enhancement in the rate of royalty on account of increase in coal prices;

(b) if so, the names of those States;

(c) whether Government have accepted the suggestions of State Governments because the coal supplying States incur losses in the absence of upward revision of the royalty rate; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Some of the States like Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Maghalaya, Orissa, West Bengal, etc. have represented for enhancement of the rate of royalty on coal.

(c) and (d). The rate of royalty on coal was last revised with effect from 13-2-1981. To consider the question of further revision of royalty rate on coal, a Study Group was constituted in November, 1984. The Study Group has submitted its report which is under consideration by the Government of India.

[English]

Pending Applications for Telephone Connections

263. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the zone-wise statistics of telephone connections pending to be sanctioned, since when these are pending and the steps being taken to clear these pending applications;

(b) the details of electronic exchanges set up in the country; and

(c) whether it has helped in the clearance of pending telephone connection applications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information as on 30.9.1985 is given in the statement given below.

(b) 30 Electronic local telephone exchanges excluding small exchanges below 9 lines capacity have been set up as the following places :

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Delhi (7) | 2. Bombay (5) |
| 3. Calcutta | 4. Madras |
| 5. Ahmedabad | 6. Kanpur |
| 7. Pathankot | 8. Kosikalan |
| 9. Nainital | 10. Ujhani |
| 11. Almora | 12. Sirsa |
| 13. Gurgaon | 14. Kurnool |
| 15. Karur | 16. Gulbarga |
| 17. Imphal | 18. Dibrugarh |
| 19. Gandhidham | 20. Veraval |

(c) Opening of Electronic telephone exchanges has helped in the clearance of the waiting list to spare capacity available in the exchange of each station. In some areas, new connections are in the process of being provided.

Statement

Sl. No.	Telecom. Circle, serving State including Telephone Districts	Waiting List as on 30.9.85	Earliest application pending since
1	2	3	4
East Zone :			
1.	Bihar (Patna)	8,561	3.11.1979
2.	North East (Gauhati District)	7,970	3.11.1978
3.	Orissa	4,512	21.5.1980
4.	West Bengal (Calcutta)	33,235	26.6.1966
	Total :	54,278	
North Zone :			
5.	J and K	9,025	29.10.1975
6.	Madhya Pradesh (including Indore)	26,952	July, 1980
7.	North West (including Amritsar, Chandigarh, Jullundur and Ludhiana)	60,190	15.4.1977
8.	Uttar Pradesh (including Agra, Allahabad, Lucknow, Kanpur and Varanasi)	39,725	19.11.1977
9.	Rajasthan (including Jaipur Distt.)	28,569	19.12.1979
10.	Delhi	1,51,819	21.7.1965
	Total	3,16,280	
South Zone :			
11.	Andhra Pradesh (including Hyderabad, Vijaywada Distt.)	58,377	28.7.1977
12.	Karnataka (Bangalore)	44,584	28.2.1979
13.	Kerala (including Calicut, Ernakulam and Trivandrum)	63,782	2.9.1974
14.	Tamil Nadu (including Coimbatore, Madras and Madurai)	72,979	29.2.1978
	Total	2,39,682	

1	2	3	4
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West Zone :

15. Gujarat (including Ahmedabad, Baroda, Rajkot, Surat)	99,613	5.5.1978
16. Maharashtra (including Bombay, Nagpur and Pune)	2,69,436	5.4.1971
Total :		3,69,049
Grand Total :		9,79,289

The existing telephone exchanges are being expended and the new ones are being opened wherever feasible to clear the existing waiting list, subject to availability of resources.

**Applicants Waitlisted for L. P. G.
Connection in Delhi Region**

[Translation]

Opening of Post Offices in Rajasthan

264. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

265. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicants waitlisted for L.P.G. connection in the New Delhi and Delhi areas upto 30 September, 1985; and

(a) the number of villages in the country where Post Offices are proposed to be set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) whether Government have any time bound programme to meet the requirements of the region without disturbing the supplies in other parts of the country ?

(b) the number of Post Offices proposed to be set up in Rajasthan during the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The number of applicants in the waiting list for L. P. G. connections in New Delhi and Delhi areas upto 30.9.1985 is about 5 lakhs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The 7th Five Year Plan envisages opening of new Post Offices in 6000 villages. However, in view of the continuance of the ban on creation of Posts, this target may be modified.

(b) Release of new connections in Delhi/New Delhi is done within the All-India annual targets of the oil industry for such connections. The fixation and achievement of these targets is determined by LPG availability, increase in bottling capacity, availability of other infrastructure like new distributorships etc. In these circumstances it is not practicable to have a time-bound programme for Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) In Annual Plan 1985-86, it was proposed to open 106 rural Post Offices in Rajasthan. However it has not been possible to implement this programme on account of the ban referred to in (a) above.

Report of the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices

266. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have constituted the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to study the nature, efficiency, production, price and cost structure of major industrial units in the country and to compile data in this regard;

(b) if so, the names of the main industries in the country, sectorwise, in regard to which the Bureau has started gathering data; and

(c) the time by which the report of the Bureau is likely to be received by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) The Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices has been constituted by Government to render advice on a continuing basis on the various issues pertaining to cost reduction, improvement of industrial efficiency, and pricing problems in relation to industrial costs. Studies undertaken by the Bureau involve compilation and analysis of data received from the industries.

(b) The main industries, sector-wise, currently under study are listed in the statement given below.

(c) Time taken for submission of the reports by the Bureau depends on the nature and complexity of a study and it may vary from one month upto 2 years approximately.

Statement

1. Maharashtra Gas Cracker Complex.
2. Pesticides
3. Automobile Tyres
4. White Printing Paper
5. Coal
6. Aluminium
7. Vinyl Acetate Monomer
8. Pricing of Ocean going vessels built in Public Sector Shipyards.
9. Ammonium Chloride
10. Caprolactam
11. Methanol

12. Wood Based Industries in Andaman and Nicobar

13. Compressors

14. Polyester Film

15. Bulk Drugs

16. Sick Cement Plants and New Cement Plants

17. Efficiency of Newsprint Plants in India

18. Studies on Export Incentives

19. Viscose staple Fibre

20. Tariff Studies of Delicensed Industries

21. Energy audit of petrochemical, cement, aluminium, steel, paper, fertiliser and refineries.

[English]

Leakage in Fore-Shore Pipeline in Ernakulam

267. **SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased of state:

(a) whether major leaks all along the fore-shore pipeline have been noticed recently in Ernakulam in the pipeline which pumps petroleum products;

(b) whether poor maintenance is responsible for this condition; and

(c) if so, whether a new pipeline is proposed to be laid in Ernakulam to substitute the present one?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) Two leaks were noticed in the fore-shore pipeline while transferring HSD from Cochin Refinery to HPCL/BPCL installation on the 20th October, 1985.

(b) The pipeline is cement-coated both internally and externally. The leakage occurred due to corrosion of the pipeline portions crossing the city drains. The pipeline has been inspected, pressure tested and the affected sections have been replaced.

After replacement of the affected portions, the whole line has been hydrotested and recommissioned.

(c) No, Sir.

Plans to Revamp Telephone Exchanges

268. **SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans to revamp the telephone exchanges in the country; and

(b) if so, whether a work study will be carried out in the telephone exchanges to improve their working and to give a trouble free service to the subscribers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The working of the telephone exchanges in the country is generally satisfactory. In order to keep the exchange equipments in healthy condition, exhaustive maintenance schedules have been drawn up and Maintenance Routine Instructions have been issued, which are followed regularly.

(b) The following steps have been taken to improve working of telephone exchanges :

- (1) Introduction of sophisticated electronic telephone exchanges to avoid problems inherent with electromagnetic switching equipment used hitherto.
- (2) Replacement of life expired equipment.
- (3) Special testing of exchange equipment particularly inter exchange junctions is undertaken to improve inter exchange working.
- (4) Working of air-conditioning plants in various exchanges is regularly monitored to ensure proper working.
- (5) Installation of stand by engine alternators and batteries of higher capacities and direct power feeder where feasible to overcome the problem of frequent power supply failures.
- (6) Provision of traffic relief equipment to overcome the problem of congestion at different stages of the equipment.

Licences for production of paper

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

(a) whether Government have issued enough licences for production of various categories of paper which may be required during the next decade;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the percentage of the production envisaged through bagasse-based paper plants *vis-a-vis* other raw materials (like bambo, cotton and paperwaste) based paper plants in the coming years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). As against an estimated demand of 17.38 lakh tonnes of paper and paper board by 1989-90, the installed capacity of the industry as on 1-1-1985 was 23.5 lakh tonnes. In addition a capacity of 29.91 lakh tonnes for manufacture of paper and paper board has been approved, which is under various stages of implementation.

(c) Production of paper and paper board using bagasse as the exclusive raw material is not envisaged from any of the units. A number of small mills have indicated that they would be using bagasse as one of the raw materials alongwith other secondary raw materials, such as wheat straw, waste paper, etc. Some of the large mills are also endeavouring to procure bagasse to supplement their raw material requirement. It is estimated that about 50% of the production of paper and paper board would be based on unconventional raw materials, including bagasse.

Development of defects in Turbo-Generators manufactured by Bhel

270. **PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE** : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether majority of the 200/210 MW turbo-generators manufactured by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. with Soviet collaboration have developed serious defects;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the number of such generators out of the total number of generators manufactured by BHEL which have developed serious trouble and the estimated loss, if any, suffered as a consequence thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). 52 sets of 200/210 MW rating manufactured by BHEL with Soviet collaboration and supplied to various utilities have been commissioned so far. Out of these, 23 units have exhibited the problem of hydrogen leakage in turbo-generators. The loss in energy generation suffered on account of this problem is as given below :

1982-83	604 MU
1983-84	3198 MU
1984-85	4375 MU
1985-86 (Apr. Oct.)	4861 MU

(c) BHEL in collaboration with USSR have already drawn up a programme of modification of generator stators, for rectification of the above defect. So far, 14 commissioned units and 5 units under construction have been modified. Modification work on 6 sets is in progress. A phased programme for the rectification of the remaining units has also been drawn up for implementation.

Suggestions made by Bar Association of India for Computerisation of case laws etc.

271. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received some suggestions from the Bar Association of India for computerisation of case laws including legislation, training of judicial officials, fixation of a time limit by which judgement reserved be delivered, rapid disposal of pending cases, emoluments and pensions for Judges of the Supreme Court and High Court;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the contemplation of the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). Improvement in the service conditions of judges and elimination of arrears in the courts at all levels have been discussed in the Conference of the Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Minister of the States held on 31st August and 1st September, 1985. The resolutions of the Conference have been commended to the State Governments. Suggestion for introduction of computer technology is receiving the attention of the Government.

Projects in Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri Districts, Maharashtra to Generate Electricity from Wind Mills

272. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start projects on the sea coasts and in mountainous terrain to generate electricity from wind mills; and

(b) if so, whether Government have any plans to choose sites in Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra for such projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. In addition to other wind farm projects, a project for generating 550 KW electricity from wind electric generators is already under implementation at village Jamsande, Taluka Deogad in Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra.

Applications for Starting Mini and Tiny Cement Plants in Andhra Pradesh

273. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of mini cement plants and the total production capacity for which letters of intent have been given in year 1985;

(b) the number of applications for starting mini and tiny cement plants under

scrutiny and consideration in Andhra Pradesh for the year 1985;

(c) whether the Andhra Pradesh State Finance Corporation has requested the Industrial Development Bank of India for permission to finance 21 mini and tiny cement plants with the capacity of one thousand tonnes per day; and

(d) if so, whether Industrial Development Bank of India has given its consent to the Andhra Pradesh State Finance Corporation for financing mini and tiny cement plants?

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

(a) So far during 1985, two letters of intent for a total capacity of 1,32,000 tonnes per annum have been issued for setting up of mini cement Plants in Andhra Pradesh. In addition; sixteen DGTD registrations for a total capacity of 5,61,000 tonnes per annum have been accorded for setting up of mini cement plants in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) No application for the grant of industrial licence or registration with DGTD for setting up of mini cement plants in Andhra Pradesh is pending. Applications for setting up of mini cement plants in the small scale sector (units involving an investment not exceeding Rs. 35 lakhs in plant and machinery) are considered for registration by the State Government.

(c) and (d). Industrial Development Bank of India have informed that they have already given clearance to finance twentyone mini and tiny cement plants, proposals for which were received from the Andhra Pradesh State Financial Corporation.

[Translation]

Setting up of Pollution Free Industries

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

(a) whether the Union Government are considering setting up of pollution-free industries;

(b) if so, the names of the places in the country where such industries will be set up;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a pollution free industry in Barabanki district in Uttar Pradesh during the current Five Year Plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b). Under the industrial licensing procedure, the industries are required, right at the letter of intent stage, to indicate that adequate steps will be taken to the satisfaction of the Government to prevent pollution. The antipollution measures to be taken should also conform to the prescribed effluent and emission standards. In case of polluting industries, they have to obtain a clearance from the concerned State Pollution Control Board before their letter of intent is converted into industrial licence. This procedure is applicable to the industries to be set up throughout the country.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Increase in Rates of Royalty on Crude Oil to Gujarat

276. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : SHRI C. D. GAMIT :

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

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to increase the rate of royalty on crude oil;

(b) if so, the rate of increase of royalty on crude oil to Gujarat; and

(c) whether Government of Gujarat have been informed about the said decision taken by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) No Sir.

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

Mineral-based Industries set up in M. P.

277. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mineral-based industries set up in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the location of those industries and number of people given direct employment in those industries?

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

Completed and on-going Projects being executed by N. H. P. C.

278. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Hydro Electric Power Corporation (NHPC) is one of the very few Government of India Undertakings which has made a profit of Rs. 9.56 crores during 1984-85;

(b) the details of hydro-electric projects completed by NHPC in 1984-85 State-wise and on-going projects being executed by National Hydro-electric Power Corporation;

(c) whether the NHPC have also submitted some fresh feasibility reports; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) During 1984-85 National Hydro-electric Power Corporation made a net profit of Rs. 856.34 lakhs.

(b) No Hydro-electric project was completed by NHPC during 1984-85. The projects which are under construction by NHPC are :

1. Salal Hydro-electric Project (345 MW) in J and K.
2. Chamara Hydro-electric Project, Stage-I (540 MW) in Himachal Pradesh.
3. Dul Hasti Hydro-electric Project (390 MW) in J and K.
4. Tanakpur Hydro-electric Project (120 MW) in U. P.
5. Koel Karo Hydro-electric Project (710 MW) in Bihar.

(c) and (d). NHPC have also submitted feasibility reports recently for the following projects :

1. Uri Hydro-electric Project (480 MW) in J and K.
2. Rangit Hydro-electric Project (60 MW) in Sikkim.
3. Dhaleshwari Hydro-electric Project (120 MW) in Mizoram.
4. Dhauliganga Hydro-electric Project, Stage-I (260 MW) in Uttar Pradesh.
5. Salal Hydro-electric Project, Stage-II (345 MW) in J and K.
6. Dul Hasti Transmission System.

[Translation]

Daily Power Consumption of Delhi

279. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the daily power consumption of Delhi and how far Government are/have been able to meet this requirement and the prospective plan to meet this requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : The present average daily power consumption of Delhi is about 12 MU per day. This requirement is being met from the generation of power stations of DESU, BTPS and Delhi's share in the Central power stations of Bairasiul and Singrauli.

To increase availability of power in the DESU system, six units of 30 MW each gas turbines are being installed which will be operational in 1986. Two thermal units of 67.5 MW each for installation at Rajghat Power Station have also been sanctioned. These units are expected to be commissioned in 1988.

As a long term measure, National Capital Region Thermal Project with 4 units of 210 MW each at Muradnagar is also being established for meeting the future needs of Delhi. Delhi is also expected to receive power from some Central stations coming up in the Northern Region.

[English]

Rise in Price of Petrol

280. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of petrol was Rs. 1.69 per litre in 1973 and the same has rocketed to Rs. 7.34 per litre in 1985;

(b) if so, how many times there has been price hike during the said period; and the factors responsible for steady rise in the price of these items;

(c) the quantity of petrol imported during the last three years, stating the names of the countries and the amount involved; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to exercise economy in the consumption of petrol by the Ministries and their Undertakings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The retail price of petrol at Bombay was Rs. 1.66 per litre in August, 1973. The current price at Bombay is Rs. 7.34 per litre.

(b) The price of Motor Spirit was revised sixteen times during this period. The increases in price have been on account of several reasons, viz., increase in the price of crude oil (indigenous and imported), improvement in the quality of petrol, higher costs of exploration, refining and marketing of petroleum products, etc.

(c) There were no imports of petrol during the last three years.

(d) The Ministry of Finance have issued instructions to the Ministries and Departments to keep the expenses on petrol for the staff cars at the minimum. The Ministries/Departments of the Central Government and other public sector undertakings had also been advised to effect savings in the consumption of petrol in their staff cars.

T. V. Transmission from Towers Erected for the purpose of Telecommunication

281. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the micro-wave towers erected for the purpose of telecommunication can be used for television transmission;

(b) whether in advanced countries networks of telecommunication and television are working from one tower; and

(c) the reasons why the Communications Ministry in India does not extend the same facility for T. V. transmission from its micro-wave towers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Use of microwave towers for TV transmission is feasible only in some locations, with the use of light weight dipole antennae for TV.

(b) Yes, there are instances of use of common tower in developed countries.

(c) The feasibility of TV transmission from microwave towers has been studied and it is seen that with limited availability of infrastructure and facilities at microwave stations, several administrative, operational and technical restrictions will arise making the proposition complex and impracticable.

Opening of New Telephone Exchanges and Post Offices in Valsad, Baroda and Surat Districts in Gujarat

282. SHRI U. H. PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some new telephone exchanges and post offices have been opened during 1-1-1983 to 30-9-85 in the Valsad, Baroda and Surat districts in Gujarat States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount, spent on the same;

(c) the actual plans, projects and estimates of the same; and

(d) the number of telephone exchanges and post offices likely to be opened in these districts during 1985 and 1986 ?

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

(b) The information is given at statement-
I given below.

(c) The information is given at statement-
II given below.

(d) (i) Telephone Exchange : A total of
9 exchanges are proposed to be
opened in these districts during 1985
and 1986.

(ii) Post Offices : Proposed district-wise
development has been pending due
to bank on creation of new posts.

Statement I

*Details of New Telephone Exchanges and post Offices during 1.1.1983 to 30.9.85 in Bulsar,
Baroda and Surat Districts during 1.1.1983 to 30.9.85*

A. Telephone Exchanges :

Name of Exchange	Capacity	Name of Distt.	Amount
1. Achari	25 line SAX	Bulsar	Rs. 2,54,152
2. Ronvel	"	"	"
3. Kamrej	200 line CHM	Surat	Rs. 7,77,765
4. Sachin	50 line SAX	"	"
5. Aankhwar	85 line SAX	"	"
6. Bodhan	"	"	"
7. Umarpada	"	"	"
8. Onjal	"	"	"
9. Kelanpur	25 line SAX	Baroda	Rs. 3,24,354
10. Khakharia	"	"	"
11. Godh Boriad	"	"	"

B. Post Offices :

Surat District

(Bardoli and
Surat District)

Name of Post Office

1. Isanpura B. O.
2. Dholikui
3. Vegi
4. Ankodod
5. Kadhaiya
6. Ratania

7. Nogama
8. Sadgavan
9. Bagarghat
10. Antapur
11. Vyaval
12. Padam dungri
13. Pandva
14. Tokarva

Valsad Distt.
(Navsari and Valsad)

15. Pati
16. Navtad
17. Razavani
18. Ruvania
19. Jamanpada
20. Dabkhal
21. Aslona
22. Bonta
23. Girnala
24. Gundla

Vadodara Distt.
(Baroda)

25. Moti Manek
 26. Manmodpura
 27. Vaniad
 28. Uchad
 29. Puchhpura
 30. Baroli
 31. Kalamba
 32. Kamsoli
 33. Roddba
 34. Dena
 35. Zer
 36. Vanta
 37. Nanpura
 38. Kanteshwar
 39. Palsanda
 40. Mithibar
 41. Pipalali
 42. Asar
-

Statement II***Details of Plans, Projects and Estimates***

- (i) Project estimates for Vapi, Navsair, Bharauch and Anleshwar sanctioned.
- (ii) Project estimates for Bulsar and Bilimora are under process of sanction.
- (iii) Commissioning of 10,000 lines at Surat Textiles Market by the end of 1986.
- (iv) Commissioning of 7,000 lines at Alkapuri Baroda during 1986-87.
- (v) Expansion of Alkapur Baroda by 8000 lines during 1986-87.

Losses incurred by Engineering Projects (India) Ltd.

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

(a) whether the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. is running in loss;

(b) if so, the quantum of loss and the reasons for the same; and

(c) the details of the projects undertaken abroad by the Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The total estimated loss of Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. as on 31-3-1985 was Rs. 108.36 crores.

The Company has incurred losses mainly on their two overseas projects *i.e.* Al-Firdous Housing Project, Kuwait and Council of Ministers Building Project, Iraq. The main reasons the losses are heavy escalation in prices during implementation of the projects;

rigid attitude of the clients in the matter of acceptance of works, settlement of claims and release of outstand heavy interest burden and guaranteeing charges; on set of conflict between Iran and Iraq; and declining order book position due to severe competition.

(c) As on date, EPT is executing the Council of Ministers Building Project at Baghdad, Iraq which is comprising of three parts *i.e.* Main project, Site work and Modifications works with a total value of Rs. 92 crores.

[Translation]**Expenditure on Exploration of Oil in Gujarat and Rajasthan and Target Fixed**

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

(a) the amount provided by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd. during Sixth Plan for carrying out survey, drilling, etc. to find oil and gas in Rajasthan and Gujarat;

(b) the amount actually spent and the details of achievement in this regard; and

(c) the targets fixed for exploration, survey and drilling to find gas and oil in the said States separately and the amount earmarked therefor in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). The details of Sixth Plan expenditure on survey, drilling etc. in Gujarat and Rajasthan are as follows :

	Amount provided (Rs/crores)		Amount actually spent (Rs/crores)	
	ONGC	OIL	ONGC	OIL
(i) Gujarat	261.10	—	257.81	—
(ii) Rajasthan	23.85	50.00	31.73	12.41

(c) The details of the tentative exploration and development programme for the Seventh Plan are as follows :

	Rajasthan		Gujarat (including Kutch and Saurashtra) ONGC
	ONGC	OIL	
(i) Surveys	18 party years	10200 line kms.	73 party years
(ii) Exploratory drilling (000 mts.)	60.21	29	567.05
(iii) Development drilling (000 mts.)	—	—	824.94

The amount tentatively earmarked for these programmes are as follows :

	(Rs/crores)	
	ONGC	OIL
(i) Rajasthan	60.42	68.65
(ii) Gujarat	959.16	—

[English]

Shifting of Hazardous industries outside Bombay

285. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have decided to shift hazardous industries outside Bombay;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Maharashtra have approached the Central Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and guidelines, if any, issued by the Central Government;

(d) the location where the industries are to be shifted; and

(e) the details of industries that are to be shifted to Maharashtra-Andhra Pradesh border and the extent to which such hazardous industries will be dangerous to the people of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (e). The information will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Role of Bureau of Public Enterprises

286. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the new role of Bureau of Public Enterprises after it was made a Department of Public Enterprises and its control shifted from the Finance Ministry to the Industry Ministry; and

(b) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises continues to perform its functions of Management Development, assisting the Public Enterprises Selection Board, maintaining a data bank of senior management personnel, undertaking investment and performance appraisal, monitoring the implementation of projects and conducting post-completion studies, issuing guidelines for implementation of Government policies, etc. in respect of all the Central Public enterprises?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). There has been no change in the role and functions of the Bureau of Public Enterprises consequent on its transfer from Ministry of Finance to the Ministry of Industry. It continues to be a separate administrative unit within the Department of Public Enterprises in the Ministry of Industry.

State Governments' Reservations regarding Functioning of the NTPC

288. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the State Governments have reservations regarding the functioning of the National Thermal Power Corporation so far as tariff system and plant load factor are concerned;

(b) if so, what are those reservations;

(c) whether the Union Government held any discussion to sort out the reservations;

(d) if so, when and the outcome of such discussions;

(e) if not, whether Government propose to hold such discussions now; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (f). While finalising the agreements with the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for the bulk supply of power from Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station, the States in the Southern region had expressed reservations

on the proposed tariff with particular reference to the capital costs, fuel oil consumption, rate of return and heat rate per unit of energy produced. The States in the Eastern region (particularly West Bengal) had suggested that the plant load factor may be fixed at 63% in the bulk power supply agreements in respect of Farakka Super Thermal Power Station of the NTPC without regard to the constraints in achieving the same in the Eastern region. Discussions on these issues were held in December, 1984, Feb., 1985 and July, 1985. As a result of these discussions the bulk power supply agreements with the States in the Southern and Eastern regions have been concluded between March and August, 1985.

Some of the States have also suggested that a uniform tariff on all India basis may be adopted for the supply of power from the Super Thermal Power Stations of NTPC. In order to examine this issue of uniformity of tariff the Central Government have constituted a Committee in February, 1985 which has held discussions subsequently, *inter-alia*, with Chairmen as some State Electricity Boards. This Committee is likely to submit its report shortly.

Production of Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.

289. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the production of Cycle Corporation of India Ltd. *vis-a-vis* its installed capacity since nationalisation, year-wise;

(b) the causes of under-utilisation of capacity;

(c) whether there are plans to utilise the capacity in full in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) The production of Cycle Corporation of India since nationalisation against a production Capacity of 3,16,000 cycles has been as under :

Year	Production
1980-82 (17½ months)	4,28,560
1982-83	2,51,191
1983-84	2,70,442
1984-85	2,55,446

(b) The age of the machinery, labour problems acute power shortage in the area, labour force, aged and lacking in flexibility, etc. have been the main reasons for under utilisation of capacity.

(c) to (e). A new CMD who had taken over on 17th August, 1985 is appraising various measures which are necessary to enable the Corporation to compete with better organised units in the private sector who have the advantages of lower wage levels, better scales of production and flexibility in buying of cheaper components etc.

New Process to Generate Power from Coal in West Bengal and Bihar

290. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether new process to generate power directly from coal will be started in West Bengal and Bihar; and

(b) whether any such process has already been started elsewhere in India ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). A pilot plant for the generation of electricity with coal as primary energy source using the Magnetohydrodynamic principle which involves direct conversion of heat into electricity has been established at Tiruchirappalli under a project sponsored by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. A two year programme of experimental work is presently in progress. Thereafter the possibility of setting up commercial scale plants in any part of India could be investigated.

Opposition to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property

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

(a) whether Government of India have acceded to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property;

(b) whether there has been some opposition in the country in this matter if so, the basis for such opposition; and

(c) Government's reaction to the same ?

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

(b) and (c). The question whether India should accede to the Paris Convention or not is being studied. While there are opinions, which support the proposal, there are also opinions, which oppose it. All views will be taken into consideration while arriving at a final decision in the national interest.

[Translation]

Setting up of a Paper Mill in Kumar Bagh (Betia), Bihar

292. SHRI KUNWAR RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for not setting up a paper mill in Kumar Bagh (Betia) so far when Hindustan Paper Corporation had been given the letter of intent for the same seven years ago and Government of Bihar had allotted 500 acres of land to the Corporation;

(b) whether there is possibility of setting up of this mill during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(c) if so, the amount proposed to be allocated for this mill in 1986-87 ?

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

(a) No Letter of Intent has so far been issued to Hindustan Paper Corporation for setting up a paper mill in Kumar Bagh (Betia), Bihar, nor the land required for the project been allotted to the Corporation.

(b) and (c). In view of the resources constraint, it may not be possible for Hindustan Paper Corporation to set up the project during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

[English]

Increase in Production of DMT

293. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to increase the products of Dimethyl Terephthalate (DMT) in the country;

(b) if so, the target set for the increase by the end of Seventh Plan;

(c) the steps being initiated for this; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Dimethyl Terephthalate (DMT) and PTA are alternative raw materials for manufacture of polyester. The Planning Commission has estimated the demand for DMT/PTA by 1989-90 as 224,000 tonnes/annum. The present total approved capacity for manufacture of DMT and PTA is 1,49,000 tonnes and 75,000 tonnes respectively. Proposals have been received for additional capacity for manufacture of DMT and PTA. The question of creation of additional capacity for these items would depend upon the capacity that is likely to come up for manufacture of Polyester. Suitable steps would be taken at the appropriate time for creation of additional capacity.

Setting up of New Telephone Exchange at Dolara, District Surat (Gujarat)

294. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the

Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been made for setting up a new telephone exchange at Dolara, district Surat, Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which approval will be accorded and telephone service made available there ?

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

(b) The proposal for setting up a new exchange at Dolara has been found to be non-remunerative.

(c) The proposal will be reviewed when sufficient demand builds up and the project falls within the permissible loss limit.

[Translation]

Amount spent on publicity by BHEL

295. DR. A. K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited on publicity during each of the last three years and during the current year and the amount out of it spent on advertisements;

(b) the names of the magazines and newspapers in which these advertisements appeared and the amount received by each of them during each of the above years; and

(c) the amount spent on publicity abroad during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Deposits raised by manufactures of cars
and scooters**

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

(a) the number of advance bookings dealer-wise and delivery centre-wise for Fiat, Maruti and Bajaj Scooters and the amount of money collected by each company recently;

(b) the number in which the three companies have drawn up priority lists for allotment of vehicles;

(c) the number of vehicles of each model scheduled to be produced during 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88;

(d) the current licenced capacity of each of these companies for vehicles and their

actual production of each model/type of vehicle during 1984-85; and

(e) whether the money raised in such deposits has been invested as per guidelines of Government, giving details thereof?

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

(b) All the three companies have determined priority lists by Psuedo random generation technique on the computer.

(c) and (d). Statement II is given below.

(e) Yes. Details are given in Statement I given below.

Statement I

S. No.	Name of manufacturer	Model	No. of dealers/ delivery centre	No. of bookings	Amount collected (crores)	% of amount invested in public institutions e.g. UTI etc.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
M/s.							
1.	Premier Automobiles Limited	118-NE cars	73	1,07,309	118.04	83.16	These pertain to booking period from 10.5.85 to 29.6.85.
2.	Maruti Udyog Ltd.	High and Low roof vans and GYPSY 4 WD vehicle	38	1,42,588	142.58	100.00	These pertain to bookings made in Aug. 85 which were for Maruti vans and GYPSY 4 W Drive vehicle.
3.	Bajaj Auto Limited	Super scooter	78	4,95,197	24.76	58.19	This does not include Bajaj Chetak scooters for which no advance money is collected. The figures also do not include Bajaj CUB scooters for which separate booking was opened in October, 85 and priority Nos. are being determined.

Statement II

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Licensed Capacity	Production in 1984-85	No. of vehicle to be produced in 1985-86
				Detailed Production plans for 1986-87 and 87-88 are yet to be worked out by the companies)

5

4

3

2

1

1.	Premier Automobiles Ltd.	Passenger cars.	Premier Padmini—28,014	118 NE—2,000
		28,600	Drive away chasis—126	
		Commercial Vehicles	Commercial Vehs.—791	
		15,000		
2.	Maruti Udyog Limited	1,40,000	Cars. 20,353	Cars. 32,000
			Vans. 2,016	Vans. 16,000
				Gypsy. 2,000

3.	Bajaj Auto Limited		For the year July' 84-June' 85	
	2-wheelers (incl. CKD Packs)	6,39,700	Bajaj Super 1,05,037	Bajaj Super—1,80,000
	for 3-wheelers.	33,000	Chetak 90,830	
			Others 1,28,736	

Total : 3,24,603

Time limit for disposal of pending cases in Courts

297. DR. A. K. PATEL :
SHRI K. S. RAO :

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

(a) whether various Chief Ministers and Chief Justice of High Courts were asked to send relevant proposal with a view to attaining the target of disposal of all cases within two years, if so, the response in this regard; and

(b) whether a time limit of maximum of two years is adequate to set the entire machinery in motion to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). In the Conference of Chief Justices held in February, 1985, the Chief Justices of High Courts were asked to review the strength of their High Courts on the basis that no civil case should be pending for more than 2 years and no criminal cases for more than one year. In June, 1985, Chief Justices of certain High Courts and the Chief Ministers concerned were addressed to consider whether the Judge Strength of the High Courts should not be augmented so as to dispose of the arrears in two years and thus achieve the target indicated above. They were requested to examine the matter taking into consideration such relevant aspects like availability of accommodation for Courts and of residential accommodation for the Judges, the feasibility of filling up early the vacancies that would arise by raising the strength etc.

Some proposals have been received for increasing the strength of High Courts taking into consideration the relevant factors, while other proposals are awaited.

The target of two years for disposal of arrears was suggested in order to expedite the clearance of arrears in the High Courts.

In the Conference of the Chief Justice of High Courts and Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of States held in August-September, 1985, it was resolved unanimously that the arrears in all courts should be eliminated with the utmost speed and all steps should be taken towards this end. The State Governments were asked to increase the number of subordinate courts and the

strength of Judges after making an assessment having regard *inter alia* to the accepted norms with regard to time limits for disposal of different categories of cases.

Introduction of better coal distribution system

298. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present system of coal distribution in the country is not satisfactory;

(b) whether Government are aware that many trains have to be cancelled every due to shortage of coal and power generation has also suffered resulting in loss of production;

(c) the measures being taken by Government to solve the problem of coal shortage and for introducing better coal distribution system; and

(d) the time by which the problem will be solved ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Since 1967, except for coking coal used for metallurgical purposes, there is no statutory control on the distribution of coal. However, as a substantial portion of the coal is despatched to the consumers by rail, the actual supplies of coal continued to be regulated under a system of sponsorship in regard to the allotment of railways wagons. In rail movement, the core sector industries get a higher priority. The non-core sector units enjoying lower priority have been allowed to supplement the rail movement by road movement. Further the sale of coal has been liberalised in respect of specified collieries having substantial stocks. Under this scheme, a quantity of more than 7 million tonnes of coal has been made available by CIL for sale by road under which any consumer can procure upto 500 tonnes of coal at a time without any sponsorship, from the collieries earmarked for this purpose.

The present system of coal distribution is, in general, working satisfactorily.

(b) to (d). Coal supplies to priority sectors like Power and Railways have been largely satisfactory in the last few years as will be revealed by the following figures :

	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
	Target	Actual supply	Target	Actual supply	Target	Actual supply
Power	52.00	51.61	58.5	58.11	66.00	64.3
Railways	12.00	10.98	11.00	10.39	11.00	9.54
					1985-86 (April-Sept.)	
					Target	Actual supply
Power					38.09	36.30
Railways					4.81	4.70

Occasionally, however, shortages occur on account of problems in transportation of coal, inadequate facilities for handling of coal wagons at the power house end and inadequate production of superior grades of coal *vis-a-vis* demand.

The position of coal supplies to the power stations and other core sector consumers is reviewed constantly and corrective action taken to improve the supplies.

New Model of "Maruti"

299. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new model of 'Maruti' will be coming on road by the end of 1986; and

(b) if so, the details regarding model, price as well as the capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) An updated model of Maruti 800 car is expected to be introduced by mid '86.

(b) The car would have the same 800 cc engine, overall length and width, as of the existing model. The price of the new model of car is yet to be decided by Maruti Udyog Ltd.

Problems of Staff of Badarpur Thermal Power Station

300. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the replies given to USQ No. 1414 dated 28 March, 1985 and USQ No. 2536

dated 8 August, 1985 regarding problems of staff of Badarpur Thermal Power Station and state the findings of the Committee appointed to examine the personnel problems of Badarpur Thermal Power Station in so far as the employees referred to in part (b) of USQ No. 1414 dated 28 March, 1985 are concerned, and action taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : No specific recommendation has been made by the Committee in respect of Badarpur based employees, who have not opted so far for absorption in NTPC. These employees will, therefore, continue to be on deputation to NTPC and draw pay and allowances not inferior to what is admissible to them under the Central Government rules.

Public Telephones in the Villages of Sangli District in Maharashtra

301. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up a plan to provide a public telephone at least in all such villages which have a co-operative or a nationalised bank in Sangli, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this will be accomplished ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Production of Bulk Drugs Monitoring for Small Scale Units

302. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council had recommended to Government to monitor the production of bulk drugs and formulations separately for small scale units;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the same and if not reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The report of the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council has been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) Government have not finalised their views on the report of the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council.

Target for Generation of Electricity in States

303. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the generation of electricity in different States in 1984-85;

(b) the actual achievement made in the generation of electricity in that year;

(c) the target for the generation of power in different States in 1985-86; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Statement-I showing Statewise power generation target and actual generation during 1984-85 is given below.

(c) Statement II showing power generation target for various States during 1985-86 is given below.

(d) The generation target set for 1985-86 will be achieved by commissioning of the on-going projects targetted during the year and by improving the performance of existing thermal generating capacity.

Statement I

Statewise power generation programme and actual generation during the year 1984-85

(Figures in Million Units)

Name of the State/System	Category	Generation Programme	Actual Generation
1	2	3	4
BBMB	Hydro	10490	10056
Delhi	Thermal	1450	1062
J and K	Thermal	5	0
	Hydro	850	862
	Total	855	862
Himachal Pradesh	Hydro	560	468
Haryana	Thermal	1410	1261

1	2	3	4
Rajasthan	Thermal	850	1103
	Hydro	582	847
	Total	1432	1950
Punjab	Thermal	2350	2942
	Hydro	990	968
	Total	3340	3910
Uttar Pradesh	Thermal	7850	6790
	Hydro	4320	4545
	Total	12170	11335
Gujarat	Thermal	11680	11689
	Hydro	1130	626
	Total	12810	12315
Maharashtra	Thermal	19080	18583
	Hydro	5980	5726
	Total	25060	24309
Madhya Pradesh	Thermal	10540	9857
	Hydro	288	438
	Total	10828	10295
Andhra Pradesh	Thermal	5900	5838
	Hydro	5913	7037
	Total	11813	12875
Karnataka	Hydro	7475	8364
Kerala	Hydro	4905	4886
Tamil Nadu	Thermal	4490	4937
	Hydro	3895	4452
	Total	8385	9389
Bihar	Thermal	2760	2492
	Hydro	135	274
	Total	2895	2766

1	2	3	4
Orissa	Thermal	1500	1326
	Hydro	2217	2269
	Total	3717	3593
West Bengal	Thermal	6720	6628
	Hydro	87	122
	Total	6807	6750
D.V.C.	Thermal	6200	6146
	Hydro	170	362
	Total	6370	6508
Sikkim	Hydro	18	16
Assam	Thermal	1100	848
Meghalaya, Manipur and Tripura	Hydro	1120	811
Central Projects			
Badarpur (Delhi)	Thermal	3275	3014
Baira Siul (H. P.)	Hydro	875	656
Singrauli (U. P.)	Thermal	4600	5315
Korba (M. P.)	Thermal	2350	2851
Ramagundam (A. P.)	Thermal	1170	1491
Neyveli (T. N.)	Thermal	3220	4057
Nuclear Projects			
RAPS (Rajasthan)		850	1078
Tarapur (Maharashtra)		1720	1930
Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu)		930	1070
All India			
	Thermal	98500	98770
	Nuclear	3500	4078
	Hydro	52000	53785
	Total	154000	156633

Statement II

Category-wise Generation Programme for 1985-86

Boards/Corporations	Generation Programme (Gwh)			Total
	Thermal	Nuclear	Hydro	
1	2	3	4	5
B.B.M.B.	—	—	9900	9900
N.T.P.C.	14360	—	—	14360
N.H.P.C.	—	—	1165	1165
D.E.S.U.	1610	—	—	1610
J and K	—	—	870	870
Himachal Pradesh	—	—	570	570
Haryana	1409	—	25	1434
Rajasthan	1105	—	792	1897
R.A.P.P.	—	1150	—	1150
Punjab	4100	—	1770	5870
U.P.	8755	—	4780	13535
Gujarat	10961	—	950	11911
A.E.Co. (Pvt.)	1900	—	—	1900
**Maharashtra	15865	—	4375	20240
Railway (Chola)	170	—	—	170
Tarapur	—	1750	—	1750
Madhya Pradesh	12135	—	448	12583
Andhra Pradesh	6180	—	7425	13605
Karnataka	150	—	8810	8960
Kerala	—	—	4990	4990
Tamil Nadu	4840	—	4120	8960
Neyveli	3216	—	—	3216
Kalpakkam	—	1100	—	1100
Bihar	3050	—	190	3240

1	2	3	4	5
Orissa	1550	—	2440	3990
West Bengal	4290	—	125	4415
D.P.L.	850	—	—	850
C.E.S.C. (Pvt.)	2484	—	—	2484
D.V.C.	6200	—	250	6450
Sikkim	—	—	20	20
Assam	920	—	—	920
Khondong (Central)	—	—	210	210
Meghalaya	—	—	370	370
Tripura	—	—	55	55
All India	110000	4000	56000	170000
**Maharashtra	3900	—	1350	5250

Gas-Based Power Projects

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

(a) the number of gas-based power projects proposed to be executed;

(b) in how many of those projects, work has begun;

(c) the total capacity of each of those power projects;

(d) the expected time of completion of those projects; and

(e) the progress made in the execution of those projects ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (e). Five combined cycle gas based power projects are proposed to be set up, one each at Kawas (Gujarat)-560 MW, Auraiya (U.P.)-560 MW, Anta (Rajasthan)-370 MW, Lakwa (N.E. Region)-280 MW, and Kathalguri (N.E. Region)-280 MW. These projects have been

techno-economically appraised by the Central Electricity Authority and are now being considered for investment decision.

In addition, two projects viz. Lakwa—Phase-I (N.E. Region) Unit IV of 1×15 MW, and Baramura (Tripura) 2×5 MW are under construction. These projects are expected to be completed during 1985-86.

The Ramgarh Project of 1×3 MW in Rajasthan and Lakwa (Phase-II) of 4×15 MW in the North-Eastern Region have also been cleared. Orders for the main plant and equipment are yet to be placed.

Launching of Renewable and Non-Conventional Energy Schemes in Delhi

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to launch and renewable and non-conventional energy schemes in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) whether such scheme is proposed to be launched in the current financial year;

(c) if so, the amount earmarked for the purpose; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, some such schemes have already been started.

(c) For the current financial year (1985-86), Rs. 1 crore has been earmarked by Delhi Administration, in addition to various contributions available to all States, under National Project on Biogas Development, National programme of development of improved chulhas and other programmes of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. For family based biogas plants and improved chulhas, Central subsidy, cost of training programme etc. will be released as per provision laid down on the basis of number of plants constructed.

(d) During the current financial year, it is proposed to established Solar Water Heating Systems of 1 lakh literes capacity, distribute 5000 solar cookers, install 25 windpumps, construct 150 biogas plants, distribute 50,000 wood stoves and fix 5,000 improved chulhas. Four Battery buses are under trial in congested area of old Delhi to reduce pollution. For the pilot plant for power from municipal waste is to be set up at Timarpur. Civil works are presently in progress and erection of equipment will start from December, 1985. When commissioned, it will incinerate 300 MT of refuse per day and generate 3.75 MW electricity.

Opening of Central Telegraph Office at Ghazipur

306. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the progress regarding opening of

Central Telegraph Office and Microwave Station at Ghazipur, Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : As regards the Departmental Telegraph Office, the position is that it is likely to be opened by February, 1986 after required alteration are effected by the land-lord of the building which is under negotiation. As for the microwave station, it is likely to materialise during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Public Call Offices in every Hexagon of 5 Kilometers during Seventh Five Year Plan

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

(a) whether Government have finalised any programme for the provision of a Public Call Office in every hexagon of 5 K.M. each during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of hexagons into which each State/Union Territory has been divided and the targets for the first year of Plan; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the programme would be finalised and the reasons for delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Due to limited plan funds, it is proposed to provide Long Distance Public Call Offices in about 1/3rd (9000) of the balance 5 K.M. hexagons yet to be provided with telephone facility during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(b) The information is given as per the statement given below.

(c) Does not arise.

Statement

Statement of inhabited Hexagons as on 31-3-1985 and targets for 1985-86

Circle	Total No. of inhabited Hexagons	Targets for 1985-86
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	4991	150
2. Bihar	4740	250

1	2	3
3. Gujarat	2387	100
4. J and K	727	30
5. Karnataka	3648	200
6. Kerala	546	—
7. Madhya Pradesh	6103	10
8. Maharashtra	4842	200
9. North East	3308	50
10. North West	2023	120
11. Orissa	2110	100
12. Rajasthan	6193	220
13. Tamil Nadu	1672	50
14. Uttar Pradesh	6318	200
15. West Bengal	2602	120
Total	52210	2000

Note : Total No. of inhabited hexagons are being re-verified by GM's Telecom., and the final number is likely to change marginally in some cases.

Opening of New Branch Post Offices

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

(a) whether any target for the opening of new Branch Post Offices had been fixed for each State/Union Territory for the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of Branch Post Offices targeted for opening States/Union Territories, year-wise and the reasons for shortfall;

(c) whether preference would be given to the opening of Branch Post Offices at all such places as were approved for this purpose during the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the number of Branch Post Offices targeted of opening in the year 1985-86 and the number of such among them as were approved in Sixth Plan and could not be opened during the period ?

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

Targets for opening of New Branch Post Offices in rural areas under the Sixth Plan were fixed for each postal circle for each Annual Plan.

(b) Circle-wise Annual Plan targets covering the Sixth Plan and shortfalls are furnished in statement No. 1—Shortfall during 1983-84 and 1984-85 were caused by the ban imposed by Government on creation of new posts. The shortfall of 2 post offices in the Delhi Circle for the year 1980-81 was due to lack of sufficient number of eligible proposals and of one in Bihar Circle in 1982-83 was of a marginal nature and there was no particular reason for the same.

(c) Generally, when targets are assigned for each Annual Plan, proposals approved in the previous years but not given effect to are considered for opening in preference to new cases.

(d) The Circle-wise targets for opening of post offices under Annual Plan 1985-86 are indicated in statement II. However no decision has been taken in regard to villages in which post offices are to be opened against these targets on account of the ban on creation of posts in force.

Statement-I

Annual Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
		Target	Short-fall	Target	Short-fall	Target	Short-fall	Target	Short-fall	Target	Short-fall
1.	Andhra Pradesh	160	—	105	—	49	—	150	03	120	119
2.	Bihar	125	—	174	—	122	—	311	99	220	214
3.	Delhi	10	02	05	—	03	—	—	—	02	02
4.	Gujarat	80	—	60	—	45	—	100	02	90	89
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	50	—	50	—	25	—	40	08	40	37
6.	Karnataka	90	—	85	—	50	—	50	—	53	51
7.	Kerala	75	—	55	—	15	—	838	15	55	54
8.	Madhya Pradesh	115	—	181	—	100	—	278	16	195	189
9.	Maharashtra	115	—	145	—	80	—	225	09	180	173
10.	North Eastern	100	—	105	—	101	—	209	40	165	159
11.	North Western	110	—	65	—	49	—	120	21	140	134
12.	Orissa	140	—	65	—	45	—	135	12	90	85
13.	Rajasthan	155	—	94	—	55	—	165	21	120	115
14.	Tamil Nadu	75	—	85	—	40	—	110	05	105	104
15.	Uttar Pradesh	100	—	220	—	160	—	343	12	270	262
16.	West Bengal	75	—	105	—	61	—	180	36	130	126

Statement-II I

			1	2	3
Sl.No.	Name of the Circle	Target for opening of post offices under annual plan 1985-86			
1	2	3			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	107	4.	Gujarat	73
2.	Bihar	128	5.	Jammu and Kashmir	38
3.	Delhi	02	6.	Karnataka	49
			7.	Kerala	45
			8.	Madhya Pradesh	183
			9.	Maharashtra	133
			10.	North Eastern	184

1	2	3
11. North Western		91
12. Orissa		92
13. Rajasthan		106
14. Tamil Nadu		65
15. Uttar Pradesh		212
16. West Bengal		122

Financial Assistance to State Electricity Boards

309. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rural Electrification Corporation has provided financial assistance to the State Electricity Boards of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and

Haryana during the last three years including the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance provided to each State/Union Territory for each year respectively and the names of the schemes which have been approved in this regard; and

(c) latest progress in their execution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). The details of the assistance provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation to the State Electricity Boards of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab and Haryana together with the name of the schemes approved by the Corporation during the last three years, including the current financial year are given in the statements I and II below. A statement III showing the achievement in respect of schemes is also given below.

Statement I

Statement showing year-wise assistance to the SEBs.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Year	State Electricity Board			
		Himachal Pradesh	Jammu and Kashmir	Haryana	Punjab
1.	1982-83	1018	402	655	1651
2.	1983-84	901	457	776	1590
3.	1984-85	644	259	588	1013
4.	1985-86 (upto 31-10-1985)	360	34	233	945

Statement II

Name of the Re Schemes sanctioned by REC for financial assistance

Himachal Pradesh :

1982-83

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	District
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1 2

1. Panchrukhi Kangra

2. Nagrota Kangra

3. Indore Kangra

4. Nurpur West Kangra

5. Rait Kangra

6. Lambagam Kangra

7. Nurpur Kangra

8. Palampur Kangra

9. Palampur Kangra

10. Mandi Sadar Mandi

11. Drang Mandi

1	2	3
12. Hamirpur	Hamirpur	
13. Bangana	Una	
14. Drang (West)	Mandi	
15. Kasumpti	Simla	
16. Chauntra SU (H)	Mandi	
17. Nadaun	Hamirpur	
18. Seoni	Simla	
19. Nalagarh	Solan	
20. Hasoli	Una	
21. Theog	Simla	
22. Dharampur	Mandi	
23. Bhora	Hamirpur	
24. Lahaul	Lahaul and Spiti	
25. Gopalpur	Mandi	
26. Arki	Solan	
27. ABM West	Sirmur	
28. Una	Una	
29. Kamarsain	Simla	

1983-84

Sl. No.	Village	District
1	2	3
1. Solan	Solan	
2. Chopal	Simla	
3. Kotha	Simla	
4. Jubbal	Simla	
5. Kandagh	Solan	
6. AMB	Una	
7. Narayanpur	Hamirpur	
8. Soni	Simla	
9. Mangwal	Kangra	
10. Kusumpti	Simla	
11. Sundernagar	Mandi	
12. Bilaspur	Bilaspur	

1	2	3
13. Rampur	Simla	
14. Karsog	Mandi	
15. Churak	Chamba	
16. Bhattiyah	Chamba	
17. Bharmour	Chamba	
18. Chamba	Chambr	
19. Ghumarwin	Bilaspur	
20. Pachhad	Sirmur	
21. Pragpur	Kangra	
22. Chachiot	Mandi	
23. Hamirpur	Hamirpur	
24. Chhoara	Simla	
25. Rohru	Simla	
26. Kullu	Kulu	
27. Dehra (W)	Kangra	
28. Dehra	Kangra	

1984-85

1. Nadaun	Himirpur
2. Rajgarh	Sirmur
3. Palampur West	Kangra
4. Paonta West	Sirmur
5. Shimla	Simla
6. Paonta East	Sirmur
7. Palampur East	Kangra
8. Dehra East	Kangra
9. Shillai	Sirmur
10. Dehra East	Kangra
11. Nadaun	Hamirpur
12. Barasar	Hamirpur
13. Nurpur (W)	Kangra
14. Nurpur	Kangra
15. Tissa	Chamba
16. Salooni	Chamba

1	2	3
17. Mandi Sadar West	Mandi	
18. Mandi Sadar West	Mandi	
19. Nichar	Kinnaur	
20. Rampur South	Simla	
21. Rampur North	Simla	
22. Nalagarh	Solan	
23. Kalpa	Kinnaur	
24. Banjar	Kulu	
25. Rohru	Simla	
26. Banjar	Kulu]	
27. Churah	Chamba	
28. Panebhad	Sirmur	
29. Sundernagar	Mandi	
30. Bharmour	Chamba	

Jammu and Kashmir :**1982-83**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	District
1	2	3
1. Billawar		Kathua
2. Bisholi		Kathua
3. Billawar		Kathua
4. Akhnoor		Jammu
5. Haveli		Poonch
6. Mendhar		Poonch
7. Billewar		Kathua
8. Gurej		Baramulla
9. Doda		Jammu
10. Kulgam		Anantnag
11. Dansal		Jammu
12. Dansal HB		Jammu
13. Akhnoor		Jammu
14. Udhampur HB		Udhampur

1	2	3
15. Dansal		Jammu
16. Hiranagar HB		Kathua
17. Basholi		Kathua
18. Billawar		Kathua
19. Kathua		Kathua
20. Resai		Udhampur

1983-84

Sl. No.	Village	District
1	2	3
1. Nowshera		Rajouri
2. Dharal		Rajouri
3. Haveli IV		Poonch
4. Sunderbani		Rajouri
5. Mendhar IV		Poonch
6. Surankote I		Poonch
7. Reasi		Udhampur
8. Ram Nagar HB		Udhampur
9. Udhampur		Udhampur
10. Rajouri		Rajouri
11. Marh		Jammu
12. Bolwol		Jammu
13. Udhampur		Udhampur
14. Ramnagar		Udhampur
15. Goelgulabgarh		Udhampur
16. Ramban I		Doda
17. Ramban II		Doda

1984-85

1. Akhnoor	Jammu
2. Anantnag	Anantnag
3. Dooru	Anantnag
4. Akhnoor	Jammu
5. Pahalgam	Anantnag

1	2	3
6. Billawar (HB)		Kathua
7. Basholi		Kathua
8. Gul-Gulbgarh		Udhampur
9. Udhampur IV		Udhampur
10. Gool Niabat		Udhampur
11. Chenani I		Udhampur
12. Chenani II		Udhampur

1985-86

—NIL—

Punjab :

1982-83

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	District
1	2	3
1. Rajpura		Patiala
2. Rajpura		Patiala
3. Bassian		Ludhiana
4. Bassian		Sangrur
5. Janoiala		Jullundur
6. Shankar-Operation		Kuhiana
7. Nurmahal		Jullundur
8. Nawandhehr		Jullunder
9. Kartarpur		Jullunder
10. Nabha		Sangrur
11. Nakodar		Jullunder
12. Amargarh		Sangrur
13. Gajukhera		Patiala
14. Nakodar		Jullunder
15. Majitha		Amritsar
16. Rajpura		Patiala
17. Malout		Ferozepur
18. Begowal SPA		Kapurthala

1	2	3
19. Adampur		Jullunder
20. Lambra SPA		Jullunder
21. Patt I and II		Amritsar
22. Bhawanigarh-II		Sangrur
23. Narangwal		Ludhiana
24. Dhuri		Sangrur
25. Bhawanigarh		Sangrur
26. Bhikhiwind		Amritsar
27. Duardian SPA		Gurdaspur
28. Pondori PSA		Gurdaspur
29. Kot-Kapura		Faridkot
30. Sangrur		Sangrur
31. Batala SPA		Gurdaspur
32. Udhanwal SPA		Patiala
33. Bhiki		Bhatinda
34. Gurdaspur SPA		Gurdaspur
35. Sudhar		Ludhiana
36. Ludhiana SPA		Ludhiana
37. Anandpur Sahib		Ropar
38. Reethkheri		Patiala
39. Sarna SPA		Gurdaspur
40. Dinagar SPA		Gurdaspur
41. Hambran SPA		Ludhiana
42. Lobian		Kapurthala
43. Muktsar SPA		Ferozepur
44. Bahadur		Sangrur
45. Baranala		Sangrur
46. Dhun		Sangrur
47. Mahal Kalan SPA		Sangrur
48. Moga		Faridkot
49. Sidwan		Ludhiana
50. Samana		Patiala
51. Kharar		Ropar

1	2	3	1	2	3
52. Gobindgarh SPA	Amritsar		85. Sunam		Sangrur
53. Mukandpur SPA	Jullunder		86. Samrala SPA		Ludhiana
54. Kathunagal SPA	Amritsar		87. Ghanauk		Patiala
55. Chhabarta	Amritsar		88. Dharamkot		Faridkot
56. Amarkot	Amritsar		89. Rajpura		Patiala
57. Patti SPA	Amritsar		90. Sherwanikot		Sangrur
58. Khenkaran	Amritsar		91. Ajitwal SPA		Faridkot
59. Karirand Khalara	Amritsar		92. Khanna		Ludhiana
60. Dasuya	Hoshiarpur		93. Kahnuwan		Gurdaspur
61. Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur		94. Bastian		Jullundur
62. Manasa	Bhatinda		95. Longowal		Sangrur
63. Barnala SPA	Sangrur		96. Dhariwal		Gurdaspur
64. Bhatinda	Bhatinda		97. Sultanpur		Kapurthala
65. Sunam	Sangrur		98. Kalyan		Patiala
66. Khanauri	Sangrur		99. Bhogpur		Jullundur
67. Faridkot	Faridkot		100. Lasso		Sangrur
68. Ropar	Ropar		101. Gohlwar		Amritsar
69. Abohar	Ferozepur		102. Kalyan		Patiala
70. Ludhiana East SPA	Ludhiana		103. Reethkheri		Patiala
71. Doreha	Ludhiana		1983-84		
72. Civil Lines and City	Ludhiana		S. No.	Village	District
73. Ferozpur	Ferozepur		1	2	3
74. Nowanshahr	Jullundur		1. Alwalpur		Jullundur
75. Parjian	Jullundur		2. Daroli Kalan		Jullundur
76. Mahilpur	Hoshiarpur		3. Kaki Pind		Jullundur
77. Hoshiarpur	Hoshiarpur		4. Chogawan		Amritsar
78. Derabassi	Patiala		5. Jhabhal		Amritsar
79. Sherpur SPA	Sangrur		6. Nakodar SL		Jullundur
80. Kapurthala	Kapurthala		7. Budhlada		Bhatinda
81. Ahmedgarh	Sangrur		8. Ajnala		Amritsar
82. Fatehgarh	Patiala		9. Longowal		Sangrur
83. Shahkot SPA	Jullundur		10. Ramdas		Amritsar
84. Kotisekhan	Faridkot		11. Kohara		Ludhiana

1	2	3	1	2	3
12. Shanewal	Ludhiana		45. Nabha		Patiala
13. Adda Dakha	Ludhiana		46. Devigarh		Patiala
14. Ferozshah	Ferozepur		47. Ferozpur		Ferozepur
15. Ludhiana	Ludhiana		48. Ferozpur		Ferozepur
16. Bandi Kalan	Ferozepur		49. Ladhuka		Ferozepur
17. Guruhar Sahai	Ferozepur		50. Mandot		Ferozepur
18. Sunam II SPA	Sangrur		51. Nichal Khera		Ferozepur
19. Ajnala	Gurudaspur		52. Fazilka Suburban		Ferozepur
20. Millerganj	Ludhiana		53. Adampur		Jullundur
21. Bhogpur S/D II SPA	Jullundur		54. Zira SPA		Ferozepur
22. Bhogpur S/D I SPA	Jullundur		55. Sultanwind		Amritsar
23. Focal	Ludhiana		56. Chawa		Ludhiana
24. Jalandhar	Jullundur		57. Bhari		Ludhiana
25. Gharaunda	Patiala		58. Rajputan		Amritsar
26. Kalanaur	Gurudaspur		59. Fatehbad		Amritsar
27. Jaura	Gurudaspur		60. Naushera Panuan		Amritsar
28. Fatehgarh	Gurudaspur		61. Kapurthala		Kapurthala
29. Model Town	Jullundur		62. Shri Hargovindpur		Gurudaspur
30. Bhatinda	Bhatinda		63. Kala Sanghian		Kapurthala
31. Maur	Bhatinda		64. Taran		Amritsar
32. Jalalabad	Ferozepur		65. Hadiabad		Kapurthala
33. Talwandi Bhai SPA	Ferozepur		66. Phagwara		Kapurthala
34. Makhu	Faridkot		67. Samrala		Ludhiana
35. Faridkot	Faridkot		68. Khanna		Ludhiana
36. Tikka	Kapurthala		69. Behran		Jullundur
37. Baretta	Sangrur		70. Bangacity		Jullundur
38. Kheramandir	Kapurthala		71. Mukandpur		Jullundur
39. Sursungh SPA	Amritsar		72. Behram		Jullundur
40. Rehana Jattan SPA	Hoshiarpur		73. Sanaur		Patiala
41. Sultanpur SPA	Kapurthala		74. Derababananak		Gurudaspur
42. Harsachinna SPA	Amritsar		75. Lehragaga		Sangrur
43. Kapurthala SPA	Kapurthala		76. Mamdot		Ferozepur
44. Sultanpur I. SPA	Kapurthala		77. Moonak		Sangrur

1	2	3	1	2	3
1984-85			34. Phindarkalan		Ferozepur
1. Attari Sid		Amritsar	35. Jalalabad		Ferozepur
2. Paldi		Hoshiarpur	36. Dharamkot		Ferozepur
3. Miani		Hoshiarpur	37. Mahilpur		Hoshiarpur
4. Patran		Patiala	38. Garshekar		Hoshiarpur
5. Chaurwala		Patiala	39. Sherwani Kot		Sangrur
6. Sehona		Sangrur	40. Tana		Sangrur
7. Bhadaur		Sangrur	41. Maloud		Sangrur
8. Lambi		Faridkot	42. Dhuri		Sangrur
9. Rahon		Jullundur	43. Amritsar West		Amritsar
10. Aur		Jullundur	44. Sirhind		Ludhiana
11. Nakodar		Jullundur	45. Pattohira		Faridkot
12. Parijan		Jullundur	46. Dhanaula		Sangrur
13. Bilga		Jullundur	47. Baghapurna		Faridkot
14. Sidhwan		Ludhiana	48. Samadh Bhai		Faridkot
15. Moga South		Faridkot	49. Bhagta-Bhaika		Faridkot
16. Dirba		Sangrur	50. Rampura		Bhatinda
17. Mallanwala		Ferozepur	51. Rupana		Ferozepur
18. Mehlan		Sangrur	52. Baghapurana		Faridkot
19. Machhiwara		Ludhiana	53. Baja Khana		Faridkot
20. Behlolpur		Ludhiana	54. Mehal Kalan		Sangrur
21. Malsian		Jullundur	55. Nathana		Bhatinda
22. Nakodar		Jullundur	56. Beruwala		Faridkot
23. Nakodar City		Jullundur	57. Fattanwala		Faridkot
24. Nawanshabar		Hoshiarpur	58. Barnala		Sangrur
25. Dasuya City		Hoshiarpur	59. Sherpur-Malerkola		Sangrur
26. Mukerian City		Hoshiarpur	60. Guruharsahai		Ferozepur
27. Kotkapura Suburban		Faridkot	61. Guruharshai		Ferozepur
28. Kotkapura City -SD-		Faridkot	62. Mamdot		Ferozepur
29. Bargari		Faridkot	63. Ferozepur		Ferozepur
30. Talwandi Bhai		Ferozepur	1985-86		
31. Jalalabad		Ferozepur	1. Patiala MPC		Patiala
32. Samarala		Ludhiana	2. Nurmahal A-C		Jullundur
33. Fazilka		Ferozepur			

Haryana :**1982-83**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	District
1	2	3
1.	Dharuhera SPA	Gurgaon
2.	Nuh	Gurgaon
3.	Ismailabad	Karnal
4.	Dhand	Karnal
5.	Kaithal	Kurukshetra
6.	Baralli	Mohindergarh
7.	Kaithal	Jind
8.	Galna	Kurukshetra
9.	Jhundla	Karnal
10.	Manesar	Gurgaon
11.	Pataudi	Gurgaon
12.	Palwal	Faridabad
13.	Narwana	Jind
14.	Ladwa	Kurukshetra
15.	Karnal	Karnal
16.	Sonepat Rai	Sonepat
17.	Assasndh	Karnal
18.	Pinjore	Ambala
19.	Pehowa	Kurukshetra
20.	Thanesar	Kurukshetra
21.	Madlauda	Karnal
22.	Gharaunda	Karnal
23.	Mustafabad	Ambala
24.	Nissing	Karnal
25.	Panipat	Karnal
26.	Farruknagar	Gurgaon
27.	Rania	Sirsa
28.	Jagadhari	Ambala
29.	Ganaur	Sonepat
30.	Ellenabad SPA	Sirsa
31.	Rewari	Mohindergarh

1	2	3
32.	Bawal	Mohindergarh
33.	Bawal I	Mohindergarh
34.	Nangal SPA	Mohindergarh
35.	Babyal	Ambala
36.	Bilaspur	Ambala
37.	Thanasagar	Kurukshetra
38.	Beri	Rohtak
39.	Mohindergarh	Mohindergarh
40.	Pundri	Karnal
41.	Musthfabad	Kurukshetra
42.	Samalkha	Karnal
43.	Yamuna Nagar HB	Ambala
44.	Ambala HB	Ambala
45.	Gurgaon HB	Gurgaon
46.	Pehowa HB	Kurukshetra
47.	Fatehbad HB	Hissar
48.	Palwal II	Gurgaon
49.	Ambala	Ambala

1983-84

1.	Kharkoda	Sonepat
2.	Kundli SPA	Sonepat
3.	Sadhaura SPA-II	Ambala
4.	Bhadra	Bhiwani
5.	Jhaihukalan	Bhiwani
6.	Loharu	Bhiwani
7.	Safidon	Jind
8.	Dighwan	Bhiwani
9.	Shahabad	Kurukshetra
10.	Jagadhari	Ambala
11.	Ratia	Hissar
12.	Fatchabad	Hissar
13.	Guhla	Kurukshetra
14.	Ratia III	Hissar

1	2	3
15. Jind SPA		Jind
16. Barauli SPA		Mohindergarh
17. Sabhaura		Ambala
18. Pehowa SPA		Kurukshetra
19. Sahawal SPA		Sirsa
20. Jhajjar		Rohtak
21. Meham		Rohtak
22. Tosham		Bhiwani
23. Jui		Bhiwani
24. Kanina		Mohindergarh
25. Tohana SPA		Hissar
26. Narwana		Jind
27. Dadri II		Bhiwani
28. Shehadapur		Ambala
29. Ambala		Ambala
30. Jhajjar		Rohtak
31. Dadri		Bhiwani
32. Dabwali		Sirsa
33. Hansi		Hissar
34. Dadri		Bhiwani
35. Kanina		Mohindergarh
36. Narwana		Hissar
37. Faridabad		Faridabad
38. Htahin		Faridabad
39. Sirsa-II		Sirsa
40. Rewari-II		Mohindergarh
41. Kesri		Ambala
42. Julana		Jind
43. Sirsa-I		Sirsa
44. Narwana		Jind
45. Barara		Ambala
46. Cheeka-IV		Kurukshetra
47. Gurgaon		Gurgaon
48. Adampur		Bhiwani

1	2	3
49. Ateli		Mohindergarh
50. Sohna		Gurgaon
51. Nuh		Gurgaon

1984-85

S.No.	Village	District
1.	Nilokheri	Karnal
2.	Yamuna Nagar	Kurukshetra
3.	Kirmich	Kurukshetra
4.	Sirsa	Sirsa
5.	Gurgaon	Gurgaon
6.	Bahadurgarh	Rohtak
7.	Kurukshetra	Kurukshetra
8.	Ambala	Ambala
9.	Bahadurgarh	Rohtak
10.	Bhadshahpur	Gurgaon
11.	Israna	Karnal
12.	Beri	Rohtak
13.	Samalkha	Karnal
14.	Ballabgarh	Faridabad
15.	Rohtak	Rohtak
16.	Sonepat	Sonepat
17.	Kaithal	Kurukshetra
18.	Pehawa	Kurukshetra
19.	Karnal	Karnal
20.	Kurukshetra CEN	Kurukshetra
21.	Munak	Karnal
22.	Gharaunda	Karnal
23.	Barauli	Mohindergarh
24.	Rajound	Kurukshetra
25.	Panipat	Karnal

1985-86

1.	Rohtak—TRW	Rohtak
2.	Narnaul—TRW	Mohindergarh

Statement-III

Progress of achievement of Re Schemes sanctioned by the REC in the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab during the period from 1982-83 to 1985-86.

Sl. No.	State	Village		Pumpsets	
		Total coverage	Ach. as on 31-3-1985 (Prov.)	Total coverage	Ach. as on 31-3-1985 (Prov.)
1.	Haryana	@	@	50,675	23,992
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2268	1448	637	202
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	183	37	—	—
4.	Punjab	@	@	135,294	62,981

@All the villages have been electrified.

Pollution Control at three Units of Indraprastha Thermal Power Station

310. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S. Firm, Air Correctional International has been unable to check the fly ash and smoke pollution from three units of the Indraprastha Thermal Power Station of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking;

(b) if so, the cost of the equipment supplied by the U.S. Firm for pollution control purposes at the Indraprastha Station;

(c) the terms of the agreement with the said firm; and

(d) the action being taken in this regard to effectively control the pollution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. The equipment supplied by M/s. Air Correction International has not succeeded in bringing the dust emission from the three units of Indraprastha Thermal Power Station to the desired level as per contract.

(b) the cost of equipment supplied by the firm including the erection services is US \$ 2.1 million FAS New York and Rs. 56 lacs

for indigenous components and erection services.

(c) As per the contract, the firm was supposed to provide collection efficiency of 99.78% subject to equipment running on certain pre-designed parameters.

(d) New additional electrostatic precipitators are proposed to be installed under the Centrally sponsored renovation and modernisation scheme.

Gobar Gas Plants

311. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to popularise the installation of gobar gas plants;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Union Government to popularise such scheme during the Seventh Plan period; and

(c) the subsidies proposed to be given to the farmers for the installation gobar gas plants in Orissa and other States ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). National Project for Biogas Development was launched in 1981-82 to popularise and installation of biogas plants and this project is being continued during the 7th Plan period.

Under the project 3,55,887 biogas plants have been installed up to the end of 1984-85 out of which 1,80,430 plants were installed in 1984-85 which was 95% higher than the plants installed in the year 1983-84. The number of plants installed up to the end of September 1985 is 49,591 which is 48.1% higher than the corresponding period for the earlier year. National Project for Biogas Development provides for Central subsidy, turn-key jop fee, service charges,

promotional cash incentives, training programmes, repair charges, monitoring and evaluation etc. Community and institutional biogas plants are popularised under a separate scheme.

(c) The pattern of Central assistance for biogas plants approved for 1985-86 for all States/U.Ts including Orissa is given in the statement below.

Statement

Pattern of Central Assistance for Biogas Plants

1. Central subsidy for family based biogas plants under National Project for Biogas Development for 1985-86

Capacity of plant (cu. m.)	Amount of Central subsidy (In Rupees)		
	For North-Eastern Region States, Sikkim and notified hilly areas and desert districts	Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Small and Marginal Farmers including landless labourers	For all others
1	1500	1250	830
2	2940	2350	1560
3	3660	2860	1900
4	4290	3220	2140
6	5350	3920	2610
8	6460	3100	3100
10	8080	3700	3700
15	11440	5430	5430
20	15260	7300	7300
25	17640	8190	8190

2. Funding pattern for community and institutional biogas plants for 1985-86

(i) Community biogas plants :

Capital cost—100% by Government of India including cost on controlled operation up to a maximum for one year (Normally for six months).

(ii) Institutional biogas plants :

For Central, State or Cooperative Trust Institution, or institutions tied to such bodies—Capital cost upto 75% by DNES and balance by recipient organisation—In the case of Charitable organisation, higher contribution by DNES could also be considered in deserving cases.

For private profit-making institution—33½% by Government of India. Recurring costs in all cases by recipient institutions.

[*Translation*]**Losses in Public Sector Undertakings**

312. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY :
 PROF. P. J. KURIEN :
 DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
 TRIPATHI :
 SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :
 SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the public sector undertakings under the charge of his Ministry are running in losses;

(b) if so, the action taken to make good their losses and to bring about improvement in their functioning;

(c) whether Government are considering a proposal to effect cut in the matter of advancing loan to the undertakings running in loss, if so, the name of undertakings in whose cases such cut will be effected; and

(d) the number of public sector undertakings earning profit and financial results of those undertakings during each of the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Out of 50 operating enterprises (under the Ministry of Industry, Department of Public Enterprises) in respect of which provisional working results for 1984-85 are available, 23 have made profits and 27 have incurred losses. The Government have been taking various measures to improve the performance of these public enterprises. The steps taken include, *inter-alia*, regular review of performance by the Administrative Ministries, provision of stand by arrangements for generation of power where considered necessary, investment in balancing facilities upgradation of technology, training and retraining of personnel, and adoption of various cost control measures.

(c) There is no such policy decision at present.

(d) The required information for the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 is available in statement 2.7 (A) of the Public Enterprises

Survey 1983-84, Vol. I placed on the Table of Lok Sabha on 15-3-1985.

[*English*]**Production of Vitamin preparations and Tonics**

313. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of ten companies which are the major producers of Vitamin preparations and tonics;

(b) the original licensed capacity of each product of each company, re-endorsed capacity if any and the production of each product of each company during last three years yearwise alongwith the sales turn over of each;

(c) percentage of sales of tonics and vitamin preparations of each company to the total sales turn-over during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the names of the bulk drugs and seras vaccines for which these companies have been licensed to produce along with licensed capacity and production of each during the last three years, year-wise and percentage increase or decrease in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Following are the major producers of Vitamin preparations and tonics :

1. M/s. Fairdeal Corporation
2. M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals
3. M/s. Glaxo Laboratories
4. M/s. Abbott Laboratories
5. M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd.
6. M/s. Pfizer Ltd.
7. M/s. Cyanamid (India) Ltd.
8. M/s. E. Merck (India) Ltd.
9. M/s. German Remedies Ltd.
10. M/s. Rallis (India) Ltd.

(b) Details of industrial approvals are published in the monthly bulletin of the India Investment Centre and copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. Production of formulations is not monitored.

(c) Sales of formulations is not monitored.

(d) Information to the extent available in respect of monitored bulk drugs is given in the Statement below.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Co./Bulk drug	Unit	Licensed Capacity as on 1-4-83	Production			%Variation in 1984-85 as compared to 1983-84
				1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Cyanamid							
(i)	Tetracycline	T	10.00	8.91	2.19	11.10	*
2. Pfizer							
(i)	Oxytetracycline	T	9.00	69.85	84.49	86.40	(+) 2.3
(ii)	PAS and its Salts	T	110.00	12.60	3.67	8.52	(+) 132.2
(iii)	Isomiazid	T	80.00	72.92	56.56	80.01	(+) 41.5
(iv)	Chlorpropamide	T	6.50	10.85	13.61	11.89	(-) 12.6
3. Sarabhai Chemicals							
(i)	Amoxicillin	T	—	—	—	0.17	@
(ii)	Vitamin-C	T	240.00	286.48	249.65	260.79	(+) 4.5
(iii)	Ethambutol	T	—	1.09	0.14	—	@
(iv)	Propranolol	T	0.75	0.69	0.49	0.68	(+) 38.8
4. Fairdeal Corpn.							
(i)	Sulphamethoxazole	T	5.00	1.62	1.50	2.52	(+) 68.0
(ii)	Metronidazole	T	10.00	7.80	4.09	7.74	(+) 89.2
(iii)	Tinidazole	T	—	0.06	0.01	0.05	*
(iv)	Salbutamol	kgs.		115.00	165.00	156.00	(-) 5.5
(v)	Mebendazole	T	10.00	0.13	0.58	0.11	(-) 81.0
(vi)	Diazepam	T	1.00	0.88	1.96	3.98	(+) 103.1
(vii)	Trimethoprim	T	2.00	2.31	4.76	1.26	(-) 73.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. German Remedies							
(i) Sulphamoxole	T	120.00	97.79	47.60	112.35	(+)	136.0
(ii) Xomthiol Nicotinate	T		13.82	9.39	15.08	(+)	60.6
(iii) Trimethoprim	T	6.00	5.24	2.95	neg.	@	
6. Glaxo Labs.							
(i) Vitamin-A	MMU	30.00	14.25	19.51	16.56	(—)	15.1
(ii) Ibuprofen	T		—	—	0.15	@	
(iii) Betamethasone	kgs.	300.00	583.00	613.88	712.64	(+)	16.1
(iv) Triple Vaccine	K.L.		1.20	1.43	1.50	(+)	4.9
7. E. Merck							
(i) Vitamin-E	T	34.00	13.15	41.28	56.81	(+)	37.6
(ii) Vitamin-K	T	4.30	—	0.09	—	@	
(iii) Vitamin-P	T	5.00	1.51	0.49	0.64	(+)	30.6
8. Sandoz							
(i) Intestopan Substance	T		56.83	33.69	35.82	(+)	6.3
(ii) Digoxin	kgs.		0.74	1.73	7.21	*	

* % increase too high.

@ % variation cannot be worked.

Sales Turn-Over of Companies according to the Drugs Price Control Order, 1979

314. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies which have crossed the exempted limit of annual sales turn-over according to the Drugs Price Control Order, 1979 and have not taken price approval of their products;

(b) the sales turn-over of each company during 1980-81 and 1984-85;

(c) whether any action has been taken against any company for violation of provision of price control order under Essential Commodities Act; and

(d) if so, the action taken in each case alongwith the name of the Company ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Notices to about 200 companies have been issued under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for not obtaining price approval even after crossing the limit of Rs. 50 lakhs in sales turnover during the last according year. The exact number of companies having crossed the limit, would be known after replies to these notices are received and examined.

Setting up of Drug Authority of India

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

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to set up a separate Drug Authority of India to control manufacturing of drugs and to maintain the quality of drugs being manufactured in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Closing of Mandya National Paper Mills

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

(a) whether Cauvery water is polluted due to letting out of effluents into the river by Mandya National Paper Mills;

(b) if so, the action taken to stop letting out of effluents into Cauvery river by the mill;

(c) whether the Paper Mill was closed for some time due to Court direction for having let out effluents into the Cauvery river; and

(d) if so, for how many days the mill was closed and the loss incurred thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). The first phase of the Effluent Treatment Scheme which has been implemented and presently functioning in Mandya National Paper Mills provides for removal of suspended solids before discharge of effluent in the nearby Nullah which flows for 5-6 Kms. This results in adequate aeration and dilution of the effluent before it reaches the River Cauvery. The second phase of the scheme which would provide for aeration lagoon is under implementation and is likely to be completed by end of 1986.

(c) and (d). In view of the injunction issued by the Court restraining the mill from discharging the effluent, the mill was closed for 19 days from 19.8.85 to 6.9.85. Production was, however, resumed from 7th September, 1985, after the injunction was vacated by the Court. The loss on account

of the closure of the mill is estimated at Rs. 28 lakhs.

Mobile Post Offices in Bangalore City

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

(a) the number of Mobile Post Offices functioning in the country at present;

(b) the number out of those in Karnataka and in Bangalore city separately; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to cover remote villages by mobile post offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of Mobile Post Offices functioning in the country at present is 37,807.

(b) The number of mobile post offices in Karnataka circle is 3191 out of which 28 are in Bangalore city.

(c) Already 69852 villages, some of them in remote areas are being served by mobile post offices. Depending upon the need for this type of service in other areas, the service may be extended to more villages.

Programmes for development of industrial sector

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

(a) whether Government are considering to chalk out specific programmes of development for each and every industrial sector in the country; and

(b) whether under these schemes, programmes, the existing units would be revived for the growth of industries and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The role assigned to the public and private sectors is set out in the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, which continues to provide the basic frame-work of the industrial policy. The subsequent

policy statements of 1973 and 1980 have spelt out the different industrial sectors delineating their areas of operation. Areas where large, medium and small scale sectors will operate have been identified. With a view to achieving faster industrial growth, Government have announced several liberalisation measures such as delicensing and broad-banding in selected industries and increasing the threshold limit of investment of large houses from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores. Liberalisation of industrial policy with a view to achieving higher levels of production and productivity is a continuing exercise as the situation demands so as to achieve the socio-economic objectives of the planned economy.

(b) Revival of sick industrial units is considered in the light of the policy guidelines on sick industries issued by the Government in October, 1981. A copy of the Press Note dated 6th October, 1981, issued in this regard, is laid on the Table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1460/85].

Minister of Finance has already introduced a special legislation in the Lok Sabha on 29.8.85 namely, 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Bill, 1985' constituting a quasi-judicial body to be designated as the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction with powers to consider and suggest suitable measures for rehabilitation of sick industrial units as well as for winding up of non-viable units after considering various aspects of sickness in industrial units and alternative possibilities for revival and rehabilitation of such units.

Proposal to Step up New Power Capacity to Remove Power Shortage

319. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to step up new power capacity in the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the target set for new power capacity in the above plan period;

(c) the major power generation projects expected to be implemented in that plan period; and

(d) the specific steps proposed to be taken to remove power shortage in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An addition of 22,245 MW of generating capacity is envisaged in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) Major Power Projects (100 MW and above) which are likely to give benefits in the Seventh Plan period are indicated in the statement given below.

(d) A number of steps are being taken to bring about improvement in the power supply position; these include concerted action to maximise the availability of power from the installed capacity, renovation and modernisation of thermal stations, timely completion of ongoing projects reduction of line losses, demand management and energy conservation.

Statement

Names of major power generation projects (100 MW and above) which are likely to give benefit in the Seventh Plan period

S. No.	Project
1.	Panipat Thermal Station Stage-II
2.	Panipat Thermal Station Stage-III
3.	Bhabha H. E. Scheme
4.	Mukeriam H. E. Scheme
5.	Roper Thermal Station Stage-II
6.	Anandpur Sahib H. E. Scheme
7.	Kota Thermal Station Extn.
8.	Mahi H. E. Scheme
9.	Maneri Bhali H. E. Scheme Stage-II
10.	Anpara 'A' Thermal Station
11.	Tanda Thermal Station
12.	Unchabar Thermal Station
13.	Salal H. E. Scheme
14.	Chamera H. E. Scheme
15.	Singrauli Super Thermal Station Stage-I PH-II

16. Rihand Super Thermal Station
17. Narora Atomic Power Project
18. Kadana Pumped Storage H.E Scheme
19. Wanakbori Thermal Station Extn.
20. Sikka Thermal Station
21. Gandhi Nagar Thermal Station Extn.
22. Hasdeo H. E. Scheme
23. Korba West Thermal Station Extn.
24. Sanjay Gandhi (Birsinghpur) Thermal Station
25. Bansagar H. E. Scheme
26. Chandrapur Thermal Station Extn.
27. Uran Gas Station Extn.
28. Khaperkheda Thermal Station Extn.
29. Purli Thermal Station Extn.
30. Uran Gas Turbine Station Unit No. 8
31. Pench H. E. Scheme
32. Korba Super Thermal Station
33. Korba Super Thermal Station Extn.
34. Vindhyachal Super Thermal Station
35. Nagarjunasagar H. E. Scheme Stage-II
36. Srisaillam H. E. Scheme Stage-II
37. Vijayawada Thermal Station Extn.
38. Varahi Canal H. E. Scheme
39. Supa Dam H. E. Scheme
40. Raichur Thermal Station
41. Idukki H. E. Scheme Stage-II
42. Kadamparai H. E. Scheme
43. Lower Mettur H. E. Scheme
44. Mettur Thermal Station
45. Mettur Thermal Station Extn.
46. Tuticorin Thermal Station Extn.
47. Ramagundam Super Thermal Station Extn.

48. Neyveli 2nd Mine Cut Thermal Station.
49. Neyveli 2nd Mine Cut Thermal Station Extn.
50. Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project Unit-2
51. Patratu Thermal Station Unit-10
52. Muzaffarpur Thermal Station Unit-2
53. Tenughat Thermal Station
54. Upper Kolab HE Scheme
55. Rengali H. E. Scheme
56. Rengali HE Scheme Extn.
57. Kolaghat Thermal Station
58. Kolaghot Thermal Stn. Extn.
59. DPL Thermal Station Extn.
60. Bokaro 'B' Thermal Stn.
61. Bokaro 'B' Thermal Stn. Extn.
62. Farakka Super Thermal Station Stage-I
63. Lower Borpani HE Scheme

Setting up of Telephone Industry at Bhubaneswar in Orissa

320. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a Telephone Industry at Bhubaneswar in Orissa;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof;

(c) the expected time of its commercial production; and

(d) the progress made in that regard so far ?

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

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

"Lok Adalats"

321. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK :
 SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :
 SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :
 SHRI S. M. GURADDI :
 SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

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

(a) whether Government have taken steps to set up Lok Adalats in the country;

(b) if so, the State where Lok Adalats have made a mark in the settlement of disputes;

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to popularise the setting up of Lok Adalats in more areas; and

(d) whether Government propose to give adequate finance to the States to meet the expenditure on Lok Adalats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Lok Adalats are held by the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards and are not set up by the Government. They are functioning as voluntary agencies at present. However, it forms part of the programme adopted by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes constituted by the Government.

(b) Lok Adalats have become popular with the masses and they have made a mark in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, U.P., Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Delhi. According to the information received from the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, more than 2000 cases pending in the lower courts in the State of Gujarat

were settled during the last two years. Lok Adalats are being held in Gujarat more frequently than other States. Lok Adalats are also being held for settlement of Motor Accident Claims. Two of them were held in Bombay, one in Delhi and more than three in Gujarat. The last one in Gujarat was held at Jamnagar where Rs. 47 lakhs were paid by Insurance Companies to the victims of accidents.

(c) The matter was discussed at the Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers which was held recently in Delhi. Response from the States is awaited.

(d) Government is providing budgetary grant on yearly basis to the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes which in turn gives grant-in-aid to various State Legal Aid and Advice Boards etc. for holding Lok Adalats also among other things.

Setting up of Holiday Homes for P and T Employees in Hill Stations

322. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has set up some Holiday Homes for its employees in hill stations; and

(b) if so, the names of the hill stations where Holiday Homes have been set up by his Ministry ?

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

(b) Sir, the details are as follows :

Name of the Holiday Home	State in which located	No. of Suits	Controlling authority
1	2	3	4
1. Simla	Himachal Pradesh	2	G. M. Telecom, N. W. Ambala
2. Kulu	—do—	5	G. M. Telecom, N. W. Ambala
3. Pachmarhi	M. P.	2	G. M. Telecom, M. P. Bhopal

1	2	3	4
4. Maunt Abu	Rajasthan	1	G. M. Telecom, Rajasthan, Jaipur
5. Mussorie	U. P.	7	P. M. G. U. P., Lucknow
6. Nainital	—do—	4	G. M. Telecom, U. P. Lucknow
7. Srinagar	J and K	5	P.M.G. J and K and G.M. Telecom.
8. Kodaikanal	Tamil Nadu	1	G.M. Telecom. Tamil Nadu Madras

Establishment of heavy industries in Public Sector in Seventh Five Year Plan

323. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of heavy industries established in the public sector so far;

(b) whether these industries are earning profit or incurring loss, details thereof for 1984-85;

(c) the steps being taken to make the Industries profitable; and

(d) whether Government propose to establish any heavy industry in the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

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

(a) and (b). There are 20 public sector undertakings under the control of the erstwhile Department of Heavy Industry. Major products manufactured/projects undertaken are given in the annual report of the Department of Heavy Industry for 1984-85, copies of which have already been laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. The profit/loss of these undertakings during 1984-85 is given in the Statement below.

(c) Performance of the public sector undertakings is reviewed by Government from time to time. In order to improve the performance/profitability of the undertakings incurring losses, action is taken to upgrade the management skill, modernise plant and machinery, provide financial reliefs and to diversify their production activities.

(d) There is no proposal at present to set up a heavy engineering industry in public sector during Seventh Five Year Plan.

Statement

Profit (+)/Loss (—) during 1984-85 of Public Sector Undertakings under the erstwhile Department of Heavy Industry

	(Rs. in lakhs)
BHEL	(+) 11369
BHPV	(+) 89
BPCL	(—) 267
Braithwaite	(—) 297
BSCL	(+) 209.80
BBVL	(—) 149.42
BWEL	(+) 20.00
BPME	(—) 163.89 (anticipated)
HEC	(—) 5392
HMT	(+) 2000
Jessops	(—) 268
MAMC	(—) 1172 (anticipated)
Maruti	(+) 90
R and C	(—) 593.00
TSL	(—) 166.00
TSP	(—) 34.35
Lagan Jute	(—) 101
SIL	(—) 1380
HDPE	(+) 1.22 (anticipated)
BPI	(—) 1492

Setting up a firm for fabrication of off shore structures for oil and Natural gas Industry

324. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a firm exclusively for fabrication of off-shore structures for the country's growing oil and natural gas industry;

(b) the names of countries which will be involved in this scheme;

(c) whether any detailed programme has been prepared and agreement entered into;

(d) whether the World Bank has been approached to finance the programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(e) if so, the total amount sought ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Target of Oil Production in Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan periods

325. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI AMAL DATTA :

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

(a) the target of oil production during the Sixth Five Year Plan and the result obtained; and

(b) the target for Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The target for production of crude oil during Sixth Five Year Plan was 93.4 million tonnes against which the production was 102.7 million tonnes.

(b) The target for production of crude oil during the Seventh Five Year Plan is 159 million tonnes.

Setting up of long distance Public Call Offices in Madhya Pradesh during Seventh Five Year Plan period

326. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up long distance public call offices in Madhya Pradesh, particularly in tribal/backward areas of the State during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the sites selected for the purpose;

(c) the number of such long distance public call offices likely to be set up; and

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose; if any ?

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

(b) Long Distance Public Call Offices are proposed to be set up in Forty-one Backward/Tribal Districts of Madhya Pradesh as stated in statement given below—Sites are being finalised.

(c) 1355 Long Distance Public Call Offices are proposed to be set up.

(d) Funds for setting up these Long Distance Public Call Offices will be met from the lump sum grant given to the Circle during each year of the 7th Five Year Plan.

Statement

No. of IDPTs proposed to be opened in Madhya Pradesh during the 7th Five Year Plan in Tribal/Backward areas.

Sl. No.	Name of District	No. of IDPTs proposed to be opened
1	2	3
1.	Balghat	6/20
2.	Bastar	135/Nil

1	2	3
3.	Betul	10/29
4.	Bhind	Nil/20
5.	Bilaspur	26/51
6.	Chatarpur	Nil/27
7.	Chhindwara	10/25
8.	Damoh	5/26
9.	Datia	Nil/5
10.	Dewas	1/20
11.	Dhar	15/8
12.	Durg	10/11
13.	Gura	2/50
14.	Hoshangabad	4/26
15.	Jalalpur	5/Nil
16.	Jhabua	18/Nil
17.	Khandwa	4/8
18.	Khargone	30/10
19.	Mandla	45/Nil
20.	Mandsaur	5/26
21.	Morena	3/27
22.	Narsingpur	3/13
23.	Panna	3/15
24.	Raigarh	30/13
25.	Raipur	10/63
26.	Raisen	3/23
27.	Rajgarh	Nil/28
28.	Rajnandgaon	5/Nil
29.	Ratlam	2/10
30.	Rewa	3/15
31.	Sagar	2/35
32.	Satna	2/30
33.	Sehore	2/13
34.	Seoni	5/28
35.	Shahdol	30/23

1	2	3
36.	Shajapur	Nil/11
37.	Shivpuri	4/30
38.	Sidhi	5/40
39.	Sarguja	93/Nil
40.	Tikamgarh	Nil/18
41.	Vidisha	Nil/22

Commissioning of Packet Switching network by Telecommunications Consultants India Limited

327. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether public sector Telecommunications Consultants India Limited has recently commissioned a packet switching network connecting Delhi, Bombay and Madras to help computer interconnection for data exchange between these cities;

(b) whether some more metropolitan cities of the country will also be connected and if so, their names;

(c) the time by which these cities will be connected; and

(d) the financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Department of Telecommunications has been providing data communication facilities to meet the needs of the business and industry sectors in the form of dedicated data communication circuits. To meet the growing needs, it has become necessary to establish a public data network. Towards this aim, Telecommunications Consultants India Limited is currently installing a packet switched data communication network connecting Delhi, Bombay and Madras to help computer inter-connection for data transmission between these cities.

This network will have a limited number of subscribers. It is proposed to monitor the traffic pattern and public reaction before commissioning a large network covering the entire country.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some more large cities of the country will also be connected on the public data network in due course. The cities which will be taken up in the next phase are Calcutta, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Pune, Bangalore, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Patna, Bhubaneswar, Ranchi, Nagpur, Bhopal, Baroda, Cochin and Trivandrum.

(c) Bombay, Delhi and Madras will be connected to the Public data network facility in the next few months. It is difficult to say by when this facility could be extended to the other 17 places, as considerable financial and material investments are involved. Some more cities are expected to be connected at a later stage part of the full-fledged data network.

(d) Financial implications for the first phase connecting Delhi, Bombay and Madras will be of the order of Rs. 1.5 crores.

Tenders for setting up of Mangalore and Karnal Refinery Projects

328. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

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

(a) whether tenders for setting up Refineries at Karnal and Mangalore have since been called by Government;

(b) the names of parties who have offered their services to participate in setting up these projects;

(c) the stage where the matter stands at present; and

(d) the time by which these refineries will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (d). The possibility of setting up these refineries in the joint sector is being explored. A final decision in this regard is yet to be taken.

Stipulation regarding setting up of industries in backward areas

329. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any stipulation is made while registering new industries that these should be set up in the backward areas; and

(b) if so, the percentage of new industries which have been set up in backward areas during this year as compared to the previous year ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Transfer of Officers in Telecommunication Department

330. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that recently some guidelines were issued for the transfer of officers in Telecommunications Department; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Group 'A' and 'B' Officers of the Telecom. Department working in Telecom. Circles and minor districts, who have put in 4 years in a post/8 years in a station may be transferred to another post in the same station/to another station within the respective circles jurisdiction by the Heads of Circles. If, however, the Heads of Circles feel that certain Officers are required to be shifted out of the Circles in the interest of service their names may be recommended to the Telecom. Directorate for considering their transfers to other Circles.

Group 'A' and 'B' Officers in the Metro and Major Districts, who had put in 10 years in a station were required to be transferred out of the Telephone District and these, who

have put in 4 years in a post were required to be shifted to another post in the same district. If, however, the Heads of Circles feel that certain Officers are required to be shifted out side the Circles in the interest of service before the period of 10 years their names may be recommended to the Telecom. Directorate of considering their transfer to other Circles.

Losses in State Electricity Boards

331. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the losses suffered by the various State Electricity Boards in the country during the last three years owing to (a) transmission losses, (b) pilferage and (c) other reasons;

(b) their present financial position and whether any assistance was rendered by the Union Governments to improve the same;

(c) whether any request in this behalf was made by any of the State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The transmission and distribution losses including theft and pilferage of energy in the country during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 have been estimated as 20.88 per cent, 20.68 per cent and 21 per cent respectively.

(b) The financial position of different State Electricity Boards indicating Cumulative profits/losses upto 31st March, 1984 is given in the statement below. To improve the performance of State Electricity Boards, Central Government has been suggesting various measures from time to time, which include :

- (i) improvement in performance of thermal stations;
- (ii) reduction of transmission and distribution losses;
- (iii) expediting commissioning of on-going projects;
- (iv) rationalisation of electricity tariffs;

(v) reduction of outstanding dues through a regular system of building and realisation.

A centrally sponsored scheme for renovation and modernisation of existing 36 thermal power stations has been approved for implementation.

(c) and (d). Requests from State Governments on matters having financial implications, allocation of additional plan funds, expediting sanction of new projects etc. are received from time to time and are looked into on merits of each case.

Statement

Cumulative Profits/Losses of the State Elec. Boards upto 31st March, 1984

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	State Electricity Board	Profit(+)/Losses (—)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	+26.6
2.	Bihar	—119.5
3.	Gujarat	—28.4
4.	Haryana	—238.6
5.	Himachal Pradesh	—70.7
6.	Karnataka	+113.1
7.	Kerala	—2.1
8.	Madhya Pradesh	—32.5
9.	Maharashtra	—29.4
10.	Orissa	—42.6
11.	Punjab	—89.5
12.	Rajasthan	—88.2
13.	Tamil Nadu	+83.2
14.	Uttar Pradesh	—607.2
15.	West Bengal	121.0
16.	Assam	—147.7**

1	2	3
17. Meghalaya		—29.5*
Cumulative	Losses	—1646.9
	Profits	+222.9
	Net	—1424.0

*Estimated

**Based on Provisional accounts received from the Board.

[Translation]

Steps for industrialisation of 'No industry' districts in Eastern U.P.

332. SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken for the industrialisation of 'No Industry' districts in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and the names of the 'No industry' districts for which industries have been sanctioned;

(b) whether these tehsils and blocks which are industrially backward, will also be declared backward on the basis of the report of Sivaraman Committee and industrialisation will be encouraged there; and

(c) whether a big industry will also be set up in Mirzapur Tehsil headquarters in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Industrialisation of areas is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Government supplements their efforts by providing Central incentives, concessions etc. in backward areas to the entrepreneurs setting up industries there. The following amount of Central Subsidy has been disbursed to Uttar Pradesh :

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1982-83	1.38
1983-84	1.26
1984-85	3.20
1985-86 (Upto October, 1985)	8.18

In Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Fatehpur, Jaunpur and Sultanpur districts have been identified as 'No Industry Districts'. During the years 1982 to 1985 (upto September) the following number of Letters of Intent (LIs) and Industrial Licences (ILs) have been issued for locating Industries in these districts :

Name of the district	1982		1983		1984		1985	
	LIs	ILs	LIs	ILs	LIs	ILs	LIs	ILs
1. Fatehpur	4	—	4	—	2	3	3	1
2. Jaunpur	1	—	2	—	1	—	4	1
3. Sultanpur	2	—	7	—	4	1	3	1

(b) An Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted to review and revise the present Central Incentive Scheme, which *intet-alia* would also take into consideration the recommendations of Sivaraman Committee.

(c) An application for manufacture of Aluminium Metals in Mirzapur district has been received and is under consideration.

Introduction of Mobile Telephones Paging Service and Packet Switched Network

333. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will

the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced three new services namely, mobile telephones, paging service and packet switched network in the country;

(b) if so, the details of these services and units introduced state-wise;

(c) whether these services have been introduced in the light of satisfactory provisions of telephone service in the country;

(d) the number of telephones per thousand in India and the corresponding number in USA/Japan; and

(e) when such services were introduced in USA/Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The mobile telephone and radio paging services are being introduced shortly in Delhi. An experimental packet switched data network connecting Delhi, Bombay and Madras is under installation.

(b) The details are given in the statement below.

(c) These services are being introduced with a view to provide modern telecommunication facilities to subscribers in the country.

(d) The number of telephones per thousand of population in India is 4.99 (as on 31-3-1985) while it is 787 and 510 in USA and Japan respectively (as on January, 1982 vide data published by A.T. and T.)

(e) This information is not available.

Statement

1. Mobile Radio Telephone Service :

This service will be available in the Union Territory of Delhi and can be availed from moving vehicle. The transmitter-receiver is installed in the vehicle and works on vehicle battery. All usual facilities will be available including national and international subscriber dialled calls. The rent of the telephone will be Rs. 2000 per month. A security deposit of Rs. 40,000 for transmitter receiver installed in the vehicle would be charged. Normal local call which will be charged for every three minutes, and STD call charges would be levied. Initially a limited number of such telephones would be offered to subscribers.

2. Radio Paging Service :

This service will be available in the Union Territory of Delhi. The 'paged' subscriber will get a tone alert on his pager, which is carried by him, to indicate a paging call. A preassigned telephone number will be contracted by the paged person to obtain

the message. Rent for the pager will be Rs. 300 per month. A Security deposit of Rs. 4,000 will also be taken. The Service can be availed of by about 400 subscribers.

3. Experimental Packet Switched Data Network :

Packet switched data communication network connecting Delhi, Bombay and Madras will provide computer interconnection for data transmission between these cities.

Production of ready-made garments by cottage industries in unorganised sector

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

(a) the number of cottage industry units producing ready-made garments in the unorganised sector which are not registered with the State Governments alongwith total estimated employment in each State;

(b) the details regarding the check/supervision so far as the question of supplying information on employment to Government is concerned; and

(c) the assessment as to the production and functioning of the ready-made garment industry in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Such information is not maintained.

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

Delicensing of Drugs

335. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite delicensing 12 drugs in 1984 there has been no visible improvement and response towards expansion of drug industry in the country;

(b) whether the targets for drug production during the Sixth Five Year Plan remained unfulfilled;

(c) whether the present pricing policy is contributing to the present stalemate; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Government intend to come up with a new drug policy.

Issue of Licences for Mini Cement Plants

337. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) what were the objectives of the policy for issue of licences for mini cement plants in the country;

(b) whether one of the objectives was that such plants should be set up in remote and backward areas;

(c) how many of the 70 licences issued so far are meant for backward areas;

(d) the number of plants gone into production and their capacity utilisation; and

(e) whether there is a rethinking regarding the issue of further licences ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) With a view to exploit smaller limestone deposits, dispersal of cement production capacity in the country, reduction of burden on railway transportation, lower capital costs and quicker installation and higher employment, especially in rural, hilly and other inaccessible areas, the Government announced in January, 1979 the Policy for establishment of mini cement Plants (capacity limited to 200 tonnes per day or 66,000 tonnes per annum).

(b) While priority is accorded to the proposals to set up mini cement plants in centrally notified backward areas, there is no bar on setting up such Plants in other areas, if the proposals conform to the Prevailing Policy.

(c) Out of thirty six industrial licences so far issued for setting up of mini cement

plants, twenty six are for setting up such plants in centrally notified backward areas.

(d) Thirty mini cement plants (holding either industrial licence or DGTD registration) with a total capacity of 14.65 lakh tonnes per annum are either in production or have recently reported commencement of commercial production. Since majority of these plants have come into production in recent times, their production has not yet picked up. The total production of the mini cement plants during January to June, 1985 was 2.93 lakh tonnes.

(e) Not for the present, in so far it relates to Mini Cement Plants.

Transfer of Technology from U. S. A.

338. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether subsequent to the Prime Minister's visit to USA, the U. S. Government have approved 65 new technology transfer projects to India;

(b) whether in choosing these technologies, Government of India was consulted; and

(c) the technologies which Government have agreed to accept and the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). In November, 1984 the Government of India and the United States concluded a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on technology transfer. In May, 1985, the two Governments finalised the Implementation Procedures of MOU. Following these developments, the US Government has issued export licences for several computer systems ordered by Government, public sector, educational and private organisations. Both Governments are interested in promoting trade and collaboration in advanced technology.

The initiative for selection of sources of technology is left to the Indian Entrepreneurs. They explore the alternative sources of technology, make a techno-economic analysis of the proposed foreign collaboration and select the foreign collaborator whose offer suits them best.

**Unsatisfactory Power Generation in
Power Stations due to Supply of
Poor Quality of Coal**

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

(a) the number of thermal, hydel and diesel power stations in the country separately, their installed capacity and actual power generation during the last three years;

(b) whether these plants are not able to meet the requirements of the country resulting in frequent load shedding etc.;

(c) whether this unsatisfactory power generation is due to the supply of poor quality of coal which does not have the requisite calorific value; and

(d) if so, measures taken by Government to ensure supply of good quality coal of the required calorific value ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF

MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) A statement containing the required information is given below. Diesel power stations and mini and micro-hydel power stations, being comparatively small in size, their performance and other details are not being monitored at the Centre.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Poor quality of coal is one of the factors adversely affecting thermal generation. Following measures have been taken to improve the quality of coal :

(i) Electricity Boards and coal companies have been asked to enter into commercial agreements for supply of requisite quality and calorific value of coal.

(ii) Coal handling plants are being installed at the pithead of coal mines to size the coal.

(iii) Manual hand-picking of shales, stones and other extraneous material is being resorted to.

Statement

Yearwise details of number of power stations, their installed capacity and actual generation during 1982-83 to 1985-86 (April-October).

Year	Type	No. of Power stations	Installed/Derated Capacity (MW)	Generation (Million Units)
1982-83	Thermal	62	20867.5	79686
	Nuclear	2	860	2824
	Hydro	113	12710	48273
	Total	177	34437.5	129983
1983-84	Thermal	66	23825.5	86535
	Nuclear	3	1095	3494
	Hydro	119	13762.5	49867
	Total	188	38683	139896
1984-85	Thermal	70	26460	98770
	Nuclear	3	1095	4078
	Hydro	122	14337.5	53785
	Total	195	41892.5	156633
1985-86 (April- Oct.)	Thermal	70	27141	63042
	Nuclear	3	1230	2779
	Hydro	126	14571.5	30966
	Total	199	42942.5	96787

Report of National Drugs and Pharmaceutical Development Council

340. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
SHRI P. R. KUMARA-
MANGALAM :
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI SRIHARI RAO :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the report of the National Drugs and Pharmaceutical Development Council (NDPDC);

(b) the salient features of the report;

(c) whether according to this report, only 95 drugs will be included in the national priority list for price control against 360 drugs under the Drugs price Control Order 1979; and

(d) Government's reaction to the likely after-effects of (c) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). Copies of the National Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Development Council report have been placed in the Parliament Library.

Government have not finalised their view on the new Drug Policy.

Report of One-Man Commission on Service Conditions of Extra Department Employees of P & T

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

(a) whether Government are aware that one-man commission appointed to go into the service conditions of extra departmental employees of P and T in September last, has not so far submitted its report;

(b) if so, the reasons for delaying the report; and

(c) the action taken by Government to expedite the report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The One-Man-Committee was set up in November, 1984. The Committee has yet to submit its report.

(b) and (c). The report could not be submitted because the analysis of the replies to the questionnaires circulated by the Committee which run into several thousand pages have not been completed. Moreover, the Committee which is aligned to the Fourth Central Pay Commission cannot submit its report independently.

Bonus to Extra-Departmental Employees of P & T

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

(a) whether Government are aware that extra departmental employees of P and T are getting bonus at Rs. 52 per head while other postal employees are getting bonus of 25-28 days;

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination against these employees; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to bring the extra-departmental employees at par with other postal employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The E. D. Agents are eligible for ex-gratia payment of bonus on the same formula and the same number of days when bonus is paid to regular employees, for this purpose their average emolument is taken as Rs. 75.

(b) and (c). As they only part-time employees, they cannot be equated with regular employees in the matters relating to payment of bonus.

[Translation]

Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas during Seventh Plan

343. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :
SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM :

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

(a) whether Government propose to undertake exploration operations for locating reserves of oil and natural gas; and

(b) if so, outlines of the plan and the expenditure proposed to be incurred by Government on this programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). The approved outlay for the Seventh Plan for ONGC is Rs. 8752.67 crores and for OIL Rs. 950 crores. The details of exploration programme are being worked out.

[English]

**Delivery of Gas Cylinders to Consumers
within Time Schedule by Gas
Agencies**

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

(a) whether Government have given directions to the gas agencies for the delivery of cylinders within specified days;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the agencies are complying with these directions; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof and corrective action taken/proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (d). LPG distributors are under instructions from the oil companies to supply refills within 48 hours of a customers request. While this normally does happen, there are times when delays occur in some areas owing to problems in respect of bottling, industrial relations, transportation etc. The oil companies endeavour to solve these problems as speedily as possible in order to restore normalcy of supplies.

**STD Facilities at new places during
the Seventh Five Year Plan period**

346. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to provide STD facilities at new places during the Seventh Five year Plan;

(b) the details of the provision made in the plan in this regard; and

(c) the places likely to be provided with STD facility in 1985-86?

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

(b) The district headquarters not yet provided with STD and the telephone exchanges with capacity of more than 1000 lines as on 1-4-84 have been proposed to be provided with STD facilities during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(c) (i) The following places have already been provided with STD facility during 1985-86 so far.

1. Amrali
2. Dhubri
3. Dibrugarh
4. Gulbarga
5. Kothamangalam
6. Kurnool
7. Karur
8. Muvathupuzha
9. Morvi
10. Perambavur

(ii) The following additional places are likely to be provided with STD facilities during remaining part of 1985-86.

1. Arkonam
2. Bhilai
3. Changanacherry
4. Chandrapur
5. Daltonganj
6. Gandhidham
7. Gaya
8. Hospat

9. Hazaribagh
10. Jowai
11. Kothagudem
12. Kangayam
13. Kumbakonam
14. Lingampalli
15. Mahabalipuram
16. Pathankot
17. Rameswaram
18. Ratnagiri
19. Tanuku
20. Thiruvannamalai

**Proposal to help LPG Cylinder
Manufacturing Units**

347. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO :

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

(a) whether most of the nearly 66 LPG
cylinder manufacturing units in the country
are in dumps and many of the LPG units
are languishing with little possibility of
diversification and are facing a bleak
future;

(b) if so, whether Government propose
to help this industry by purchasing the LPG
cylinders from the Indian manufacturing
units so as to save them; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE
SHARMA) : (a) Since the installed capacity
for cylinder manufacturing in the country is in
excess of the requirements of the Oil
Industry, the manufacturing units are not
able to utilise their full capacity. The cylinder
manufacturers have been apprised of the
situation and some of them are already
taking steps to diversify their items of
production.

(b) and (c). Orders have been placed by
the oil industry on indigenous manufacturers

in respect of the cylinders required in
1985-86.

**Oil Struck in New Bombay High
Offshore Structure**

348. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :
SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

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

(a) whether attention of Government
has been drawn to the news item appearing
in "The Times of India" of 14
September, 1985 regarding oil struck in the
well drilled on the new Bombay High
offshore structure in the Arabian Sea;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of oil that is likely to
be got from this well; and

(d) the time by which it will start
functioning ?

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

(b) to (d). A well drilled on D-18
structure in the Arabian Sea 170 Km. West
of Bombay produced oil and gas. The well
was spudded on 14th May, 1985 and drilled
to a depth of 4106 metres by 16-8-1986.

It produced 3398 barrels of oil and
20082 cubic metres of gas per day during
testing. Based on the result from this well
and the data already available, it is proposed
to delineate the find further.

[Translation]

**Closure of Public Sector Industries
Running in Loss**

349. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD : Will
the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government propose to
close down the public sector industries
running in loss; and

(b) if so, the names of such industries
and the extent of loss being suffered by each
of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) There is no such decision at present to close down public sector industries running in loss.

(b) In view of reply to Part (a), Part (b) does not arise.

[English]

Decisions taken at conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers

350. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :
SHRI K. KUNJAMBU :
SHRI YASHWANT RAO
GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :

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

(a) whether a two-day conference of Chief Justice, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of States was held in New Delhi on August 31 and September 1, 1985 to consider the question of going quick and early justice to the common man;

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the conference in the direction; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to implement them ?

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

(b) The resolutions passed by the Conference are given in the Statement below.

(c) The resolutions passed by the Conference are under examination, in consultation with the State Governments, wherever necessary.

Statement

Resolution approved in the Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of the States and also of the Chief Justice of India and the Union Law Minister and the Union State Minister of Law Held on 31st August and 1st September 1985, at new Delhi.

The Conference resolved unanimously that the arrears in all courts and should be

eliminated with the utmost speed and all steps should be taken by the State Governments and High Courts, Supreme Court and the Central Government towards this end.

The consensus of the Conference in regard to the steps to be taken in this regard is as follows :

- (1) Having regard to the fact that litigation has increased manifold and is likely to increase in the future on account of the awareness of their rights on the part of the citizens, enactment of numerous laws, creating new rights and obligations, industrial development in the country and increased trade and commerce and emergence of socio-economic measures, legislative and administrative, touching the life of the citizen at all levels, it is necessary to assess the requirement of each state in regard to the number of courts adequate to meet the needs of the growing litigation taking into account of the following :
 - (i) The total pending files and the average institutions and disposals during the last three years.
 - (ii) The norms of disposal fixed for judicial officers at all levels of the judicial hierarchy; and
 - (iii) The accepted norms in regard to the time limits within which cases of different categories must be disposed.
- (2) The State Governments should increase the number of courts and augment the strength of judges in accordance with the assessment made in paragraph (1).
- (3) The vacancies in the posts of judicial officers belonging to the subordinate judicial services at all levels shall be filled up without delay, and not later than three months of the occurrence of the vacancy.
- (4) Whenever the Public Service Commission of a State is called

upon to select candidates for appointment to the subordinate judicial services, a sitting judge of the High Court, nominated by the Chief Justice of the High Court, shall be invited as an expert and the advice given by him should ordinarily be accepted.

- (5) There should be an Institute or Academy for the training of judicial officers to be set up by the Central Government with the Chief Justice of India as the Chairman. The functioning of the Institute or the Academy should be under the supervision of a governing body to be constituted in consultation with the Chief Justice of India. The Chief Justice shall also be the Chairman of the Governing Body. The Governing Body will determine as to whether and in what place, branches of the Institute or Academy should be set up for such training.
- (6) The vacancies in the High Courts should be filled up without any delay, and the prescribed procedure should be followed, and the process of consultation must be completed before the occurrence of the vacancy.
- (7) The provisions of the Civil and Criminal Procedures Codes need revision with a view to ensuring speedy disposal of cases. The Chief Justice of India and the Union Law Minister will constitute a Working Group from amongst Chief Ministers and Chief Justices, with a view to advising the Judicial Reforms Commission, which is going to be set up by the Government of India in regard to these matters.
- (8) It is necessary to set up alternative dispute resolution mechanisms for the purpose of diverting a part of the work-load of the courts, and in order to ensure speedy disposal of matters which may be entrusted to the adjudication of such dispute

resolution mechanisms. Such dispute resolution mechanisms may consist *inter alia*, of the following :

- (a) Save and except in the north-eastern hill States which have a predominantly tribal population, and where there are customary mechanisms for adjudication of disputes such as village Councils and Tribal Councils, and where it is desirable not to supplant the existing institutions but to preserve and strengthen them, it is desirable that mobile courts should be set up to meet the needs of the rural population.

A draft scheme of such mobile courts which has already been circulated amongst the participants at the Joint Conference and which has been accepted by the participants, in principle, will form the basis of an appropriate legislation to be passed by Parliament for setting up such mobile courts.

The State Governments will submit their views and comments in regard to the draft scheme within one month from today, to the Chief Justice of India and the Union Minister of Law; and after considering such views and comments, an appropriate legislation would be agreed upon at the next Joint Conference.

- (9) The Institution of Lok Adalat, as per the scheme of the Gujarat State Legal Aid Board, which has been circulated as Annexure 12 in the agenda notes of the Law Ministry, should be set up in the States save and except in the North Eastern hill States where the conditions are different. This Institution must be placed on a statutory basis, and the general consensus is that it should be

included in the National Legal Services Law which is proposed to be passed by Parliament. The cases which are pending in courts may also be referred to the Lok Adalat for the purpose of settlement.

It is desirable that State Services Tribunal should be set up with appellate benches in regard to service matters relating to the employees of the states and state Public sector corporations. For this purpose, necessary steps should be taken by the State Government in that behalf in accordance with the provisions of the administrative Tribunal Act.

- (10) The State Governments in consultation with the High Courts should appoint special Magistrates under Sections 13 and 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the purpose of disposing of cases relating to offences under the Motor Vehicles Act and other petty offences not involving imprisonment or a fine exceeding Rs. 1000.00
- (11) Leading Members of the Bar may be invited to act as additional Judges of High Courts and District Courts for a temporary period not exceeding two years as may be considered necessary.
- (12) There should, as far as possible, be a standard pattern or patterns of court buildings at various levels in the country. The modalities for determining the pattern will be placed at the next Joint Conference. The State Government should assess the requirement for the court buildings and residential accommodation for the Judicial Officers of each State and draw up a time bound plan of action in this behalf. The nature of participation of the Central Government in such plan of action shall be discussed at the next Joint Conference.
- (13) It is agreed that every High Court should be provided with Telex facilities. The State Governments

should also provide Telex facilities for each District Court in a phased programme. Modern electronic or electrical appliances, such as photo copying machine, shall be supplied to each High Court and also to the District Courts in a phased programme. Where the strength of Judges in a High Court is more than 20, word processors shall be supplied to the High Court and where the strength is less than 20, 2 word processors shall be supplied.

- (14) The consensus of the Conference was that the salaries and emoluments and the conditions of service of High Court Judges need substantial improvement and the Central Government and the Jammu and Kashmir Government would undertake necessary legislation on the lines proposed by the Conference of Chief Justices and discussed at the Joint Conference.
- (15) The Conference was also of the view that the salaries and emoluments of the subordinate judiciary at all levels and their conditions of service need considerable improvement and the residential accommodation, both during their term of office and also after their retirement as also provision of staff cars and other means of transport need considerable improvement and revision. The proposal made by the Conference of Chief Justices were discussed and will be considered by the respective State Governments and their decision in this regard will be communicated to the Central Government before the next Conference.
- (16) The Conference unanimously resolved that the National Legal Service Act should be passed as early as possible so that legal aid to the common man and the needy and the deprived becomes a reality.
- (17) The consensus mentioned above was adopted unanimously at the Conference.

Chlorine Gas Leakage in Calico Industries, Bombay

351. SHRI ANAND SINGH :
PROF. K. V. THOMAS :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a major chlorine gas leakage accident took place at Calico Industries, Chembur, Bombay on August 30, 1985, in which at least one person was killed and about 150 others including a Member of Parliament were injured and hospitalised due to serious air pollution;

(b) if so, the cause of the accident;

(c) whether any inquiries into the safety measures taken to prevent such accident in respect of the said factory have been made; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHNDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). According to the information received from the Government of Maharashtra, as a result of leakage of chlorine gas out of the storage tank of M/s. ILAC Limited at Chembur, one person died and 139 persons were admitted to various hospitals, from where they were discharged after necessary treatment. The accident occurred due to failure of a gasket of the flange located on the top of the affected chlorine storage tank. Immediately after the accident the State Government had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of the State Labour Secretary and consisting of representatives from the Bhaba Atomic Research Centre, the Chief Inspectorate of Factories, the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board and the Bombay Municipal Corporation to take action for the safety disposal of the chlorine stored in the tanks. All the work relating to the disposal of chlorine has been carried out under the direction and guidance of the above Committee constituted by the State Government. Further details are being ascertained.

Delays in Construction of Rihand Super Thermal Power Project

352. SHRI ANAND SINGH :

SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been abnormal delays in construction of the Rihand Super Thermal Power Project;

(b) if so, whether as reported in the Times of India of September 5, 1985, a U. K. Government Agency, British Electricity International has expressed "strong reservations" about the project management capabilities of Northern Engineering Industries, the British turnkey contractor, to whom the Rs. 1200 crores project has been entrusted for implementation on a turnkey basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) As per the schedule approved by the Government in 1982, the first unit of the Rihand Super Thermal Power Project (STPP) Stage-I is scheduled to be commissioned in June, 1987. The progress of the project was reviewed in detail, at Government level, in July, 1985 and M/s. British Electricity International (BEI), who are consultants to the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) for Rihand STPP I, were asked to make an assessment regarding implementation of the project. According to the assessment made by M/s. BEI in August, 1985, the best achievable date for commissioning of Unit I is April, 1988.

(b) M/s. BEI have made suggestions, *inter alia*, for strengthening the Organisation and Structure of the Northern Engineering Industries (NEI) who are the main contractors for supply and creation of equipment, in the fields of Project Management, Quality Control etc.

(c) Based on the recommendations made by M/s. BEI, review meetings were held between the NTPC and the NEI in August and September, 1985 to resolve several outstanding issues. The progress of the Rihand STPP I is being closely monitored by the Government of India and the United Kingdom to ensure that M/s. NEI carry

out the necessary improvements in their project Organisation and implement the Project without further delay.

Pilot Plant for Manufacturing Amorphous Silicon Solar Cells

353. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has decided to set up a pilot plant for manufacturing amorphous silicon solar cells in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and the cost of the project; and

(c) the steps taken in this direction ?

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

(b) and (c). The total outlay for a 500 KW amorphous silicon solar cell pilot plant is estimated at Rs. 7.25 crores including a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 4.5 crores. A preliminary project document for the establishment of such a plant has been prepared and circulated to concerned departments. The Planning Commission has accepted this project as a technology mission and accorded it high priority. The Department has also issued a global notice for supply of specialised equipment and obtained offers which are being studied. The exact size of the plant and final outlay will be worked out after evaluation of these offers and taking into account all relevant factors.

Investment plan of Burn Standard Company Limited

354. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Burn Standard Company Ltd., a public sector engineering company, has sought clearance from Government for its investment plan for diversifying into the manufacture of off-shore platforms for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) if so, the details of the investment plans of the company;

(c) the immediate financial needs of this Company; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed by Government ?

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

(a) to (d). Government have approved Burn Standard Company Limited's proposal for investment plan for diversifying into the manufacture of off-shore platforms and allied equipments at Jellingham, Distt. Midnapore, in West Bengal, at a total cost of Rs. 8.44 crores in April 1985. The Company has also proposed to expand the fabrication yard from a capacity of 7,000 m.t. to 28,000 m. t. per annum, at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.34 crores, in the second phase, company is still working out the proposal.

Enforcement of section 30 of Advocates Act, 1961

355. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation/request from the Bar Council of India for bringing Section 30 of the Advocates Act, 1961 into force at an early date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons why Section 30 of the Advocates Act, 1961 has not come into force so far; and

(d) the contemplation of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). The Bar Council of India in its letter dated 5-10-79 reiterated its earlier request for bringing into force Section 30 of the Advocates Act.

(c) and (d). Section 30 of the Advocates Act has not yet been brought into force as there has been diversity in the views expressed in several quarters with regard to its provisions.

Criteria for Appointment of Dealers for Oil Products

356. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the backlog of pending applications for the dealership of oil products has increased during the past three years;

(b) if so, State-wise break-up thereof together with reasons therefor;

(c) the criteria laid down for selection of dealers for oil products, particularly the dealers of liquified petroleum gas (LPG); and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to facilitate appointment of *bonaffde* educated unemployed youths as dealers and/or to prevent appointment of 'benami' dealers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). The percentage of cases pending finalisation on 1.10.85 was 43 as against 47% on 1.4.82. The State-wise figures of pending applications are not readily available.

(c) The marketing oil companies make appointments of (Retail outlet/SKO-LDO) dealers/LPG distributors on the basis of recommendations received from the Oil Selection Board concerned. In making selection from among eligible candidates, the Oil Selection Boards take the following factors into accounts :-

- (i) personality;
- (ii) business ability/salesmanship;
- (iii) capacity to arrange finance and capability to provide facilities;
- (iv) preparedness for working full-time as a dealer; and
- (v) general assessment and extra-curricular activities.

(d) The guidelines on award of Dealership/Distributorships provide for a separate reservation of 25% for Unemployed Graduates (including Unemployed Engineering Graduates). To facilitate commissioning of dealerships/distributorships, a Scheme of

the Reserve Bank of India is in operation for Nationalised Banks to extend financial assistance to holders of "Letters of Intent" belonging to Social Objectives Categories.

Take over of sick units

357. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal suggesting that in the event of a unit falling sick and necessitating the take-over, the entire group to which the unit belongs, should be taken over;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions received; and

(c) the contemplation of Government in the matter ?

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

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

Decline in growth of infra-structure Industries during April-May, 1985

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

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report of the National Council of Applied Economic Research that the performance of the infrastructure industries was only 4.35 per cent growth in April-May this year as compared to 9.38 per cent in the previous year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). According to the National Council of Applied Economic Research, weighted rate of growth of infrastructure industries comprising electricity, coal, saleable steel, cement, crude petroleum and petroleum refinery products was 4.35 per cent during the period April-May, 1985 over April-May 1984 as against an average

rate of growth of 9.35 per cent during 1984-85 over 1983-84. The lower growth during April-May 1985 was largely attributable to a negative growth in the output of coal and lower growth rate in generation of electricity. However, the performance of the infrastructure industries has since picked up and the rate of growth during the period April-October 1985 works out to 7.7 per cent.

Move to Monitor Hazardous Industries

359. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Move to monitor hazardous industries" appearing in 'Indian Express' of 8th October, 1985;

(b) if so, details of the hazardous Industries in the country; and

(c) the way in which Government propose to monitor the hazardous industries in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes Sir. An inter-Ministerial Group has been constituted to consider and review the measures required to be taken for control of hazards in chemicals, petrochemicals and pharmaceuticals units, based on hazardous process. This would include units manufacturing Acids/Alkalies/Pesticides/Basic Drugs/Petrochemicals etc.

The Group has recommended the setting up of six Expert Teams to survey and inspect selected units for suggesting measures required to be taken for control of hazards. On the basis of these inspections, a detailed check list of safety items would be drawn up for assisting the State multi-disciplinary inspection agency to make the inspection of such units more effective. This check list would be reviewed periodically.

Non-Utilization of Gas by Oil India Limited

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of Oil India Ltd. has stated that efforts were on to rectify the "non-readiness" of the market to utilise gas leading to flaring of 80 per cent of the gas produced;

(b) if so, whether this is due to poor planning by Oil India, despite large and unsatisfied demand by domestic consumers throughout the country;

(c) whether over Rupees two crores worth of gas was being flared in terms of present price of domestic use for the last several years and total loss has already exceeded to Rs. 3000 crores; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament to look into the matter and fix responsibility and punish the guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) About 40% of the gas produced in OIL's Assam fields is being flared now. The Chairman, OIL had stated that non-readiness of the market to which gas is committed is responsible for about 80% of this flaring (and not 80% of the gas produced).

(b) No, Sir. Some quantity of gas is flared for safety reasons and due to inadequate compression facilities. With the installation of additional compressors and supply of more gas to consumers, by the end of this financial year the situation is expected to improve.

(c) At the notional rate of Rs. 100 per 1000 cubic metres of associated gas, the cost of gas flared by OIL during the five year period from 1980-81 to 1984-85 is about Rs. 28.53 crores.

(d) No, Sir. It has been proposed to supply gas to new consumers in the coming years, with this, flaring of gas is expected to be reduced considerably.

**Provision of Public Call Offices under
Multi Access Rural Radio System
during 1985-86**

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

(a) whether the provision of public call offices under the multi access Rural Radio System has been including in the Annual Plan for 1985-86;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the break-up for each State/Union Territory;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the likely date by which the details would be finalised in view of the fact that only five months are left for the implementation of the schemes for the Annual Plan ?

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

(b) Requisite details including break-up (statewise) are given in the statement below.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Details of Long Distance Public Telephones (LDPTs) Proposed to be Installed in the Year 1985-86 under Multi Access Rural Radio (MARR) Scheme

Name of State	Name of the Base Station	No. of LDPTs proposed to be installed in the year 1985-86
Andhra Pradesh	1. Nizamabad	5
	2. Armoor	21
Gujarat	1. Godhra	24
	2. Singapur	23
Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhind	18
Maharashtra	1. Dhulia	6
	2. Betwa	4
	3. Junwane	6
Manipur	1. Imphal	15
Tripura	1. Agartala	15
Haryana	1. Kaithal	23
	2. Kurukshetra	6
Uttar Pradesh	1. Mirzapur	5
	2. Banda	8
	3. Attara	24
Total		203

[Translation]

Implementation of Recommendation on Electoral reforms

362. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :**
DR. A. K. PATEL :
SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV :

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

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations regarding electoral reforms contained in the 2nd Annual Report of the Election Commission presented to the Parliament in May, 1985 and if so, the reaction of Government on each recommendation :

(b) when Government propose to implement electoral reforms; and

(c) the manner in which these reforms are proposed to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). The proposals sent by the Election Commission on electoral reforms including those contained in the Second Annual Report are still under examination within the Ministry. It is the endeavour of the Government to implement electoral reform proposals as expeditiously as possible; it would not however be feasible to indicate the exact time frame within which this could be done. This is because the proposals would not only require careful consideration but also discussion with political parties, etc.

[English]

Visit of Indian Delegation Abroad for Oil Exploration by Foreign Companies

363. **SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether about six month ago, a high powered Indian delegation went abroad to talk to some leading oil and oil exploring companies to persuade them to prospect for oil in and off-shore India and that there were no takers;

(b) the future plans and prospects of oil exploration in India; and

(c) whether long delay in deciding the contracts in the past was one of the complaints by the past explorers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) An Indian delegation that had gone to attend the Offshore Technology Conference at Houston had discussions with a number of oil companies regarding exploration concessions in India. These discussions were only of an exploratory nature.

(b) ONGC and OIL have drawn up detailed programmes of exploration in various basins in India. The proposal to invite foreign companies to take up exploration in India is only to supplement the efforts of ONGC and OIL.

(c) No, Sir.

Guidelines Regarding Setting up of Grievances Redressal Counters in Public Sector Undertakings

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

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises (BPE) has suggested to all Central Public Sector Undertakings the setting up of 'Grievances Redressal Counters' to ensure expeditious settlement of grievances of their staff and officers; and

(b) if so, what are the guidelines issued in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The Bureau of Public Enterprises circulated in September 1985 of Model Grievance Redressal Procedure for staff and Officers in the Central Public Sector Enterprises and advised them to adopt the Model Procedure with or without modification as appropriate to the enterprise concerned. The Model Procedure envisages the setting up of Grievance Redressal Committees and not Grievance Redressal Counters.

(b) The Model Grievance Redressal Procedure is applicable to staff and officers in the Central Public Sector Enterprises except employees who are deemed to be workers/

workmen under the Factories Act, 1948 or any other legislation applicable to such categories of employees. The Model Redressal Procedure envisages redressal of grievance of an individual nature. It does not include grievance pertaining to Annual Performance Appraisals, promotions, grievance arising out of discharge or dismissal of a staff member or an officer or a grievance which does not relate to an individual employee or officer. The grievance may be referred to a Grievance Redressal Committee which is required to convey its recommendation within one month to the Deciding Authority to be nominated by the Chief Executive. In exceptional circumstance, an appeal against the decision of the Deciding Authority can be made either to the Director concerned or to the Chief Executive and a decision on such appeals needs to be taken within one month on the receipt of the appeal.

Electoral rolls in Assam

365. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether electoral rolls for Assam State have been completed;

(b) whether Government have received claims and objections from the citizens of that State; and

(c) if so, the nature of such objections and claims and the action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) Yes, Sir. Electoral rolls for all the 126 constituencies in Assam were published on the 7th November, 1985 after intensive revision and with 1-1-1985 as the qualifying date.

(b) and (c). Under the law, claims and objections have to be presented to the Electoral Registration Officers concerned or other Officers designated in that behalf by the Electoral Registration Officers, and not to Government. Claims and objections have to be disposed of by the Electoral Registration Officers under the law and in terms of the guidelines issued by the Commission. The objection to the inclusion of the name of any person in the electoral roll can, in the nature of things, be only on the ground that

the person against whom objections have been filed does not comply with one or other of the requirements under the law for being included in the roll. It is understood that in all 8,13,000 claims and 11,64,000 objections were received and dealt with by the Electoral Registration Officers.

Revision of norms for approval of foreign collaboration in Automobiles

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

(a) whether norms for approval of foreign collaborations in automobiles are proposed to be revised as reported in the 'Economic Times' of October 9, 1985;

(b) if so, whether the question of prohibiting brand names of foreign collaborators would also be considered; and

(c) whether the level of indigenous would also be stepped up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The norms for foreign collaborations for the manufacture of passenger cars are proposed to be revised to improve the indigenisation programme.

Additional Lower Generation Target

367. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the additional power generation target fixed in the Seventh Plan is far below the demand for power which will develop during this Plan period; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to bridge this gap ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The capacity addition of 22,245 MW envisaged during the Seventh Plan is not commensurate with the power demand assessed by the Twelfth Power Survey.

(b) A number of steps have been taken/are being taken to bring about improvement in the power supply position; these include

concerned action to maximise the availability of power from the installed capacity, renovation and modernisation of thermal stations to improve their performance, timely completion of on-going projects, reduction of line losses, demand management and energy conservation.

Gas Leaks from Chemical Units in Thane, Maharashtra

368. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been several instances of gas leaks from chemicals units in Thane region of Maharashtra in September-October, 1985;

(b) if so, reasons thereof and the fatalities caused thereby; and

(c) whether chemical industries have been given specific norms for protecting workers and public against such hazards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) The Government of Maharashtra have informed that there were two instances of gas leakage from Chemical Units in Thane region of Maharashtra in September-October, 1985.

(b) In both the cases, the leakage was from old cylinders lying in the factories. There was no fatality involved.

(c) To protect workers and public against the hazards, caused by leaking cylinders, there are provisions in Gas Cylinder Rules, 1981. Safety standards have also been laid down in the Schedules to the relevant rules under the Factories Act.

Short Supply of LPG Cylinders

369. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI S. M. GURADDI :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRI CHINTA MOHAN :

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

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of LPG cylinder for domestic users as reported in the Indian Express of October 18, 1985; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps taken to relieve this shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) There was shortage in LPG supplies in October, 1985 in certain markets in North India like Delhi, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Jaipur, Saharanpur and Aligarh.

(b) The shortage was caused by temporary dislocation in road supplies following the finalisation of fresh transportation contract arrangements by Indian Oil Corporation. Bottling capacity in North India being inadequate in comparison to this areas requirements, the disruption in road movement led to the shortage. The following steps have been taken by IOC in this connection, apart from augmentation of bottling capacity in the Northern Region :

- (i) the transportation problem has been resolved;
- (ii) the bottling plants are operating on some holidays and for extended hours whenever possible; and
- (iii) liberal release of second cylinders during the last few months.

Use of Night Air Mail Service

370. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether postal services are sought to be improved using night air mail service as reported in 'The Stateman' of 10 October, 1985;

(b) if so, whether Vayudoot services would be made available for this purpose; and

(c) whether mail delivery would be improved in remote areas also as a result of this night air mail service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Vayudoot management has been approached for this purpose.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Closing of Units Incurring Losses

371. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has proposed closure of several loss-making units;

(b) if so, the criteria for choice of the units to be closed;

(c) whether the affected employees would be given alternative jobs; and

(d) the total number of units to be closed and the details of losses incurred and employees to be affected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) There is no such decision at present.

(b) to (d). In view of (a) above, (b), (c) and (d) do not arise.

Raising of Resources through Market Mechanism by Public Sector Units

372. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has given any directive to the public sector units under his Ministry to raise resources through the market mechanism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). No directive has been issued for generation of resources by the Public Sector Undertakings through the market mechanism, at the conference with Chief Executives of the Public Sector Undertakings of the Department of Public Enterprises held in October, 1985 the need for reducing dependence on financial

support from Government for their operations was highlighted.

Stoppage of Facility of Second Gas Cylinder to Consumers

373. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL :
SHRI CHANTA MOHAN :

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

(a) whether the facility given by Indian Oil Corporation to supply two cylinders for LPG connection-holders in the past, has since been stopped;

(b) whether this policy has caused hardship to consumers; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to restart the facility of given two cylinders to such consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). Indian Oil Corporation had liberalised release of a second cylinder to existing customers from December 1984. With the onset of the present winter, when the demand for LPG goes up, and keeping in view the bottling capacity, IOC has temporarily restricted release of DBCs. Release of DBCs would be revived in the next few months.

Letters of Intent issued and converted into Licences

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

(a) the State-wise figures of Letters of Intent approved during the past three years, separately for the Central Public Sector, State Public Sector and the Private Sector in individual States;

(b) how many of them have been converted into Industrial Licences (State-wise) and how many of them have either been allowed to lapse or cancelled and how many of them have been renewed after the stipulated period of validity; and

(c) the details of letters of intent approved industry-wise during the said period ?

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

(b) Statement II is given below.

(c) Industry-wise details of letters of intent and industrial licences issued under the provisions of the Industries (development and Regulation) Act are being published regularly by the Indian Investment Centre in their 'Monthly Newsletter'. Copies of this publication are being sent to the Parliament Library regularly.

Statement-I

Statement showing Statewise break-up of number of Letters of Intent granted during 1982, 1983 and 1984 for Central Public Sector, State Public Sector (including State Industrial Development Corporation) and Private Sector

State	Central Public Sector Undertakings	State Public Sector Undertakings including State Industrial Development Corporations	Private Sector undertaking parties
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	27	45	165
2. Andman and Nicobar	—	—	2
3. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	10
4. Assam	2	1	19
5. Bihar	2	19	52
6. Chandigarh	—	—	8
7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	7
8. Delhi	2	—	21
9. Goa, Daman and Diu	—	3	27
10. Gujarat	6	26	312
11. Haryana	3	23	161
12. Himachal Pradesh	—	5	48
13. Jammu and Kashmir	—	10	24
14. Karnataka	15	34	173
15. Kerala	4	44	23
16. Madhya Pradesh	8	20	166
17. Maharashtra	11	31	455
18. Manipur	—	—	1
19. Meghalaya	—	2	8

1	2	3	4
20. Nagaland	—	—	5
21. Orissa	—	52	36
22. Pondicherry	—	—	23
23. Punjab	—	49	79
24. Rajasthan	2	15	110
25. Sikkim	—	1	2
26. Tamil Nadu	4	24	195
27. Tripura	—	—	1
28. Uttar Pradesh	12	65	294
29. West Bengal	15	7	95
30. State not indicated/ more than one state	2	1	48
Total	115	477	2570

Statement-II

Statement showing statewise implementation of Letters of Intent granted during the years 1982, 1983 and 1984

State	Total number of Letters of Intent granted during 1982 to 1984	Implementation Position as on 31-8-85		
		Converted into Industrial Licences	Treated as Lapsed cancelled	Under Implemen- tation
1	2	3	4	5
1. Andhra Pradesh	237	52	32	153
2. Andman and Nicobar	2	—	—	2
3. Arunachal Pradesh	10	7	—	3
4. Assam	22	2	3	17
5. Bihar	73	10	19	44
6. Chandigarh	18	4	—	4
7. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	1	3	3
8. Delhi	23	10	4	9
9. Goa, Daman and Diu	30	7	3	20
10. Gujarat	344	98	49	197
11. Haryana	187	41	32	114

1	2	3	4	5
12. Himachal Pradesh	53	6	11	36
13. Jammu and Kashmir	34	3	7	24
14. Karnataka	222	60	24	138
15. Kerala	71	24	12	35
16. Madhya Pradesh	194	34	43	117
17. Maharashtra	497	140	63	294
18. Manipur	1	—	—	1
19. Meghalaya	10	—	1	9
20. Nagaland	5	2	—	3
21. Orissa	88	18	13	57
22. Pondicherry	23	7	3	13
23. Punjab	128	28	15	85
24. Rajasthan	127	27	30	70
25. Sikkim	3	—	—	3
26. Tamil Nadu	223	68	30	125
27. Tripura	1	—	—	1
28. Uttar Pradesh	371	61	70	240
29. West Bengal	117	36	25	56
30. State not indicated/ more than one State	51	12	13	26
Total	3162	758	505	1899

Foreign Collaborations

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

(a) the details of foreign collaborations allowed during the past one year, in particular in the case of industrial propositions having capital investment of Rs. 5 crores and above;

(b) the number of foreign collaborations sanctioned in automotive industry during the past one year and whether all the spare parts, ancillary parts etc. are to be imported for a period of three years according to such collaboration agreements and if so, the value of such imports; and

(c) the impact thereof on the indigenous automotive manufacturing industry ?

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

(a) Details showing the name of the Indian party, name of the foreign collaborator, item of manufacture and nature of collaboration are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly newsletter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

(b) and (c). As mentioned in part (a), the details regarding automotive industry are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian

Investment Centre. Under foreign collaboration scheme, there is no blanket permission given to a unit to import component and sub-components. In each case, the initial import of component and sub-components are allowed in accordance with the phased manufacturing programme separately approved by the Government. Such imports are also considered after due consideration is given to the indigenous capabilities.

Setting up of paper pulp Industries in Manipur

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

(a) the progress made so far in the matter of establishing paper/pulp industries in Manipur;

(b) whether any concrete proposal has been submitted by the Government of Manipur in this behalf; and

(c) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). No proposal to set up a paper/pulp plant in the State of Manipur has been approved by the Central Government, nor any concrete proposal received from the Government of Manipur in this regard.

Utilisation of Loktak Power Production by Manipur and Neighbouring States

377. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken by Government to strengthen the transmission lines in order to ensure maximum utilisation of the power produced by the Loktak Hydro Electric project; and

(b) the break-up of the present consumption of the Loktak Power production by Manipur and neighbouring States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) In order to

ensure maximum utilisation of the power produced by the Loktak Hydro Electric Project, the transmission system already constructed from Loktak to the various stations in Manipur and Nagaland is being strengthened and extended to Mizoram, Tripura and Assam.

(b) The break-up of consumption of Loktak power for the period from April, 1985 to October, 1985 is given below :

	Million Units
Manipur	85.82
Nagaland	24.77
Assam	116.22

[Translation]

New Schemes taken up by N.T.P.C. in Rajasthan

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

(a) the names of new schemes likely to be taken up by the National Thermal Power Corporation during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the States in which these are proposed to be started; and

(b) whether certain scheme will be taken up by the said Corporation in Rajasthan particularly in Chittor district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Information in respect of the new schemes likely to be taken up by the National Thermal Power Corporation during the Seventh Five Year Plan is given in the Statement given below.

(b) It is proposed that three Gas Turbine projects may be set up by the National Thermal Power Corporation along the alignment of the Hazira-Bijaypur, Jagdishpur Gas Pipeline, including a Gas Turbine Station in the Kota district of Rajasthan. There is no proposal to set up a Gas Turbine project by the National Thermal Power Corporation in the Chittor District.

Statement

New Schemes likely to be taken up by the NTPC during the Seventh Five Year Plan

Name of the Scheme	State in which located
1. Kahalgaon STPS (4 × 210 MW) Stage-I	Bihar
2. Farakka-II STPS (2 × 500 MW)	West Bengal
3. National Capacity Thermal Power Project, Muradnagar Stage-I (4 × 200 MW)	Uttar Pradesh
4. Talcher STPP Stage-I (2 × 500 MW)	Orissa
5. Kawas Gas Turbine Station (560 MW approximately)	Gujarat
6. Auraiya Gas Turbine Station (560 MW approximately)	Uttar Pradesh
7. Anta Gas Turbine Station (370 MW approximately)	Rajasthan

New L.P.G. Connections for Rajasthan

379. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to sanction new L.P.G. connections in view of increased demand thereof; and

(b) if so, the number of new L.P.G. connection proposed to be sanctioned for Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Under the annual programme for release of new LPG connections in the country, the oil industry proposes to release approximately 54,000 connections in Rajasthan during 1985-86.

[English]

Increase in the Plant Load Factor of Thermal Stations

380. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that even one per cent increase in the Plant Load Factor (PLF) of thermal stations at all India level would mean additional generating capacity of 560 MW;

(b) if so, whether Government accept the above proposition; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to achieve the target during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). It is estimated that every one percent increase in the all India average plant load factor of thermal power stations would have the same effect on power availability as can be achieved by installing about 470 MW of new additional capacity in the country.

(c) In order to improve thermal performance and thermal generation a number of measures are being taken on a continuous basis. These measures include :

(i) Assistance to SEBs/power stations for undertaking plant betterment programmes.

(ii) Arrangement to supply adequate quantity and quality of coal.

- (iii) Arrangement to supply spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources.
- (iv) Training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel.
- (v) Introduction of a Centrally Sponsored renovation and modernisation scheme for the renovation and modernisation of 32 existing thermal power stations.

As a result of the measures taken the Plant Load Factor (PLF) of thermal power stations which was 44.3% during 1980-81 has gone upto 50.1% during 1984-85. The all India PLF during April-October 1985 is 50.4%.

High Level Committee for Improving Supply of Electricity to Rural Areas

381. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a high level expert Committee to go into the question of improving the supply of electricity to rural areas in the country;

(b) whether the Committee has since submitted its report to Government;

(c) if so, the main recommendations of this Committee; and

(d) whether Government have considered them and if so, the recommendations which have been accepted for implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) An Official Committee has been set up to review the performance of the Rural Electrification programme and the organisational structure of the Rural Electrification Corporation, among other issues.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Use of foreign brand names by industries

382. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL :
SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the indigenous industries are finding it difficult to promote their goods in the market because there is no restriction at present on industries to take to foreign brand names which does not involve any payment in foreign exchange;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any complaints in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring forward legislation to amend the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAN) : (a) Government have no information in this regard.

(b) In the light of the reply given to (a) above, does not arise.

(c) Government will consider all measures that are necessary to protect the indigenous industries including, if necessary, amendment of the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act.

[Translation]

Setting up of Public Sector Industries in U. P.

383. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names and locations of public sector industries which were proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan period by the Union Government;

(b) the names of those industries out of them or which work has already been started;

(c) the progress in regard to remaining industries;

(d) the names of the industries which have been shifted elsewhere from Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) the names of industries where proposals for their setting up have been dropped ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The names of the Central public sector projects which were proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year Plan period and their position are given below :

1. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. (ITI).

(i) ITI, Raibareilly, have set up a Crossbar Switching Factory which has since commenced production in November, 1982.

(ii) And Electronic Switching System Project has been set up at Mankapur which has started production w.e.f. 28th April, 1985.

2. A Gas Based Fertilizer plant at Aonla is being set up by IFCO in the cooperative sector which is under implementation.

3. A proposal has been under consideration of the Government of India to set up in the Central public sector an Aromatics project in Saleempur, District Aligarh (UP). However, on account of the constraint of resources in the public sector, alternative ways of implementing the project are being explored.

4. Bharat Refractories Limited propose to set up a Magnesite project at Dewalthal in Pithoragarh District of Uttar Pradesh. The project envisages mining raw magnesite and the establishment of a plant for dead burning of magnesite in a rotary kiln. The project is presently in pre-construction stage. The project is scheduled to be completed by 15.9.1986.

5. HMT has set up a Watch Factory in Ranibagh, Nainital (UP) and the trial production commenced in February, 1985.

6. Bharat Heavy Electricals.

Three plant viz. Insulator Plant at Jagdishpur, Component Fabrication Plant at Rudrapur and Heavy Equipment Repair Plant at Varanasi were

planned to be set up during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. The production has commenced in Plants at Jagdishpur and at Rudrapur. The construction work at Varanasi Plant would be completed in this financial year and production would also start.

(d) and (e). There are no projects which have been shifted elsewhere from Uttar Pradesh or have been dropped.

[English]

Abolition of Court Fee

384. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Court fee imposes a heavy burden on the ordinary litigants;

(b) whether any fresh move is being made to get the States to agree to abolish it;

(c) if not, whether any other step is being contemplated to lessen the burden on the litigants and make justice cheaper; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (d). The question of abolition of Court fee is engaging the attention of the Government. A Committee of the Law Ministers was set up to study the abolition of Court fee. The Committee, after consultations with the State Governments, recommended rationalisation of Court fee. The recommendations of the Committee are proposed to be discussed in the next Conference of the Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of the States to take a final decision.

Proposal to increase Central Investment in Kerala

385. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to increase the Central investment in Kerala to speed up industrialisation of that State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Central investments in Public Sector industries are not decided with a view to distribute such investments State-wise. In deciding the location of public sector undertakings many factors, mostly techno-economic, are taken into consideration. Subject to these considerations, locations are decided keeping in view regional balancing.

Review of Public Sector Undertakings

386. SHRI B. V. DESAI :

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the performance of the public sector undertakings under the Department of Public Enterprises of the Ministry of Industry was reviewed in a series of meetings held on 16th and 17th October, 1985;

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and decisions arrived at during the two-day meeting;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued to these public sector undertakings to improve the performance; and

(d) the steps likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Amongst the subjects discussed were production, financial results, technology upgradation, productivity, Research and Development, closer monitoring of performance at Corporate and Ministry level. The Public Sector Undertakings have been advised to update their Corporate Plans, to strengthen their R and D activity, to constantly upgrade their technologies and to improve productivity. The monitoring at Corporate and Ministry is to be strengthened. It has been decided that the progress on these subjects will be reviewed periodically.

Drop in sales and prospects of production in commercial vehicles industry

387. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether segments of commercial vehicles industry are facing hard times with a sudden drop in sales and prospects of production cutbacks over the next three months, both in the main and in the related industries;

(b) whether some of the ancillary industries have already cut their output and some are about to opt for a lower output in a bid to adjust themselves to the new situation;

(c) if so, the main reasons for this; and

(d) the assistance and help that are being provided to the industries by the Union Government to over-come this difficulty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No, Sir. However, sales have been stagnating at the 1984-85 level due to lack of growth in demand.

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

Setting up Digital Switching Unit

388. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications is sceptical about the Indian Telephone Industry's claim that all major components for the proposed two digital switching factories at Palghat and Bangalore can be obtained from ancillary units;

(b) whether the ITI has proposed that as against the originally estimated cost of Rs. 177 crores for a 5 lakh lines per annum digital switching unit, two factories can be set up;

(c) whether it is a fact that the capital cost has been reduced by decentralisation of production and ancillarisation;

(d) if so, whether the ITI has proposed to Government that similar decentralisation and ancillarisation strategy is being followed

by the Centre for Development of Telematics; and

(e) whether Government have considered all these measures and have arrived at any settlement for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A proposal has been mooted to the Board of Directors of Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) for setting up manufacturing capacity of 5 lakh digital electronic switching equipment each at their Bangalore and Palghat Units on assembly line principle and offload component manufacture to other companies. The proposal is yet to be considered by the Board of Directors of the ITI. Government have not taken a view in the matter.

(d) The Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) is only a R and D institution not engaged in manufacturing activities. The C-DOT favours assembly oriented approach to manufacture Digital Switching Equipment.

(e) The stage for the proposal being considered by the Government has not come.

Winding up of Sick Public Sector Undertakings

389. **SHRI B. V. DESAI :**
SHRI R. M. BHOYE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government plans to wind up three sick public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, whether the projects are Engineering Projects India Limited, Hindustan Steel Works Construction Limited and Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.;

(c) whether Government have drawn up plans for alternative measures like amalgamation or merger or outright takeover by private sector companies in the case of two other sick public sector companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) No decision has been taken by the Government in this regard at present.

(b) to (d). In view of reply to part (a) above, (b), (c) and (d) do not arise.

Manufacture of Medicines without Permission

390. **SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases brought to the notice of Government in which medicines have been manufactured without obtaining permission/licence from Government;

(b) the details of the action taken by Government in these cases so far; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). On a scrutiny of the data received from Drug Companies in connection with their applications for recognition/re-endorsement of capacity, it was noticed that 432 items were being manufactured by 29 companies with industrial approvals of doubtful validity. An Inter-Ministerial Working Group (IMWG) was set up in 1982 to go into the question of production of drugs without valid industrial approvals and to suggest the possible lines of action that may be taken. The constitution of IMWG was considered necessary because of many reasons such as wide-spread nature of the problem, production for a long time and the possibility of hardship being caused to the patients if production of some of the formulations is stopped. The IMWG has since submitted its report. The Government have yet to take a final decision on the recommendations of the IMWG.

Leakage of Toxic Liquid in Eloor Industrial Belt

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

(a) whether there was a leakage of toxic liquid which affected over 150 persons in Floor industrial belt on 13-9-1985 in Cochin;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). According to available information there was a leakage of Hexachlorocyclopentadiene (HCCP) from the drums in transit by truck from Bombay to Cochin on 13-9-85, causing irritation in the eyes of some persons including 52 children who were in a bus that was following the truck. The Government of Kerala has appointed a Committee headed by a member of the Revenue Board, assisted by a technical expert, to examine the safety aspects in the entire chemical complex in Cochin, including the incident of HCCP leakage.

New Drug Policy

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

(a) whether Government are contemplating to formulate a new drug policy;

(b) if so, whether Government have invited the views of the Indian drug manufacturers to consider inclusion of their views in the new drug policy; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Indian drug manufacturers thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have been receiving the representations from several Industry Associations.

(c) The representations cover different aspects of licensing and pricing.

Effects of Delicensing of Bulk Drugs

393. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA

REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's decision to delicense some bulk drugs have adversely hit small scale drug manufacturers;

(b) whether the delicensing of bulk drugs en-masses has led to the increase in the price of these drugs; and

(c) action contemplated by Government to contain the prices of the drugs and also to help the small scale drug manufacturers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) As the Scheme of Delicensing is intended to simplify the licensing procedures for non-FERA and non-MRTP companies in respect of articles not reserved for small scale sector, it is unlikely that small scale sector would be adversely affected.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Prices of most bulk drugs and formulations are statutorily controlled under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order (DPCO), 1979.

Replacement of Obsolete Machinery in Oil Refineries

394. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY :
SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :

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

(a) the names of Oil Refineries set up in the country and the dates from which they started operating;

(b) whether with a view to avoid accidents, Government have carried out a study to replace the obsolete plant and machinery;

(c) the names of Refineries in which such studies have been carried out and the result of such study;

(d) whether Government have received reports of obsolete machinery being used in some Refineries; and

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

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

(b) to (e). Individual refineries carry

out regularly maintenance and inspection of their plant and machinery. Wherever required, replacements of equipment are being made. Govt. have also asked the Indian Oil Corporation to prepare a Feasibility Report for modernisation of their Digboi Refinery, which is the oldest in the country.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of refinery	Date/year of commissioning
1.	Indian Oil Corporation, Digboi Refinery	1901
2.	IOC Gaubati refinery	Jan., 1962
3.	IOC Barauni refinery	July, 1964
4.	IOC Haldia refinery	Aug., 1974 (Trial run) (commercial production from Jan. '75)
5.	IOC Mathura refinery	Jan. '82
6.	IOC Koyali refinery	Oct. '65
7.	HPCL Bombay refinery	July '54
8.	HPCL Visakh refinery	April '57
9.	BPCL Bombay refinery	Jan. '55
10.	Cochin refinery	Sept. '66
11.	Madras refinery	Sept. '69
12.	Bongaigaon refinery	Feb. '79

Indo-German Collaboration in Industry

395. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to State :

(a) whether the Indo-German collaboration in the field of Industry is on the increase;

(b) if so, the number of German firms which entered into collaboration with Indians in 1984 and first half of 1985;

(c) the total number of such Industrial Indo-German collaborations entered into since 1982; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to encourage more such collaborations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVE-

LOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government approved 135 and 72 foreign collaboration proposals in the years 1984 and 1985 (January-June) respectively in favour of West German firms.

Government approved 11 foreign collaborations with firms in German Democratic Republic in 1984 and 4 in 1985 (January to June).

(c) During 1982 to 1985 (Jan.-June), Govt. approved 436 FC proposals in favour of West German firms.

Govt. approved 27 Foreign collaborations with firms in German Democratic Republic from 1982 to 1985 (Jan.-June).

(d) Government's policy towards import of technology is selective and based on national priorities. Import of technology is permitted in sophisticated and high priority areas, in export oriented or import substitution manufacturing or for enabling indigenous industry to update existing technology in India to meet efficiently domestic requirements and/or to become competitive in the export market.

**Non-Payment of Outstanding Amount
by U.P. Govt. for Power Purchased
from N.T.P.C.**

396. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts outstanding from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the power purchased from the National Thermal Power Corporation and the reasons for non-payment;

(b) whether the State Government has reviewed the agreement for the bulk purchase of power; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) An amount of Rs. 61.94 crores is outstanding as on 8-11-85 against the Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board (UPSEB) for power purchased from Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station (STPS) of the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). According to the NTPC, the UPSEB has indicated shortage of funds as the reason for non payment of these dues.

(b) The new draft agreement for purchase of power by the UPSEB from the singrauli STPS has been discussed on 28th and 29th October, 1985 and finalised between the parties.

(c) Does not arise.

**Improvement in the Capacity Utilisation
of Thermal Power Plants**

397. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the increase regarding power generation during the period April to September, 1985;

(b) how the increased generation compares with the targets and reasons for shortfall, if any;

(c) the gap between the current demand and supply of power and the percentage of deficit in supply; and

(d) the improvement made in the capacity utilisation of thermal power plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The actual generation during April-September 1985 was 8.8% more than the corresponding period of 1984. It was however 0.8% less than the target. The shortfall was on account of reduced hydel generation due to low hydel reservoir levels.

(c) The gap between current demand and supply is about 32 million units per day which works out to about 7%.

(d) The average plant load factor of thermal power plants during April-September 1985 was 50.5% as against 45.7% during the corresponding period of last year.

**Laying of Pipeline from Bombay to U.P.
through Vidarbha Region**

398. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have represented to the Union Government to lay a gas pipeline from Bombay High to U. P. through Vidharbha instead of Arabian sea;

(b) if so, the action initiated by the Union Government in this regard; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Government of Maharashtra had suggested that the HBJ 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 Uttar Pradesh.

Leakage of Gases in Factories in Ahmedabad and Bombay

399. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are several factories in the country which are manufacturing their products by using different dangerous gases;

(b) whether it is a fact that recently in Ahmedabad and Bombay, several persons fell ill and died due to leakage of gas in some factories engaged in manufacturing drugs and dye-stuffs;

(c) if so, the action taken by Government against the management of those factories; and

(d) the further steps contemplated by Government to instruct all such factories and industries using poisonous gases to take precautionary steps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). No such reports relating to drugs or dyestuffs factories have been received from the Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

The State Governments have, however, been advised to set up a Committee/Task Force/Expert Group for implementation of the safety provisions in Chemical and other industries, using hazardous operations and processes, including highly toxic substances.

Steps to Encourage Manufacture of Delicensed Drugs

400. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the response of the drug industry to the recent decision of Government delicensing the manufacture of 94 drugs;

(b) if the response from the drug industry is poor, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of proposals for the manufacture of delicensed drugs registered so far with the Secretariat of Industrial Approvals; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to encourage manufacture of delicensed drugs and to attract investments therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). The response of the drug industry is varied. After the issue of Notification delicensing 12 bulk drugs in March, 1985 and 82 bulk drugs in June, 1985, 43 Registrations have been granted under the scheme of delicensing.

Proposal to Increase Production of Essential Drugs

401. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last three years the annual growth rate in the production of essential drugs has been lower than the annual growth rate of production of non-essential drugs;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to increase production of essential drugs in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The growth in production of Category I and II formulations and bulk drugs going into them has been lower than that of Category III and price decontrolled formulations and of bulk drugs going into them. To a large extent this is due to the differential mark-up under the existing pricing policy,

(c) Government have already taken up review of the Drug Policy.

Control on Prices of Drugs beyond the Purview of Price Control

402. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last three years the prices of drugs which are beyond the purview of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1979, have increased at higher rates than the increase in the prices of other Drugs which are not within the purview of the Price Control Order;

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

(c) whether Government have any proposal to control the prices of such drugs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) In general, Yes, Sir.

(b) The scheme of price control under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 contemplated manufacturers setting off the higher margins in price decontrolled category against lower mark-ups in the price controlled categories of formulations.

(c) Government have not finalised its views on the New Drug Policy.

Village Electrification in West Bengal

403. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the achievements in West Bengal in the matter of village electrification has been lower than the target fixed for the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for such shortfall;

(c) what was the performance of West Bengal as compared to the performance of other States in the matter of achieving the targets for village electrification during the Sixth Plan period; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to improve the performance during the Seventh Plan period in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Against a target of electrification of 9010 villages during the Sixth Plan period in the State of West Bengal, the achievement was 6338 villages. The poor progress in the State was attributable to inadequate transmission system, shortage of materials and the procedural delays involved in their procurement etc.

(c) A statement indicating the State-wise targets and achievements in electrification of villages during the Sixth Plan period is given below.

(d) The performance of rural electrification in the State is expected to improve during the Seventh Plan period with enhanced outlay for this purpose, and augmentation of distribution facilities within the available resources. Review meetings will also be held with the State authorities from time to time to monitor the progress closely.

Statement

Statement indicating the State-wise targets and achievements during Sixth Plan in respect of village electrification

Sl. No	Name of the State	Electrification of villages		
		Target (1980-85) on the basis of Annual Plans	Achievement during Sixth Plan	%age level
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra pradesh	7,640	6,419	84.0
2.	Assam	8,712	7,580	87.0

1	2	3	4	5
3. Bihar	16,550	13,952	84.3	
4. Gujarat	6,295	5,268	83.7	
5. Haryana	—	(*)	—	
6. Himachal Pradesh	4,168	5,693	136.6	
7. Jammu and Kashmir	2,155	1,153	53.5	
8. Karnataka	6,080	6,401	105.3	
9. Kerala	—	(*)	—	
10. Madhya Pradesh	16,398	18,425	112.4	
11. Maharashtra	8,510	7,761	91.2	
12. Manipur	365	280	76.7	
13. Meghalaya	906	716	79.0	
14. Nagaland	210	360	171.4	
15. Orissa	6,835	6,531	95.6	
16. Punjab	—	(*)	—	
17. Rajasthan	6,936	5,945	85.7	
18. Sikkim	140	136	97.1	
19. Tamil Nadu	144	150	104.2	
20. Tripura	1,290	1,099	85.2	
21. Uttar Pradesh	19,868	24,498	123.3	
22. West Bengal	9,010	6,338	70.3	
Total (States)	122,212	118,705	97.1	
Total (U.Ts.)	939	836	89.0	
Total (All-India)	123,151	119,541	97.1	

(*)Cent percent electrification of villages already achieved.

**Setting up of Petro-Chemical Industries
in Konkan Region**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in view of
the commissioning of fertilizer projects at
Thal and Vaishat in the Konkan region of
Maharashtra, the Konkan region would be
an ideal and convenient site for setting up
new petro-chemicals industries; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to set up such
industries in the Konkan region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND
PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K.
JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b).
Location of such projects is decided on
techno-economic considerations.

A petrochemicals complex in the Central
Public Sector with an estimated outlay of
Rs. 1167 crores is under implementation in

Nagothane, District Raigad in Konkan region.

Projects taken up by National Hydro Electric Power Corporation Ltd.

405. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names and location of the projects taken up by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Ltd.;

(b) whether any norms and principles have been evolved with regard to sharing of power between the Corporation and the States wherein the projects are located;

(c) whether the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation has taken up any project or is proposing to take up any project in South India; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not taking up any one project in the South ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The following hydro-electric projects have been commissioned by National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Limited :

- (i) Baira Siul HE Project (180 MW) in Himachal Pradesh.
- (ii) Loktak HE Project (105 MW) in Manipur.
- (iii) Devighat HE Project (14.1 MW) in Nepal.

The hydro-electric projects which are presently under execution by National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Ltd. are :

- (i) Salal H. E. Project (345 MW) in Jammu and Kashmir.
- (ii) Chamara H. E. project, Stage-I (540 MW) in Himachal Pradesh.
- (iii) Dul Hasti HE Project (390 MW) in Jammu and Kashmir.
- (iv) Tanakpur HE Project (120 MW) in Uttar Pradesh.
- (v) Koel Karo HE Project (710 MW) in Bihar.

(b) Yes, Sir. A formula has been approved by the Government of India for sharing of power and benefits from Central Sector Hybro-electric Projects.

(c) and (d). No Hydro-electric Project in South India has been taken up or is proposed to be taken up by National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Limited in the near future. Only those hydro-electric projects are normally taken up for execution in the Central Sector through National Hydro-electric Power Corporation Limited which are of a regional character and are beyond the technical, managerial or financial capabilities of the states in which they are located. Further the State Governments in which the Hydro-electric project is located, should agree to abide by the conditions of the Central sharing formula. No hydro-electric project which is covered under these parameters and which is ripe for execution is available at present in South India.

[Translation]

Availability of raw materials to small Entrepreneurs

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

(a) whether with a view to promote small scale industry, Government have formulated any policy/rules to make available raw-materials in sufficient quantities to the small entrepreneurs to enable them to run their industrial units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the small entrepreneurs always complained of harassment and of their cases being delayed for long for no reasons; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). Supplies of iron and steel materials to the small scale industrial units are normally made through

the Small Scale Industries Corporations of respective State/Union Territories provided for in the guidelines for distribution of iron and steel formulated by the Joint Plant Committee of the main producers. The guidelines are amended from time to time.

(ii) The Controller of Aluminium, Department of Mines, makes allocations of E. C. grade aluminium in favour of cables/conductor manufacturing units based on the highest off-take and the units capacity in terms of weight of aluminium as per the guidelines.

(iii) The palm fatty acid for the small scale soap manufacturing units is distributed through the nominees of the State Directorate of Industries—generally the State Small Industries Corporations.

(iv) The paraffin wax is distributed to the individual small scale units by Indian Oil Corporation on the basis of the recommendations made by the respective State Directorate of Industries.

(d) and (e). Whenever complaints from the small scale industrial units regarding the shortage of scarce raw materials are received, these are taken up with the appropriate authorities/agencies for necessary action.

[English]

Supply of Gas from South Bassein Gas Field for Power Stations and Petro-Chemical Complex in Gujarat

407. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Gujarat has made a proposal for setting up gas-based power stations in Gujarat;

(b) whether any surplus gas is available from South Bassein and other Bombay High gas fields;

(c) whether the State Petrochemicals Complex to be set up at Hazira near Surat would be supplied gas from South Bassein gas field; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir. However, associated gas is being supplied for power generation in Gujarat on a regular basis.

(b) The surplus, associated Bombay High gas is being supplied to Maharashtra State Electricity Board at Uran, Tata Electric Company, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, subject to availability and purely on a fall-back basis. Free gas production from the South Bassein has not commenced.

(c) and (d). The possibility of supplying Natural Gas Liquid for the State Petrochemicals Complex purposed to be set up at Surat is being examined.

Oil Wells Drilled in Gujarat

408. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wells so far drilled by ONGC in Kalol, Mehsana, Sanand, Cambay and Ankleshwar etc. oil fields in Gujarat;

(b) the number of wells which had indicated presence of hydro-carbons out of the total wells drilled; and

(c) the programme for further exploration of hydrocarbons in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Till 1-10-1985 ONGC had drilled a total of 1613 wells in Gujarat State, including Kutch. Out of these 1017 wells proved to be hydro-carbons bearing. Some wells are under testing yet to be tested.

(c) The exploration programme for 1985-86 envisages drilling of 53 exploratory wells.

Setting up Petrochemical Complex at Hazira

409. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to allow the Gujarat Government to set up a Petro-chemicals Complex at Hazira near Surat in Gujarat;

(b) whether there is any proposal to involve private sector in the implementation of the petro-chemicals Complex by the State Government; and

(c) if so, the names of the private sector company and its share of investment in the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). M/s. Gujarat State Petro-Chemicals Corporation Limited, a State Government undertaking of the Government of Gujarat have submitted an application for the issue of an Industrial Licence for the setting up of a Petrochemical Complex at Tehsil Hazira or Kawas, District Surat in Gujarat. It has been indicated by the Corporation that tentatively it is proposed to set up the Petro-chemical Complex in joint sector.

No decision has yet been taken on this application.

Setting up of forest-based industries in Raigarh district of M.P.

410. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great scope to set up some forest-based industries in Raigarh district in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to set up such type of industries in that district ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Exact information about the availability of raw material on a sustained basis to support medium/large forest based industries in District Raigarh, Madhya Pradesh is not readily available. However, as per the information received from the State Government in May, 1985, 847 forest based small scale units have been set up in District Raigarh.

Setting up of Agro-based industries in Raigarh District

411. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is tremendous scope to set up some agro-based industries in Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the possibility of the establishment of such type of industries has been explored by the Union Government;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to set up such type of industries in the above district in Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). Government have neither made nor are aware of any survey or effort to explore the possibility of establishment of agro-based industries in Raigarh district of Madhya Pradesh.

Export market for Maruti cars

412. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Maruti cars manufactured by the end of September this year;

(b) the number of persons covered so far;

(c) the number of persons still on waiting list;

(d) whether it has been decided to explore the export market for the Maruti car;

(e) if so, the names of the countries which are interested in importing the Maruti car; and

(f) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) Maruti Udyog Ltd. had manufactured 40,604 cars till the end of September, 1985.

(b) By the end of September's 85, 36,879 customers had been supplied cars.

(c) 70854 as on 31-10-1985.

(d) to (f). Maruti Udyog Ltd. is negotiating exports of its vehicles to neighbouring and east European countries. No contracts have been finalised as yet.

Decline in Production of Oil from Bombay High

413. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) whether the oil production from the Bombay High is declining as reported in Hindustan Times of 2 August, 1985;

(b) if so, by how much and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures being taken to increase the production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Bombay High field is currently producing at its plateau rate of 19-20 million tonnes per annum, which rate is expected to continue during the VII Plan period. Measures like pressure maintenance by water injection are being undertaken to maintain this plateau rate; artificial lift methods will also be resorted to. At a later date enhanced oil recovery projects are also contemplated to prolong production from the field for as long a period as possible.

[Translation]

Smuggling of Petroleum Products

414. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD :
SHRI SIMON TIGGA :

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

(a) whether smuggling of petroleum product is on the increase in various parts of the country, such as North Bihar, from

where petroleum products are smuggled out to China via Nepa and Tibet;

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government to check it;

(c) whether Government have investigated these smuggling activities;

(d) if so, the number of guilty persons arrested and the action taken against them; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) No reports in this regard have been received by the Government.

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

[English]

Village Electrification and Pump Set Energisation in Karnataka

415. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the target set by Rural Electrification Corporation for village electrification as well as pumpset energisation in the Sixth Plan period, year-wise;

(b) the achievement made in the above areas in the different States in that plan period, year-wise; and

(c) the number of villages in Karnataka that are proposed to be electrified in the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). A Statement indicating Sixth Plan target and achievement for village electrification and pumpset energisation, State-wise and year-wise under REC scheme is given below.

(c) During Seventh Plan period it is proposed to be electrify 4524 villages in the State of Karnataka from all sources of financing.

Statement

Statement indicating Sixth Plan targets and Achievements—State-wise and year-wise under REC Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of State	1980-81			1981-82			1982-83					
		Village Electrification		Pumpsets Energised	Village Electrification		Pumpsets Energised	Village Electrification		Pumpsets Energised			
		Targets	Ach.	Targets	Ach.	Targets	Ach.	Targets	Ach.	Targets	Ach.		
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	A. P.	900	1005	27500	27006	1020	1283	31650	30147	1200	1406	38300	41332
2.	Assam	1000	1224	2500	83	965	938	3790	24	1050	799	970	183
3.	Bihar	2500	1846	19000	4750	2810	3071	19110	7552	4440	4207	48800	7092
4.	Gujarat	600	898	13500	12623	685	555	18030	10401	700	458	23700	6413
5.	Haryana	—	—	5400	12195	—	—	6420	6009	@	—	10000	10872
6.	H. P.	850	1129	70	98	1000	1136	85	129	900	1575	730	149
7.	J and K	400	292	50	153	420	129	55	25	476	267	67	78
8.	Karnataka	550	243	6600	5698	680	395	9090	16807	550	420	12700	22496
9.	Kerala	—	—	4600	5081	—	—	4730	6222	@	—	4700	6473
10.	M. P.	2100	3952	25000	31828	2250	3529	47070	33787	2660	3581	30600	35126

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11. Maharashtra			750	1321	19500	27682	965	661	31940	24335	1400	1049	44000	34482
12. Manipur			30	12	50	—	25	41	130	—	100	28	50	2
13. Meghalaya			90	154	30	—	85	168	80	6	170	129	100	—
14. Nagaland			40	47	—	—	35	43	—	—	20	61	—	—
15. Orissa			1350	1266	6100	3236	1470	1206	11010	2909	1119	1136	9000	3134
16. Punjab			—	—	13000	12568	—	—	19400	14393	@	—	14500	25880
17. Rajasthan			1000	961	15000	19841	1080	1161	25230	12975	1200	959	23080	9460
18. Sikkim			—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	25	11	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu			40	17	10000	10896	50	24	6900	11232	50	11	10200	13160
20. Tripura			200	154	300	69	165	204	800	305	400	310	300	185
21. U. P.			2500	3722	14000	17069	2550	3200	26235	22504	2788	3930	51110	14251
22. West Bengal			1600	1000	9100	818	1745	2021	14645	746	1950	1270	3000	1602
Total :			16500	19243	191300	191694	18025	19765	276400	200508	21228	12587	325907	232370

@All the villages have been electrified.

Sl. No.	Name of State	1983-84						1984-85					
		Village Electrification			Pumpsets Energised			Village Electrification			Pumpsets Energised		
		Targets	Ach.	17	18	19	20	Targets	Ach.	21	22	Targets	Ach.
15.	16												
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1383	951	1383	951	24260	45050	1100	1144	1100	1144	44260	55380
2.	Assam	950	1919	950	1919	950	228	2000	2199	2000	2199	900	126
3.	Bihar	4500	3451	4500	3451	26500	3814	1500	601	1500	601	6000	3286
4.	Gujarat	910	653	910	653	21950	10427	720	953	720	953	16000	17538
5.	Haryana	@	—	@	—	15000	10065	—	@	—	@	11000	10331
6.	Himachal Pradesh	700	759	700	759	100	138	535	861	535	861	100	106
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	315	254	315	254	69	69	171	171	171	171	70	74
8.	Karnataka	479	703	479	703	17620	34396	1030	1453	1030	1453	26810	40424
9.	Kerala	@	—	@	—	9590	6505	—	@	—	@	10300	11443
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3195	3784	3195	3784	31190	34437	2900	3630	2900	3630	25000	36578
11.	Maharashtra	1060	822	1060	822	31000	38788	818	810	818	810	32000	53849
12.	Manipur	50	75	50	75	10	9	50	51	50	51	10	12

15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
13. Meghalaya	195	141	—	—	—	156	124	—	—
14. Nagaland	27	43	—	—	—	23	74	—	—
15. Orissa	1210	1121	7900	2952	1210	1240	4230	3181	—
16. Punjab	@	—	25000	47545	—	@	25790	25378	—
17. Rajasthan	1000	1206	9000	11120	900	1244	8450	17871	—
18. Sikkim	4	36	—	—	52	35	—	—	—
19. Tamil Nadu	24	28	15800	13067	10	8	7500	32164	—
20. Tripura	300	205	200	67	180	160	100	19	—
21. Uttar Pradesh	3200	3329	31000	17657	2900	3420	20250	20133	—
22. West Bengal	1780	703	9300	4140	950	865	9500	7321	—
Total :	21282	20183	276439	280434	17205	19043	248270	335217	—

@All the villages have been electrified.

Making Bihar self sufficient in Power

416. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise per capita power production in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that per capita power production in Bihar is far below the all India average; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to make Bihar self sufficient in power and to overcome power crisis there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The power requirement of a State/Union Territory is met from the generation of its own power stations, its share in jointly owned projects, its share in the Central Sector Projects and assistance received from the neighbouring systems. Relative comparison between States is, therefore, more valid on the basis of power consumption rather than power production in the States. The State-wise details about per capita consumption of electricity during 1983-84 (latest year for which figures are available) are indicated in the statement given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The power shortage in Bihar is mainly due to inadequate, installed generating capacity and unsatisfactory performance of Patratu and Barauni thermal power stations. During the year 1985-86 220 MW of new capacity is expected to be added in Bihar. Bihar will also receive their share of power from Farakka Super Thermal Power Station on stabilisation of Farakka units. In order to improve the performance of thermal power stations, a number of measures are being taken including extensive renovation and modernisation of Patratu, Barauni and Karbighia thermal power stations.

Statement

State-wise per-capita consumption of electricity during 1983-84 (Provisional)

Name of the State/UT.	Per capita consumption (Kwh)
1	2
Northern Region	
Haryana	245

1	2
Himachal Pradesh	89
Jammu and Kashmir	105
Punjab	354
Rajasthan	126
Uttar Pradesh	103
Chandigarh	386
Delhi	467
Western Region	
Gujarat	274
Madhya Pradesh	137
Maharashtra	267
Goa, Daman and Diu	279
D and N Haveli	86
Southern Region	
Andhra Pradesh	142
Karnataka	166
Kerala	113
Tamil Nadu	178
Pondicherry	222
Lakshadweep	58
Eastern Region	
Bihar	91
Orissa	135
West Bengal	123
A and N Islands	63
Sikkim	52
Northern Region	
Assam	42
Manipur	13
Meghalaya	69
Nagaland	49
Tripura	21
Arunachal Pradesh	27
Mizoram	25
All India	154

**Payment of Bogus Money Orders and
Telegraphic Money Orders**

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

(a) the number of cases of bogus money orders and telegraphic money orders separately which were paid during the last three years in each circle in the country giving yearly and circle-wise figures respectively;

(b) the total amount paid against bogus money orders as above during each year;

(c) the total amount recovered yearly; and

(d) the loopholes in the working resulting in bogus payment and the steps taken to stop the same and the results achieved ?

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

**Power Projects working around Rihand
Reservoir in Singrauli Area**

418. **SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :**
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of power projects working or proposed around the Rihand reservoir in Singrauli area showing the names of the owners;

(b) when this site was chosen for the power projects and the reasons for the reference;

(c) whether there was objections from the Ministries of Defence and Environment, if so, how were those dealt with;

(d) the number of Electro-static precipitators (ESP) installed there with their description;

(e) whether full care has been taken in view of the different grades of coal to be used and whether every chimney in this area has got ESP installation; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The details of the power projects under operation/implementation in Singrauli area around Rihand reservoir are given in the enclosed statement.

(b) Keeping in view the availability of essential inputs, such as coal and water, a site Selection Committee constituted by the Government selected the Singrauli site during 1975-76 for location of large thermal power stations.

(c) There were no objections from the Ministries of Defence and Environment.

(d) Electro-static precipitators (ESP) of modern design with 99.5% efficiency have been installed in all the 5 units of Singrauli Super Thermal Power Station (STPS) which are under operation.

(e) The boilers are designed for the particular grade of coal to be used and all the projects have the ESPs except the Renusagar Captive Power Plant.

(f) The first two units of Renusagar Power Plant (Unit I and II) were installed in 1967 when Air Pollution Act had not been promulgated and there was no other industry in the vicinity. The mechanical dust collector of 85% efficiency were installed on these units. The proposal for extension of Renusagar Captive Power Plant (2 × 67.5 MW) was cleared in 1979 subject to installation of ESPs on existing units as well as new units based on the recommendations of the Department of Environment. Renusagar Power Company is taking action to modernise the dust collection system to have least impact on the environment.

Statement

Thermal Power Stations under operation in Singrauli area

Name of the Project	Capacity	Ownership
1	2	3
Renusagar captive power plant	4 × 67.5 MW	M/s. Renusagar Power Co.
Singrauli STPS	5 × 200 MW	NTPC

1	2	3
On-going Thermal Power Stations under Implementation in Singrauli area		
(i) Singrauli STPS expansion	2 × 500 MW	NTPC
(ii) Riband STPS Stage I*	2 × 500 MW	NTPC
(iii) Vindhychal STPS Stage I*	6 × 210 MW	NTPC
(iv) Renusagar captive power plant expansion	1 × 67.5 MW	M/s. Renusagar Power Co.
(v) Anpara TPS	(3 × 210 MW + 2 × 500 MW)	Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board.

*Expansion stages of these projects are also proposed to be set up in future in Singrauli area.

Generation of Power on Private Sector

419. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :
SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to allow private sector to generate power through conventional as well as non-conventional media;

(b) whether the power generated by private sector will be transmitted through Energy Ministry or directly by the private sector;

(c) whether there will be any control on the price of such energy generated by private sector; and

(d) whether the private sector will be allowed to charge any price for such energy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The policy with regard to the generation and distribution of electricity is regulated by the Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956. According to this Resolution, the generation and distribution of electricity falls under Schedule 'A' category of industries, the future development of which is the exclusive responsibility of the State. The Resolution does not preclude the possibility of the State securing the cooperation of private enterprise in the establishment of new Units when the national interests so require. As per this Policy, Government have allowed replacement/expansion of units in the existing privately owned power utilities. Permission for captive power units is accorded where the power requirement is

substantial and continuous and reliable supply is necessary.

(b) to (d). Power generated by the private sector is transmitted through the State grids. The price of power supplied is subject to agreements with the State Electricity Boards.

Use of Cross-Bar Telephone System

420. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the effective steps Government have so far taken to streamline the working of the network of communication in the country;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Japanese cross-bar system of telephones which introduced in India, has become obsolete in Japan; and

(c) if so, the reasons why such an abandoned system of telecommunication has been introduced in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Some of the effective steps to streamline the working of the network of communication in the country are as follows :

1. Introduction of sophisticated electronic telephone exchange to avoid problems inherent with electro-mechanical switching equipment used hitherto.
2. Replacement of life expired equipment.

3. Special testing of exchange equipment particularly inter exchange junctions is being undertaken to improve inter-exchange working.
 4. Working of air-conditioning plants in various exchanges is being regularly monitored to ensure proper working.
 5. Laying of new junction, primary, junction cables in ducts to protect them from external damages.
 6. Pressurization of primary, secondary and junction cables to minimise cable breakdown faults.
 7. Use of jelly filled cables in the distribution network to prevent entry of water in the cables to avoid faults.
 8. 6 Cable trenches are being flooded before being closed so as to detect any damage during trenching or laying of the cables. The public is being asked to inform Telephone Department before they take up digging on 'dial before dig' service so as to keep liaison with other agencies who are engaged in digging.
 9. Extensive patrolling of cable routes to detect any digging operations and to take precautionary measures to avoid damage to cables.
 10. Provision of high grade junction circuits on Pulse Code Modulation, coaxial and microwave media to provide better quality and more dependable service.
 11. Rehabilitation of subscriber's fittings and the D.P. boxes to minimise faults on the line.
 12. Replacement of overhead wires by insulated drop wires to avoid faults due to kite strings, birds nests etc. which lead to contact or low insulation faults.
 13. Use of improved telephone instruments.
 14. Replacement of aluminium wires in the fittings at the subscribers to premises by copper wires to avoid break faults.
 15. Computerisation of cable records and faults repair service to bring down duration of faults.
 16. Computerisation of Directory Assistance (179) service and records.
 17. Computerisation operator assisted (180) trunk services.
 18. Monitoring of the automanual service and trunk service is being carried out so as to ensure prompt response on these services.
 19. Public grievance cells have been opened at GMs headquarters and AMS offices to provide single outlet attention to the subscribers.
 20. Four SPC Tax at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras have been introduced in the network to improve STD services. Some more digital TAXs are planned to be installed during this plan period to improve STD services in other areas.
 21. Satellite communication is being introduced gradually as a media of extension of remote areas communication as a back up to the terrestrial media.
 22. Proposal to connect all district headquarters and exchanges beyond 1000 lines to their state headquarters through high quality transmission media.
- (b) No, Sir. The system is working satisfactorily everywhere
- (c) Does not arise.
- Opening of New Telephone Exchanges and Post Offices in Rajkot District**
421. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :
- (a) whether Telephone Exchanges and Post Offices have been opened in various areas of Rajkot, Gondal, Morobi, Jetpur, Dhoraji and other places in Rajkot district during 1st January 1982 to 30th September 1985;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the amount spent during this period on each one;
- (d) the plans, projects and estimates of each one; and
- (e) the reasons of delays in carrying out the above plans, projects and estimates in time ?

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

(b) The information is given at statement I below.

(c) The amount spent for

(i) Telephone Exchanges is Rs. 19,61,918.

(ii) Post Offices is Rs. 1,27,615.

(d) The information is given at statement II below.

(e) The reasons of delays in carrying out plans is non availability of exchange buildings.

Statement-I

List of Telephone Exchanges and Post Offices Opened in Various Areas of Rajkot, Gondal, Jetpur, Dhoraj etc. in Rajkot District during 1-1-82 to 30-9-85

Telephone Exchanges

1. Pithwo
2. Mahika
3. Moviya
4. Vadasar
5. Sarapdad
6. Newknam
7. Anida
8. Shivrajgad
9. Sindhvadar
10. Vavania
11. Khajurda
12. Chitravad

13. Sethvadala

14. Khirsar

15. Santhli

16. Jatparchhu

17. Tatapur

18. Amran

Post Offices

1. Samadhiala

2. Kankot

3. Hadmatia

4. Tarkia

5. Manharplot TSO

6. Malanka

7. Gadhadia

Statement-II

The Plans Projects and Estimates Concerning Telephone Exchanges

1. 5,000 lines Japanese type exchange is scheduled to be commissioned at Rajkot during this year.

2. Additional 5,000 lines are likely to be added by 1987.

3. Project estimates for Conversion of manual exchanges in to auto at Gondal, Jetpur, Dhoraji and Upleta area already sanctioned.

4. Project estimate for conversion of MAX-II at Morbi into MAX-I Sanctioned.

Clash between Police and Telecommunication Employees in Calicut

422. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the clash between Police and Telecommunication employees in Calicut in August, 1985;

(b) whether the Union Government have made an enquiry into the causes behind the incident, if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the extent of loss caused to the Communication Department due to the

lightning tool-down strike by the Telecommunication employees;

(d) whether any assessment has been made of the loss caused to Calicut Telephone Exchange by the destruction of tools, furniture, etc. during the clash; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the floor of the House.

Fire Caused by Leakage of Diesel at Cochin Port

423. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the major fire caused by the leakage of diesel at Cochin Port;

(b) whether any enquiry has been conducted into the causes and effects of this leakage;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action being taken to prevent recurrence of such mishaps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) A fire was caused by the leakage of diesel from a product pipeline at Cochin on the 20th October, 1984.

(b) Senior officers of HPCL and BPCL have visited the site and looked into the causes of the incident.

(c) The leakage occurred due to corrosion of pipeline portions crossing the city drains.

(d) The affected portions of the pipeline have been replaced. The other portions of the pipeline crossing the drains have been also pressure tested and two further sections have also been replaced. After replacement of the affected portions, the whole line has been hydrotested and recommissioned.

Apart from augmentation of fire-fighting equipment/capability, recurrence of leakage is proposed to be prevented through frequent pressure-testing of the pipeline.

Extraction of oil from Coal

424. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the extent to which scientists of the country have succeeded in the process of extracting oil from coal and the details in this regard; and

(b) the names of the places where the Union Government have made experiments in this process and the details of achievements thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Research and Development work on different aspects of conversion of coal into liquid fuels is in progress in Council of Scientific and Industrial Research laboratories at Central Fuel Research Institute, (CFRI) Dhanbad, Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad (RRL-H) and National Chemical Laboratory, Pune (NCL) and in some of the Indian Institutes of Technology. Details are as follows :

(i) Direct Hydrogenation of Coal :

Basic work on many aspects of the process has been carried out. A 0.5 tonne coal per day bench scale unit has been set up at CFRI and initial tests with Raniganj and Assam coal samples have been carried out.

(ii) Fischer-Tropsch Synthesis :

Catalysts for conversion of synthesis gas ($\text{CO} + \text{H}_2$) have been developed in CFRI, RRL(H) and NCL to make liquid fuels, CFRI has set up a bench scale reactor with about 3 litre catalyst volume.

(iii) Hydrogenation of coal tar :

CFRI, RRL(H) and IIT, Bombay have done work on hydrogenation of coal tar to middle distillates in continuous flow reactors in the

past. Data on catalysts and process parameters have been generated which can be used in future plants, when adequate quantity of tar becomes available.

Setting up of Research Station for Godavary-Krishna Basin

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

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission propose to set up a Research Station for "Godavary-Krishna Basin" as it is yielding large quantities of gas and petroleum; and

(b) the details of the availability of gas and petroleum found there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) At present ONGC has no such proposal under consideration. All research work is being done centrally in various Research Institutions of the Commission.

(b) So far about 4 million tonnes of geological reserves of hydrocarbons have been established in the Krishna-Godavary Basin.

Though gas has been discovered at 4 locations on land, and oil and gas at 2 locations offshore further exploration is necessary to establish the commercial viability.

Deterioration in Telephone Service in Bihar

426. SHRI RAMASHRAY PARSAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that telephone services in all districts in Bihar are deteriorating day by day;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps so far taken or proposed to be taken to improve the telephone services in Bihar ?

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

Sir; the telephone services in all the districts in Bihar are not deterioration day by day.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) However, following steps are taken to improve the telephone services of district headquarters in Bihar further :

(i) A proposal to connect all the district headquarters with stet capital already exists.

(ii) Manual telephone exchanges of district headquarters are gradually being converted into automatic exchanges.

(iii) District headquarters are also gradually being connected with high grade media like microwave or UHF.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Telephone Exchange in Bihar

427. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme to modernise telephone exchanges of Bihar in future;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount of expenditure to be incurred thereon ?

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

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

Statement

Details of works proposed to be taken up during Seventh Plan to modernise telephone exchanges of Bihar

1. Increase in exchange capacity :

MAX-I by 13000 lines.

MAX-II by 9000 lines.

MAX-III by 9000 lines.

This includes :

1. Expansion of Gaya to 3000 lines electronic exchange.
2. Expansion of Bhagalpur to 2000 lines cross-bar.
3. Expansion of Patna exchange from 5000 to 7000 and further to 9000 Penta Conta Cross-bar.
4. Expansion of Jharua exchange from 2100 to 3000 lines Penta Conta Cross-bar.

Conversion of existing MAX-II type exchanges at Darbhanga, Laheria Sarai, Bokaro, Hazaribaghand Dhurwa by MAX-I type exchanges.

5. Installation of 10,000 lines electronic exchange at Patna in replacement of 6000 lines existing exchange and MAX-II exchange at Patliputra.
2. Phasing out manual exchange progressively.
3. Modernisation of trunk network :
 1. To open 15 additional trunk exchanges.
 2. To open 2 electronic exchanges at Ranchi and Muzaffarpur.

The total amount involved in above works is about 140 crores.

[English]

Synthetic Filament Yarn

428. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether delegation from the synthetic filament yarn industry recently met him and requested for concession in the excise duty for the benefit of the consumers;

(b) if so, the details of the concession desired by the industry and the extent to which the same has been agreed to by Government;

(c) the extent to which such a concession will be utilised by the industry for their own benefits; and

(d) the extent to which it will be helpful in creating employment in the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The delegation suggested that excised duty on synthetic filament yarns should be reduced by Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per kg. A decision on the proposal is yet to be taken.

Dumping of P.V.C. Resin by Foreign Countries

429. SHRI V. TULSI RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rumania, Brazil and South Korea have dumped PVC resin in the country to the extent that has forced the PVC manufacturing units to hold the stock and to suffer heavy loss as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the names of the Indian manufacturers of PVC resin that are suffering huge losses on this account and the amount of loss;

(c) the steps being taken by Government to protect the Indian manufacturers from tough competition as the price of indigenous PVC resin is somewhat higher than that of imported PVC resin; and

(d) the adverse effects on the industries using PVC resin and the steps taken to provide them relief ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Representations have been received from some indigenous manufacturers of PVC that large import of PVC was resulting in increase in stock inventories with them. It is not possible at this stage to assess whether the PVC manufacturing companies are suffering losses due to large imports of PVC.

(c) and (d). Various aspects of the matter are being looked into.

Incident of Beating up and Roughing of Children in Khurshid Lal Bhawan, New Delhi

430. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in "The Hindustan Times" of 5th October, 1985, highlighting the incident of beating up and roughing up of two children by the security guards and employees of the Delhi Telephone Department at Khurshid Lal Bhawan where the children had gone to make some enquiries; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

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

(b) In case mentioned in (a) above Delhi Telephones made enquiries and submitted rejoinder to the Editor Hindustan Times. The rejoinder was published on 9.10.85 after editing and some alterations. Alleged manhandling has been denied.

Cash Assistance for Export of Several Bulk Drugs and Chemicals

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

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to reintroduce cash assistance for the export of several Bulk drugs and chemicals; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A scheme for grant of Cash Compensatory Support on export of drugs is already in operation, with a view to promote exports.

Response of Investors from Eastern and Central regions despite decentralisation of Industry

432. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for poor response of investors from the Eastern and Central

Regions desire new policy on decentralisation of industry;

(b) whether it is due to lack of transport facilities, marketing facilities, shortage of raw materials, skilled and unskilled hands or banking facilities;

(c) whether Government propose to investigate into whole matter soon;

(d) if so, by what time; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) to (e). During the years 1983 to October, 1985, the following amounts of Central Investment Subsidy were disbursed to the Central and Eastern regions :

(Rupees in Crores)

Name of the State	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86 (upto October)
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(I) Central Region

Uttar Pradesh	1.26	3.20	8.18
Madhya Pradesh	6.28	5.27	7.99

(II) Eastern Region

West Bengal	0.47	1.22	1.29
Orissa	1.56	2.58	—
Bihar	—	0.81	—

The number of Letters of Intent (LIs), Industrial Licence (ILs) and DGTD Registrations issued from 1983 to 1985 is given in the statement below :

It will be seen that the response of investors from these regions has been quite satisfactory. However, an Inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted to review and revise the Central Investment Scheme and further steps to accelerate this programme will be taken after the report is received.

Statement

Statement Showing the Number of Letters of Intent (LOIs), Industrial Licences (ILs) and DGTD Registrations issued during the years 1983 to 1985 to the States of Central Region and Eastern Region

Name of the State	1983			1984			1985*		
	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences	DGTD Registrations	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences	DGTD Registrations	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences	DGTD Registrations
(I) Central Region									
(a) Uttar Pradesh	128(95)	98(33)	325(158)	132(97)	80(35)	339(186)	151(83)	61(37)	37(21)
(b) Madhya Pradesh	54(45)	30(19)	185(170)	77(70)	36(23)	167(161)	70(61)	32(23)	28(23)
(II) Eastern Region									
(a) Bihar	30(18)	29(6)	56(20)	21(10)	26(6)	28(9)	16(4)	17(2)	17(9)
(b) Orissa	25(12)	14(5)	42(21)	20(7)	15(5)	24(14)	26(15)	20(3)	24(14)
(c) West Bengal	45(25)	71(11)	72(42)	35(14)	93(12)	46(23)	56(25)	40(13)	24(16)

Figures in brackets are for backward areas.

*Figures shown for Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences for the year 1985 are upto the month of September, 1985 and those shown for DGTD Registrations for the year 1985 are upto the month of June, 1985.

Setting up of Industries in Sikkim

433. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have carried out any study as to what kind of industry can be set up in Sikkim;

(b) whether Government propose to set up any industry there; and

(c) if so, when and the steps Government have taken or propose to take for developing industry in that backward State ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. Recently at the instance of the Government of Sikkim, a quick study of industrial potential in Sikkim was carried out with a view to identifying a few most feasible and promising industries. The study has suggested possibilities of setting up agro-based and need-based small and cottage industries such as hand-made paper, bee keeping, fibre extraction, leather products, khadi spinning and weaving, sericulture, etc.

(b) and (c). Development of small industries is the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission is being asked to assist the State Board in promoting the suggested industries.

New Licence to Lohia Machine Ltd. to manufacture 150 CC Scooter

434. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Messrs. Lohia Machines have been permitted by Government to diversify their production and to allow them to manufacture a new 150 cc scooter again;

(b) if so, the details of the licence for manufacture of this new scooter granted to them;

(c) the estimated cost of the new vehicle on road; and

(d) whether those who have registered their names for Vespa XE 100 would be

permitted to purchase the new scooter against their original registration ?

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

(a) and (b). The proposal of M/s. Lohia Machine Ltd. to amend their existing agreement with M/s. Piaggio to include manufacture of 150 cc scooters without any additional payments to the foreign collaborator has been approved by the Government.

(c) The Company has informed that the invoiced prices of 150 cc scooters including registration and insurance charges are as follows in Delhi :

Ordinary Model	Rs. 12,283.56
Deluxe Model	Rs. 13,918.78

(d) Yes, Sir.

Changes sought in Licensing capacity of FERA Companies to protect the interest of Small Scale Sector

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to abolish the licensing capacity limits of F. E. R. A. companies of items which are exclusively reserved in the small scale sector like tooth pastes, safety/matches, etc.;

(b) if so, the changes sought to be made in the industrial policy together with details safeguards for the small scale sector as to how they will be protected in the changed circumstances;

(c) whether various Gazettes of India Extraordinary were issued to update the Notification dated 16 Dec., 1973 and if so, whether there is any proposal to further update that notification and consolidate all the gazette together; and

(d) if so, whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). After issue of the main notification in February, 1973, several amendments have been made thereto. The notification is being updated incorporating all the amendments issued so far and copies thereof will be supplied to the Parliament Library.

[*Translation*]

**Railway Mail Service at Gopal Ganj
(Harkhua)**

436. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether keeping in view the difficulties of public due to non-availability of Railway Mail Service in Gopal Ganj City (Harkhua) Railway Station, Government propose to take any action in this regard;

(b) if so, the time by which Railway Mail Service will be provided at Gopal Ganj (Harkhua) and the total amount involved therein;

(c) whether there is any difficulty in introducing this service; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There is no proposal for opening of Railway Mail Service Office at Gopal Ganj.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Opening of Railway Mail Office at Gopal Ganj is not justified according to the departmental norms. The opening of the office will also result in detention to mails.

[*English*]

Blind persons appointed in Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.

437. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether blind persons have been employed at Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.;

(b) if so, the number of blind persons employed;

(c) whether such appointments have been made under any specific policy for the blind;

(d) if so, when was the same introduced and what is the scope of the policy;

(e) whether appointments of blind persons have been made in other public sector undertakings; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 37 blind persons are working in the Conversion Department (Finishing Department) of the Company.

(c) and (d). Keeping in view the general policy of the Government that handicapped persons need rehabilitation, the company on its own had identified functional areas where the blind can perform duties to the satisfaction of the company. Accordingly blind persons were found suitable for specific jobs like films spooling, packaging etc. The appointment of blind persons was introduced in HPF in 1972.

(e) and (f). Based on the information available with the Ministry of Welfare, a statement of blind persons employed in group 'C' and 'D' posts in various public sector undertakings during 1982, 1983 and 1984 is given in the statement below :

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	No. of the Visually Handicapped Persons employed in the Public Undertaking					
		1982		1983		1984	
		Group C	Group D	Group C	Group D	Group C	Group D
1	2	3		4		5	
1. Department of Heavy Industry							
	(i) Jessop and Co. Ltd.	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Richardson and Cruddas Ltd.	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(iii) Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.	—	1	1	4	—	—
	(iv) Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(v) Burn Standard Co. Ltd.	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(vi) Bharat Brakes and Valves Ltd.	—	—	—	—	—	1
2. Department of Atomic Energy—Public Sector undertakings							
		1	—	2	—	—	—
3. Deptt. of Chemicals and Fertilizers							
	(i) Hindustan Fertilizers Corpn. Ltd.	1	1	2	2	1	—
	(ii) Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	—	—	1	1	—	—
	(iii) National Fertilizers Ltd.	—	—	3	1	—	—
4. Deptt. of Steel							
	(i) Rourkela Steel Plant	—	11	—	—	—	—
	(ii) Durgapur Steel Plant	1	—	—	—	—	—
	(iii) National Mineral Development Corpn.	—	—	—	—	1	—
	(iv) Sponge Iron India Ltd.	1	—	—	—	—	—
5. Ministry of Industrial Development National Industrial Development Corpn.							
		—	—	—	—	—	2
6. Ministry of Defence							
	(i) Bharat Electronics Ltd.	1	—	1	2	—	—
	(ii) Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.	2	—	5	—	—	—
	(iii) Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.	—	—	—	—	3	—
	(iv) Other Undertakings*	10	27	Reports Not available			

1	2	3	4	5	
7. Ministry of Petroleum					
(i) Oil India Limited	—	—	1	1	—
(ii) Bongaigaon Region Petrochemical Ltd.	—	—	6	1	—
(iii) Oil and Natural Gas Commission	—	—	1	2	—
(iv) Indian Oil Corporation	—	—	—	—	1
8. Ministry of Commerce					
(i) National Textile Corpn. Ltd., Coimbatore	—	—	—	—	3
(ii) National Textile Corpn. Ltd., Gujarat	—	—	—	—	50
9. Department of Power					
(i) North Eastern Electric Power Corpn. Ltd.	—	—	2	3	1
(ii) National Thermal Power Corpn.	—	—	1	1	—
10. Ministry of Shipping and Transport					
(i) Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam	—	—	—	—	1
(ii) Kandla Port Trust	—	—	—	—	1
	19	40	26	19	57
					11

*Break-up of Undertakings not available.

Improvement in the Telecommunication Facility in Wynad District in Kerala

438. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any concrete proposal to improve the telecommunication facilities in the most backward district of Wynad in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to improve the facilities there ?

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

(b) Depending on the availability of resources, the following schemes have been planned in Wynad District :

(i) Electronic exchange of 600 lines in Kalpeta, the District Head-quarter.

(ii) 200 lines expansion at Pulpally.

(iii) Small automatic exchanges at Thalapoya, Kenichira, Pallikunnu, Tariode and Vythiri.

(iv) UHF between Kalpeta and Calicut is planned to be replaced by narrow band Microwave system.

(v) Microwave between Kalpeta and Manantody is planned.

(c) Does not arise.

Review of Policy for Production of Bulk Drugs

439. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing policies framed by Government for production of bulk drugs have not been reviewed from time to time with the changing circumstances of the industry;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the items year-wise for which review has taken place with a change in circumstances of small scale units having produced a number of bulk drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Government have already taken up review of the 1978 Drug Policy.

Profits in Public Sector Units

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

(a) whether public sector units expect to earn record profits in 1984-85;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any of the on-going units have turned 'sick' during 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The accounts of some of Central Public Enterprises for 1984-85 are still under finalisation and audit. The full picture based on the audited accounts will, therefore, be available only after the accounts are finalised. However, based on the *provisional* estimates received from 191 enterprises, these together have made a net profit after tax of Rs. 956.12 crores, which is a record so far.

Leasing of off-shore Area for Oil Exploration to Foreign Companies

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to offer fresh off-shore areas for lease to foreign oil companies to supplement the efforts of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India for exploration of oil;

(b) if so, the names of the foreign companies which have been considered for this; and

(c) the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). The terms and conditions for oil exploration and production by foreign oil companies in the country have not yet been finalised.

Setting up of National Gas Grid

442. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI H. M. PATEL :
SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for setting up of National Gas Grid to effectively utilise the gas resources in the country;

(b) whether the blue-print for this plan has since been prepared; and

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Oil and Natural Gas Commission has prepared a preliminary report on the prospects of natural gas availability in India, and on the utilisation of this projected availability of gas. The total cost of the gas grid proposed for this purpose is about Rs. 13700 crores.

(c) Government have approved implementation of the HBJ gas pipeline project at an estimated cost of Rs. 1700.17 crores.

12.00 hrs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am seeking your intervention, on a very serious matter. The former Railway Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra...

MR. SPEAKER : I will consider that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am pointing out to you...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : We have given a motion to discuss the arbitrary and unilateral action of the Government in the matter of appointment of Governors.

MR. SPEAKER : There is nothing unconstitutional.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : We have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not allowed it. This cannot be a question for adjournment motion.

(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : There are conventions of the Constitution which are being broken. We should not go only by the letter of the Constitution but also the spirit behind it.

MR. SPEAKER : I am replying to him. Either you listen to me or you just have your say. Will you listen now? *(Interruptions)* Let them have their say. Do not record.

*(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER : What I want to say gentlemen is that there are certain rules under which you can discuss anything but not this way.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Why not? No rules prohibit discussion.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : My point of order is that we do not want to discuss the conduct of the Governors but how Governors are being appointed by the Government. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Your point of order is irrelevant.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why irrelevant? It is very much relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : What I say, Sir, is that if there is anything which you want to discuss there are certain rules and under those rules you can come.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : We have given notice of a substantive motion.

MR. SPEAKER : We have already allowed one substantive motion and I am going to get it discussed. Why should you unnecessarily waste the time of the House when I am at your disposal? I have explained that we will be able to discuss anything under the rules. You come to me and say this is the problem. We will discuss it. Do not take this facade of having an adjournment motion. There is no problem. You can discuss it under the motion which I have already admitted.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Give me something else, not like this.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I have given you notice also and you have been good enough to say that you will allow a discussion on the falling prices of agricultural commodities.

MR. SPEAKER : We are doing it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I have given a notice on a different point that just before the Parliament Session government itself has increased the prices of sugar and vanaspati.

MR. SPEAKER : We will do that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Price rise has been created by themselves. I have given a calling attention notice as to why have they increased the prices of sugar and vanaspati thus causing trouble to ordinary people throughout the country.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told you that we will discuss everything.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Are they not to tell Parliament anything ?

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : How ?

MR. SPEAKER : By calling attention motion or something else.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is what I am requesting you.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told you; there is no problem.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir,...

MR. SPEAKER : I have got your motion. I will consider it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : On 2nd January, 1975 the former Railway Minister, Shri L. N. Mishra (*Interruption*).**

MR. SPEAKER : Irrelevant. Not allowed. I have already taken note of your motion. I will consider it. It is under my consideration. I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you intervene and direct the government...

MR. SPEAKER : I undertake to look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you at least get the report from the government... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER : I am looking into the matter, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : There is no problem in looking into this and having a discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Papers to be laid on the Table. Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Review on the working of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 1984-85

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the National, Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 1984-85.
- (2) Annual Report of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1453/85].

Notification 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 each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :
 - (i) G.S.R. 459 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 117-Customs dated the 9th June, 1978 so as to include 'Crude Naphthaline' under the Duty Exemption Entitlement Scheme.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 479(E) published in Gazette of India the 1st June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum notifying 33 items used in the

manufacture of export goods as 'deemed to the imported material' for the purpose of working out drawback rates.

- (iii) G.S.R. 496 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to nylon filament yarn and polyester filament yarn imported into India under the Import Replenishment licence against the goods mentioned in the notification from the whole of duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (iv) G.S.R. 497 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 158/85-Customs dated the 24th May, 1985 so as to exempt goods imported under the Notification from the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (v) G.S.R. 498 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 126/85-Customs dated the 12th April, 1985 so as to make it applicable for the current Import and Export Policy, *i.e.* from April, 1985 to March, 1988.
- (vi) G.S.R. 693 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th August, 1985 together with an explanatory note seeking to waive the end-use bond condition in respect of certain specified items which have exclusive use in the electronics industry.
- (vii) G.S.R. 694 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 117-Customs dated the 9th June, 1978 so as to extend

the benefit of the Duty Exemption Scheme against Advance Licences to the Import of Pen Point Alloy (Nib Points)

- (viii) G.S.R. 695(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 117-Customs dated the 9th June, 1978 so as to include Ivory, unmanufactured, animal brush making bristles or hair in the notification.
- (ix) G.S.R. 698 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 234/84-Customs dated the 15th September, 1984 up to 31st March, 1986.
- (x) G.S.R. 700(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st September, 1985 together with and explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Soda Ash from basic customs duty in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (xi) G.S.R. 710 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd September, 1985 together with and explanatory note regarding exemption to certain varieties of wood imported from Burma from the whole of the auxiliary duty of customs leviable thereon.
- (xii) G.S.R. 732 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1985 together with an explanatory note regarding exemption to specified textile machines from the basic customs duty in excess of 20 per cent *ad valorem* and whole of the additional duty of customs thereon.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 733 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1985 together with

an explanatory note making certain amendment to Notification No. 159/85-Customs dated the 24th May, 1985 so as to exempt specified textile machines from auxiliary duty of customs in excess of 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

- (xiv) G.S.R. 744 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1985 together with and explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 215-Customs dated the 1st November, 1980 so as to increase the rate of basic customs duty on regular viscose staple fibre from 35 per cent *ad valorem* to 55 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (xv) G.S.R. 749(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd September, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 77-Customs dated the 17th April, 1983 so as to permit the Units operating in the Kandla Free Trade Zone to clear 5 per cent of their production as Rejects on payment of excise duty into the Domestic Tariff Area.
- (xvi) G.S.R. 763 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1985 together with and explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 117/85-Customs dated the 1st April, 1985 up to 31st March 1986.
- (xvii) G.S.R. 767 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 102-Customs dated the 1st July, 1977.
- (xviii) G.S.R. 768(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th September, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Terephthalic Acid when imported into India from the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon and withdrawing the partial exemption to Terephthalic Acid from basic customs duty available under Notification No. 35/83-Customs dated the 1st March, 1983.
- (xix) G.S.R. 772(E) and 773(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st October, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to (a) steel plates and (b) aluminium alloy extruded hollow profiles, shapes, flats and tubes when imported for the manufacture of Krupp Man Light Metal Flat Bridge for defence purposes from the whole of the basic auxiliary and additional duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (xx) G.S.R. 780(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th October, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 276-Customs dated the 14th December, 1982 so as to increase the rate of basic customs duty on improved varieties of viscose fibre like polynosic fibre/HWM fibre etc. from 40 per cent *ad valorem* to 55 per cent *ad valorem*.
- (xxi) G.S.R. 789(E) and 790(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to moulds and dies when imported for the manufacture of artificial plastic articles from the basic customs duty in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem* and from the whole of the additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.
- (xxii) G.S.R. 791(E) and 792(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to components imported for

the manufacture of power transmission system for earth-moving machinery from basic customs duty in excess of 40 per cent *ad valorem* and auxiliary duty of customs in excess of 25 per cent *ad valorem*.

(xxiii) G.S.R. 793(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 168/85-Customs dated the 24th May, 1985 so as to withdraw the partial exemption from auxiliary duty of customs on tin plate waster.

(xxiv) G.S.R. 802(E) and 803(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to forging machines when imported by a Municipal Authority for combating malaria and other mosquito borne diseases from basic customs duty in excess of 15 per cent *ad valorem* and from the whole of the additional and auxiliary duties of customs leviable thereon.

(xxv) G.S.R. 804(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th October, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendment to Notification No. 208/81-Customs dated the 22nd September, 1981 so as to include Rifampicin tablets and Rifampicin INH tablets for exemption from customs duty.

(xxvi) G.S.R. 815(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th October, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum extending the validity of Notification No. 230/82-Customs dated the 19th October, 1982 upto 31st March, 1986.

(xxvii) G.S.R. 818 (E) and 819 (E) published in Gazette of India

dated the 30th October, 1985 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to hot briquetted iron (HBI) when imported into India by or on behalf of an electric arc furnace unit from the whole of the basic and additional duties of customs leviable thereon and auxiliary duty of customs in excess of 20 per cent *ad valorem*.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) to (v) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1454/85].

**Copy of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster
(Registration and Processing of Claims)
Scheme, 1985**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Registration and Processing of Claims) Scheme, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 751 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th September, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1453/85]

12.05 hrs.

**ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
Fourteenth Report**

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI (Bhubaneswar) : I beg to present the Fourteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighth-Eight Report of the Committee (Seventh Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Education and Culture—Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla.

12.06 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Thirteenth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th November, 1985."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Thirteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 18th November, 1985."

The motion was adopted.

12.07 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

- (i) Need to undertake crash housing programme by the Ministry of Urban Development for rehabilitation of slum/pavement dwellers in Bombay

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : Nearly 4.7 million citizens of Bombay, that is just over half the city's population are slum dwellers. Some of them have even built their huts on the pavements and lands reserved for public purpose. According to a survey by the Tata Institute of Social Services, 33% of them are self-employed as hawkers etc. and 38% are casual labourers as construction workers, domestic servants, etc. Rehabilitation of these pavement dwellers and slum dwellers occupying lands reserved for public purpose is an urgent and human problem of public importance. Lands of Bombay Municipal Corporation and of State Government may not be sufficient to rehabilitate them. The Union Government should therefore make available to them excess lands with Bombay Port

Trust, Civil Aviation Department and Salt lands to the State Government for rehabilitation of these slum dwellers. At the same time a crash housing programme be undertaken by the Union Ministry of Urban Development for the slum dwellers of Bombay.

12.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

- (ii) Need to shift the Headquarters of three Chief Engineers incharge of the five Railway Projects under Construction in Orissa to places in Orissa and to Create a post of General Manager

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack) : As many as five railway projects are under execution in Orissa. They are Talcher-Sambalpur rail link, Koraput-Rayagada rail link, Jakhapura-Banspani rail link, Mancheswar Railway Workshop and new Sambalpur Railway division. The estimated costs of these projects are Rs. 70 crores, Rs. 200 crores, Rs. 60 crores, Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 30 crores respectively. All the three Chief Engineers and other senior staff involved in these projects are having their headquarters at Waltair, Bilaspur and Calcutta though the projects are located in Orissa.

The location of the offices of the Chief Engineers at distant places outside the State is creating serious difficulties in the speedy implementation of the projects and the people of the area are not getting full benefits from the execution of the projects. It is therefore, necessary that the offices of the Chief Engineers are shifted to the suitable places inside Orissa in the interest of efficient and effective implementation of those projects.

In view of this, I demand that headquarters of all the three Chief Engineers involved in the project works be set up in Orissa. As the development of Orissa depends on the speedy implementation of those projects to a large extent a post of a General Manager be created to supervise all those projects under execution in Orissa.

[Translation]

- (iii) Need to procure paddy by Food Corporation of India and other agencies at support price fixed by the Government

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter under Rule 377 :

There is a bumper paddy crop as a result of good rains in most parts of the country and efficient working of the means of irrigation, but the paddy producers are not getting any benefit of this bumper crop. There is a great concern, restlessness and resentment among the paddy producers due to a very low and unremunerative price of paddy in the market. The F.C.I. has fixed Rs.142 per quintal as the support price of paddy this year. Although, this price is far below the expectation of the paddy producers, yet the F.C.I. has not been able to procure paddy even at this price on a large scale. As a result of this, the farmers have been compelled to sell their paddy at a price as low as Rs. 130 to Rs. 135 per quintal.

I request the Government to make arrangements soon on a war footing to ensure that F.C.I. and other agencies make purchases of paddy at the support price fixed by the Government and see that the paddy is not purchased at a price below Rs. 142 per quintal.

[English]

- (iv) Need to review the policy of constructing big dams in the light of two bursts in the Country and the heavy cost involved

SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARY (Sikkim) : The construction of big dams, apart from being questioned technically also causes colossal inputs which has put into question the scientific basis behind the massive River valley projects such as Narmada and Koel-Karo projects.

We have had experience of 2 dam bursts in the country. There is also sufficient evidence, and warnings from scientists about linkage between dams and earthquakes. A leading Swiss seismologist, Dr. Tiedmann has

recently questioned the wisdom of construction the Narmada project on this ground.

That apart, Narmada originally estimated to cost Rs. 4000-9000 crores is now likely to cost over Rs. 25000 crores. The project's benefits are hardly commensurate with the cost and the human miseries of over 1 million people facing displacement; 3.75 lakh hectares of forests will be submerged and about 80000 hectares of fertile agricultural land and grazing lands will be lost. A total of 219 villages will be submerged. The resettlement plans are tardy and farfetched from the realities of the fate of the oustees. Government must fully rehabilitate the oustees and also provide land for land. What is true of Narmada project applies with equal force to Koel-Karo Hydro-electric project in Bihar. This calls for full review.

- (v) Need to provide more funds for relief and rehabilitation of the cyclone affected people of West Bengal and Orissa

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : The devastating cyclone and floods that swept over West Bengal and Orissa have caused serious damage to lives and property in the entire belt. The districts of Madnapur, 24 Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly in the West Bengal and Balasore and Cuttack in Orissa are worst affected. Several hundreds of men mostly fishermen are dead or even more missing. Crop on lakhs of acres of land had been completely damaged. Thousands of trees are uprooted. Thousands of houses are completely demolished and much more in number damaged. Even in such a situation relief and rehabilitation measures are too inadequate. Central aid is not only late but thoroughly insufficient. Actually, rehabilitation measures should be taken up on a war footing so that the people can cultivate rabi crop and try to come out of the hopeless situation. I request that the Central Government in consultation with the State Ministries of West Bengal and Orissa stand up to the occasion and render massive help for relief and rehabilitation for with.

- (vi) Need to take proper measures to stop acts of violence by extremist elements .

SHRI B.V. DESAI (Raichur) : There is a great danger on our borders with Pakistan,

Pakistan has been concentrating their troops all along our borders. There have also been a number of border violations for the last two months and these violations are continuing. In addition to this, there have been number of air violations in the J and K sector. There has also been a number of infiltrations from Pakistan into J and K State. Several bomb explosions have taken place in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Unauthorised arms and ammunition have been unearthed in many places in J and K. There is documentary proof to show that Pakistan has been encouraging these saboteurs to create disorder in the State. Increased acts of violence by the extremists have been in evidence in J and K and other States.

The Home Minister had appealed to the State to take immediate measures to prevent such violence. It has become imperative that the Central Government should take necessary steps and help the affected States for checking activities of extremists. These elements are encouraging and assisted by foreign countries for creating disorder in our country.

Hence it is necessary to take proper measures to stop such activities.

- (vii) Need to develop coal resources in the State of Orissa and constitute a coal development authority for effective Coordination in the Production of Coal

SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar) : The total coal deposits discovered in Orissa are estimated to be of an order of 2900 million tonnes according to a recent survey. But it will take at least 5800 years if the production of coal continues at the present level. Last year only 51,01,000 tonnes of coal was produced from those coal fields. The huge quantity of thermal grade coal discovered in Orissa can be utilised for power generation through thermal power station for one hundred years. At least 10,000 MW of power can be generated every year by utilising the available coal. The largest quantum of thermal grade coal in the country is available in Talcher and Ib valley coal fields in Orissa.

The coal resources in Orissa are spread over an area of 4500 sq. kms but lease has been given for the drilling of coal in 7367

hectares of area only. The production of coal has not started in all those area. There is a tremendous scope for the exploitation of coal in larger areas of the State. Therefore, I demand that a high level coal development authority should be constituted for maintaining effective coordination in the production of coal. At the same time, I request the Government of India to take necessary steps for the development of coal resources in the State of Orissa.

12.17 hrs.

UNIT TRUST OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we will take up Item No. 7.

Shri Janardhana Poojary may continue his speech.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : In continuation of my reply, I state that the Unit Trust of India is a premier institution. If you take the performance of the UTI into consideration, the gross income of the Unit Trust of India was one crore and 53 lakhs of rupees in the year 1965. Now, in the year 1985, the gross income of the UTI has gone upto Rs. 257 crores. In fact, last year the gross income of the Unit Trust of India was Rs. 142.64 crores. This represents an increase of over 80 per cent if you just compare it with the figures of last year.

It would be better, if I highlight the performance of the Unit Trust of India. This institution offers to all the unit holders safety and also liquidity of investment and high returns. In the year 1965, the dividend declared under the main unit scheme was only 6.1 per cent. Last year, the dividend declared under the same scheme was 14.2 per cent. When I say that it gives safety and liquidity for the investment and high returns, I am comparing it with the investment in the private sector where there is no safety and security for the investors because there is an element of risk involved in those investments.

[Shri Janardhana Poojary]

Now coming to the performance, the number of small unit holders was 1.32 lakhs in 1975 and now this has been increased to 17 lakhs. As I have made it clear yesterday, the figure of the small unit holders out of the total constitutes 87 per cent. These small unit holders hold small units, where the investment is less than Rs. 10,000. And about 70 per cent of these unit holders belong to even a smaller category whose units do not exceed an investment of Rs. 5000. So, here we are helping small unit holders and we are promoting savings as well as the investment. The entire policy of Government of India is oriented towards growth as also to promote savings and investment, thereby cutting down the disparities both social and economical. Now, I will point out the performance with regard to reserves. What was the safety that was involved and the amount that has been provided as reserve? The reserves and provisions of the UTI which stood at 58.31 crores in 1981 has increased to Rs. 298.47 crores in 1985. This represents an increase of 98.9 per cent over the previous year's level of Rs. 150 crores, whereas this year's provision so far as the reserve is concerned is Rs. 298.47 crores. There is an increase of 98.9 per cent. That comes to about 99 per cent. This is the performance of the Unit Trust of India.

Now Sir, whether we owe responsibility to this institution or not it is the duty of the institution to grow and to serve the people of this country. The hon. Member Madhav Reddyji has made one point yesterday saying that this UTI is going to enter this bullion market and also it contains the provision for dealing in gold. For the information of the hon. Members, I would like to tell that there is no provision in the Act for enabling this UTI to enter this bullion market as well as to deal with gold and any other metals.

Now coming to the intention of the Act whether it is to become the real estate dealers, there also, I can assure the hon. Members the intention of the legislation is not to allow the Unit Trust of India to enter the real estate business. But when you are going for construction work and also when you are going to finance for the housing purposes, when the element of purchasing of the land is also there. Without land you cannot have housing facilities and also

construction work. In this respect, there is an enabling provision under the Act to enable this UTI to go for the purchase of land and to own that land also. The hon. Member has stated that it should be the effort of the UTI to go to the assistance of the State Governments also. I would like to tell the hon. Members that even in Andhra Pradesh also, the Industrial Housing Development Corporation has not assistance from this UTI and also for the construction of the houses for the police personnel. This is the performance of the UTI and if we have to give any credit for the performance, I would say the credit for best performance should go to the UTI. In the beginning itself, the hon. Member from Andhra Pradesh has made it a point that the performance is good, but we should not destroy it. Here also I would tell the hon. Member that more responsibility has been given to UTI and they must show better performance. And if you kindly look into the past performance, we can say that this institution has made its efforts to show the performance to the nation. Let us encourage it. Let us give some pat to the institution instead of demoralising it. Whenever there is a good performance, let us give some sort of encouragement. I think that it is the spirit of the House also to encourage this institution.

Now coming to the point that has been made by hon. Member Dagaji saying that more fund has been provided for writing off the debts, here I would say that only Rs. 17 lakhs have been provided for writing off the debts. If you consider the investible resources of Rs. 1261 crores, the amount that has been provided for writing off bad debts is Rs. 17 lakhs. This is a small amount. This amount is not economically bad. It is recoverable and when it is recovered it is going to give back the profit to the Unit Trust of India.

Another point made by Shri Daga was that unclaimed dividends are there to the extent of Rs. 2.17 crores. This has accumulated over a period of 21 years. There are so many reasons for the accumulation. Some people have not given their correct address, and some also could not produce succession certificates. It is not the fault of the UTI. We can say that whenever a dividend is declared, on the same day it is declared to the party. In no other institution, as

far as my knowledge goes, dividend is declared on the same day, and crediting of the amount is also done on the same day. This is the performance of UTI.

About this Rs. 2.17 crores pointed out as the cumulative amount remaining as unclaimed dividend, I can say that during the last seven years, UTI was able to declare a dividend of Rs. 416.33 crores under its main insurance scheme alone. This amount also is a very small one. It is the endeavour of the UTI, I can assure the hon. Members, to settle this claim very quickly. This is the assurance coming from us. We are going to monitor it also. As far as I know, there is practically no delay in declaring the dividend, and also in making the payment.

One of the other main points highlighted is that UTI should go to rural areas, and that efforts should be made in this direction. I also share this view of the hon. Members. Efforts are made to take this business to rural areas. For the benefit of hon. Members, we can say that we have already launched a scheme called PURA, *i. e.* Promotion of Units in Rural Areas, for selling these Units through the fertilizer dealers association and their units. Through them we are selling the Units, and purchasing them also. Further, we have got petrol bunks throughout the country. Through IOC'S outlets also, we are selling them throughout the country, including rural areas. Even Railways have been approached, to sell them in railway stalls. Negotiations are going on with the Regional Rural Banks. Through their entire network also, we are selling and purchasing Units. As the hon. Members know, there is the network of branches. We have about 29,837 branches in rural areas, and they constitute about 58.5%. Through post offices also we are conducting this business.

I can assure the hon. Members that efforts will be made in the rural areas to see that this business goes to the rural folks also. In addition, we have already appointed 90-odd Chief Representatives in 130 districts. They are going to open some of their branches. Through these institutions also we are spreading our business in the rural areas. More commission has been given to the rural agents—*i. e.* an additional 0.25%—who do business in the rural areas.

SHRI H. A. DORA (Srikakulam) : I would like to make a suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let the Minister finish.

SHRI H. A. DORA : I want to make a suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let him finish his speech.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Afterwards we can do that. As I stated, even though there is a criticism that has come, that has been advanced from the opposition side that we are running from the public sector to the private sector and economy is going to be affected and other things, I can assure the House...

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : That has also come from the Congress Benches.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I can assure the House that we are not running from public sector to private sector. On the contrary, we have to see the economic policy of the nation. As I stated, the gamut of the economic policy of the entire country is oriented towards growth, towards promotion of the savings and investment thereby reducing the disparity. There also, I can assure the hon. members that development in the country would be accompanied by equity and social justice.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : This assurance I am hearing from the last 35 years.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : That has been followed also. I can tell the House that we are going to remove social barriers that oppress the weak and there will be a direct attack on the poverty. We are going to intensify our battle against poverty and thereby our economic policy will be towards socialism. As I stated yesterday, this is the concept of our socialism. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI H. A. DORA : The philosophy appears to be to eradicate poverty in this country. The philosophy is, as I can gather from the reply of the hon. Minister, that it is not only essential to construct factories

[Shri H. A. Dora]

and projects for the development of the country but also eradicate poverty. Why can't this amount from the Unit Trust be utilized for constructing rural houses for the rural poor in the country.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I have made it very clear that there is an enabling provision for giving loans for housing, and already we have provided an amount from the Unit Trust of India for the purpose of housing, and even for construction of houses. Already that has been done. I fully agree with you. It is the intention of this legislation and this is what we have provided. We are going to invest there. Even loans will be given to small unit-holders, and it will be done through the banks and various other financial avenues that are available.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool) : The Minister has not answered the specific point made out by me. The Original Act prohibited the Unit Trust of India from making investment in immovable property. Now, on account of that, the Unit Trust of India has not suffered at all. On the other hand it has made a very good progress. You, yourself, have stated that its profit has goes up. There is no data to show that there is a necessity for you to make investment in the immoveable property. Why is this reversal of policy? What is the basis for you to come to the conclusion that the Unit Trust of India must also enter into the real estate business?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : They must develop national Capital regions.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I can appreciate the spirit of the hon. member's point saying that we should go in for housing, for the construction of houses where can we construct houses? We cannot construct houses in the air. There should be available. This is enabling provision. That is why we have clearly stated that we are not going to enter into real estate business. Only thing is we are going to enter it wherever it is possible. This is only an enabling provision. That is why we have to purchase the immoveable property.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2. Shri Mool Chand Daga.

Clause 2 (Amendment to Section 2)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 13,—

add at the end—

"including its subsidiaries"(1)

The Bill mentions only the General Insurance Corporation and its subsidiaries. I say that there are certain other companies like the New India Insurance Company, National Insurance Company, Oriental Fire and General Insurance Company which should also be included. I have, therefore, moved this amendment, that the companies including the subsidiaries should be including. It says that under the Act a particular provision has been laid down. I say that this is a bad law. If you just pass a law which refers to certain other acts, it is not correct. It should be self-contained. And, therefore, the word, 'subsidiaries' should be included.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : We have already included the General Insurance Corporation, and that includes the subsidiaries also. So, there is no need for adding this sentence.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has Shri Daga the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment? Are you withdrawing?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What are the reasons he has given? I say that it should be self-contained. It should not refer to some other Act. And what about the subsidiaries?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Can I put it to the vote of the House?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : If the Minister does not agree, it is all right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you withdrawing ? Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga be withdrawn ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No 1 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Clause 3. Shri Mool Chand Daga. Are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

Clause 3 (Amendment of Section 4)

Page 2, line 23, —

after "refund" insert "within thirty days". (2)

I say that the amount must be refunded within period of thirty days, otherwise it can be kept for months together. So, I have laid down limitation. Why should we not accept the amendment to refund the amount within a period of thirty days ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : If it is a computer it should be within seven days, not thirty days.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The contribution certificate should be surrendered by the Unit holder. Unless he surrenders, the payment cannot be made. If they delay even then, it is different thing. There is practically no delay now for refund. On the contrary, it is in the interests of the unit holder.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Then you should accept the amendment.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : For example, if you are in a position to surrender your Unit certificate you will get the refund.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Date of the payment should be there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Mool Chand Daga be withdrawn ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Amendment No. 2 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 3 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we come to Clause 4. Shri Mool Chand Daga. Are you moving your amendment ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move.

Clause 4 (Insertion of new Section 14A)

Page 2, line 39,

add at the end—

"and it shall be approved by the Board within three months."(3)

If the Chairman, whose appointment is wholetime is there, under that circumstances if it is necessary for him to taken immediate action, in respect of any matter which is within the competence of the Board and if it is in the interest of the Unit holders, then that is all tight. I say that once a decision has been taken, then the Board can set out what action has been taken and the situation in which it was taken and I say that it should be placed before the Board and it must be approved by the Board. You have taken a certain decision. But that decision must be placed before the Board and then what is the harm in it, because a decision has already been taken ? If you do not want to accept any amendment, then it is a different matter. My suggestion is that if the Chairman has taken a decision without colling the meeting of the Board, that decision must be placed before the Board and it must be approved by the Board. Sometimes it may happen that the Chariman may take a view which is not reasonable. Why should it not go before the Board for approval ?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Shri Daga's amendment is that the management's decision shall be approved by the Board within three months. I say that once in every two months there shall be the meeting of the Board and it will be approved before three months.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has Shri Daga leave of the House to withdraw his amendment to clause 4 ?

Amendment No 3 was, by leave,
withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 4 stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5 (Substitution of new section
for section 19)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 11,

add at the end—

"including loans to Central Government and State Government employees for construction of houses on first or second mortgage" (4)

Page 3, line 22,—

after "with" insert "societies;" (5)

Page 3, line 49,—

add at the end—

"and managing the issues of shares" (6)

Page 3, line 11,

add at the end—

"including loans to Central Government and State Government employees for construction of houses on first or second mortgage, Housing Companies, Venture Companies and Industries in backward areas" (10)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I beg to move ;

Page 3, line 1,

after "advances" insert—

"to any Central or State public sector undertaking" (9)

Page 3, omit lines 12 to 17. (11)

Page 3, line 19,

after "advance" insert —

"or under-writing of equity shares of any company" (12)

Page 3, omit lines 40 to 45. (13)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I beg to move :

Page 3, line 11—

omit "or otherwise" (14)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, yesterday the hon. Minister of State for Finance had said that we must provide loans to the housing companies. I have suggested this amendment because more houses are needed in India and people want loans against their houses. Then there are certain scientists who take up certain ventures and start their profession. Why should we not give them loans ? So, I have suggested the words "including loans to Central Government and State Government employees for construction of house on first or second mortgage, Housing Companies, Venture Companies and Industries in backward areas." We want that the backward areas should be developed. Therefore, I say that those who want to set up their industries in the backward areas, money should be given to them. These are my suggestions. The hon. Minister had very loudly said yesterday that he supports this. Then why does he not accept it ?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, clause 5 is the main clause which lays down the policy of the Bill. As I explained yesterday, I am opposed to this because it means diversion of funds to non-productive channels. In spite of Minister's assurance, I am sure that these funds are going to be utilised for unproductive purposes. The funds of the UTI should be utilised as industrial finance and not for construction of buildings or for constructions of estates and things like that because these funds can be used

only for industrial finance, either for underwriting of equity shares or for direct subscription to the companies and so on and so forth. For the first time, we are opening flood-gates which is very very unfortunate and which should be objected to by everybody.

Secondly, in sub-clause (4), even in the industrial finance there is a function that we have given to the commercial banks which have got a number of branches all over the country. That function is being taken away or is being given to UTI, which is very unfortunate because if UTI is going to finance bills, discounting hundis and things like that, then how is the Government going to subervise these operations? Banks are in a position to supervise the functioning of the industries because where there is an industry, there is a branch of the bank nearby and they are in a position to provide working capital better than the UTI sitting in Bombay or somewhere and trying to operate from there. This is very very unfortunate and this banking function should not be duplicated...
(Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Banks are supervised by the Reserve Bank.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Yes, but in this case it is not so. Secondly, I am sure that this facility is going to be utilised by big business house sitting in Bombay. They want to utilise the funds of the UTI. Their eye is on this. That is why I am very strongly in opposition to these two clauses.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Sir, my amendment is purely on the basis of the words "granting of loans and advances upon the security of any movable or immovable property or otherwise". My amendment is that the word 'otherwise' is irrelevant and contradictory to the previous statement. This is just like saying wise or otherwise, tall or short, man or otherwise. If you are going to restrict it to investment on security, then the security of movable or immovable property is all right, but what does 'or otherwise' mean? Why should we have that clause at all? The security of movable property or immovable property one can understand, but 'or otherwise' means with security or without security. That means the Board is capable of giving money to anybody and on whatever terms it likes, and the Chairman,

having emergency powers, can invest in any manner he likes. So, this word 'otherwise' has got great potentiality for mischief, because it has no restriction. The previous sentence is having a restriction meaning that 'it must be on security' and that is lost by using the word 'otherwise'. Therefore, my amendment should be accepted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I had explained yesterday also. To be brief I can tell the hon. Members that the loans and advances relate to industrial and other advances to unit holders. As the hon. House is aware the Housing loans are given to the employees by the Central Government and the State Governments. There is already a provision in regard to that. So, it cannot be given to them. But as you are aware, the Government have got some authority and the HDFC and other bodies have got housing loan facilities. Here also, about the point which has been raised by the hon. Members, I spoke yesterday and today also and have given them the reply. Therefore, I do not want to make a further submission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Mool Chand Daga, do you want to press on your Amendments?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : No, Sir. I do not now press for any of my Amendments to this Clause.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has Shri Mool Chand Daga leave of the House to withdraw his Amendment Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 10?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBER : Yes.

Amendments Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 10 were,
by leave, withdrawn.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would now put Amendment moved by Shri C. Madhav Reddi to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 9, 11, 12 and 13 were
put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would now put Amendment moved by Shri S. Ayyapu Reddy to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 14 was put and
negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the question is :

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 1]

[12.59 hrs.

AYES

Anand Singh, Shri
Arunachalam, Shri M.
Athithan, Shri R. Dhanuskodi
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Baghel, Shri Pratapsinh
Bairagi, Shri Balkavi
Bansi Lal, Shri
Bhagat, Shri B. R.
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu
Bhoye, Shri S. S.
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh
Buta Singh, S.
Charles, Shri A
Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai
Damor, Shri Somjibhai
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Dennis, Shri N.
Desai, Shri B. V.
Dhariwal, Shri Shanti
Dighe, Shri Sharad
Digvijaya Singh, Shri
Gamit, Shri C. D.
Jadeja, Shri D. P.
Kamla Prasad Singh, Shri
Kaushal, Shri Jagan Nath
Kinder Lal, Shri
Kuchan, Shri Gangadhar S.
Law, Shri Asutosh

Malviya, Shri Bapulal
Mane, Shri R. S.
*Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed
Mehta, Shri Haroobhai
Mishra, Dr. Prabhat Kumar
Mishra, Shri Uma Kant
Mohanty, Shri Brajamohan
Murthy, Shri M. V. Chandrashekara
Mushran, Shri Ajay
Namgyal, Shri P.
Nawal Prabhakar, Shrimati Sunderwati
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat
Patel, Shri C. D.
Patel, Shri U. H.
Patil, Shri Uttamrao
Patil, Shri Veerendra
Poojray, Shri Janardhana
Prabhu, Shri R.
Purushothaman, Shri Vakkom
Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.
Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava
Rajhans, Dr. G. S.
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally
Ramamurthy, Shri K.
Rao, Shri J. Vengala
Rath, Shri Somnath
Reddi, Shri C. Madhav
Sahu, Shri Shiv Prasad
Sakargaym, Shri Kalicharan
Shanti Devi, Shrimati
Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore
Shastri, Shri Hari Krishna
Shivendra Babadur Singh, Shri
Singaravadivel, Shri S.

Singh, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap
Singh Deo, Shri K. P.
Soren, Shri Harihar
Sultanpuri, Shri K. D.
Suryawanshi, Shri Narsingrao
Thungon, Shri P. K.
Tomar, Shrimati Usha Rani
Tombi Singh, Shri N.
Tytler, Shri Jagdish
Yadav, Shri Shyam Lal
Yadava, Shri D. P.
Yogesh, Shri Yogeshwar Prasad
Zainul Basher, Shri

NOES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb
Appalanarasimham, Shri P.
Bhattam, Shri S. M.
Choubey, Shri Narayan
Datta, Shri Amal
*Dhillon, Dr. G. S.
Dora, Shri H. A.
Ghosh Goswami, Shrimati Bibha
Kalanidhi, Dr. A.
Penchalliah, Shri P.
Rao, Shri A. J. V. B. Maheswara

Rao, Shri Srihari
Reddy, Shri E. Ayyapu
Reddy, Shri P. Manik
Riyan, Shri Baju Ban
Tulsiram, Shri V.
Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Subject to correction's the result** of the division is Ayes : 77; Noes : 17

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6 (Insertion of New section 193)

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 29,—

for "without prejudice to" substitute—*notwithstanding*" (15)

Page 4, line 30,—

after "Transfer of Property Act, 1982," insert "Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and the Companies Act, 1956"

Page 4, line 44,—

after "such other particulars" insert "and on payment of such court fees" (17)

Page 5, after line 19,—insert—

"Provided that where an order is passed under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4), the court shall order it to be published so as to allow.

*Wrongly voted for Noes.

**The following Members also recorded their votes ;

AYES : S/Shri K. Natwar Singh, J. Chokha Rao, Chintamani Jena, Bharat Singh, Ram Ratan Ram, R. Jeevarathinam, Dr. G. S. Dhillon, S/Shri Amitabh Bachchan, Sundarraaj, Punam Chand Mithabhai Vanakar, Lala Ram Ken, Mahabir Prasad Yadav, Jujhar Singh, Alkha Ram, Vilas Muttemwar Ch. Sunder Singh, S/Shri Prakash Chandra, C. P. Thakur, C. K. Kuppaswamy, Mohan Lal, Sarfraj Ahmed, Dr. K. G. Adiyodi, S/Shri P. A. Anthony, Nandlal Chowdhary, Murli Deora George Joseph Mundackal, K. R. Natarajan, R. M. Bhoys, Ram Samujhawan, Jagdish Awasthi, Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi, K. N. Pradhan, Mankuram Sodi, Raj Mangal Pandey.

NOES : S/Shri N. V. N. Somu, Masudal Hossain Syed, Vijaya Kumar Raju, Shrimati N. P. Jhai Lakshmi, Dr. T. Kalpana Devi, S/Shri C. Janga Reddy, C. Sambu, Dr. G. Vijaya Rama Rao.

[Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy]

bona fide third parties who have titled right or any other interests in the machinery or equipment or other property of the company or body corporate to state their right or interests and take such steps as they may deem fit to safeguard their own right or interests."

Page 5,

after line 31, insert—

"Provided that where any claim is preferred by a third party, the court shall investigate into the merits of the claims and pass such orders it may deem fit."
(19)

Page 5, lines 33 and 34,—

for "and the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 shall as far as practicable apply to such proceedings."

substitute—

"in the matter prescribed."(20)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Do you want to speak on your amendments ? If so, you can do it now.

SHRI E. AYYUPU REDDY : Sir, unfortunately the hon. Minister has not offered to give any explanation as to why this new procedure has been devised in the Bill. Originally there was no such special procedure so far as the Unit Trust of India is concerned for the recovery of the dues. All public financial institutions must have the same type of procedure for recovery of their dues. Your banks stand on the same

13.00 hrs.

footing as the Unit Trust of India. They lend money and they have to recover money from various units. So far as banks are concerned, let it be even the Industrial Bank of India or the Reserve Bank of India or any other scheduled bank, it has to merely file a suit in a civil court, obtain a decree against the defaulting party, execute the decree and recover the money. Now, there is only one departure from it, that is, in the case of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1984, which enables the Industrial Finance Corporation directly to take over possession of the property or to bring the property to sale. That has been provided in the Act.

Then, so far as State Financial Corporations are concerned, there is a provision whereby the financial corporations are required to go and file an application before the State Government and then obtain a certificate and then recover the amount as arrears of land revenue. That we can understand because they are State Financial Corporations and this is the Industrial Finance Corporation under the special provisions because the funds belong practically to the State. So far as the banks and the Unit Trust of India are concerned, they stand on the same footing. Therefore, why should you make a distinction and provide for a separate provision whereby they are asked to go and file an application before the High Court and obtain an *ad interim* injunction ? The court has not been given any discretion either to grant an injunction or to refuse an injunction. The court shall grant an injunction. That is what has been provided in the Act. This is rather very peculiar, and I think it will offend Article 14 because if anybody challenges that there is no such necessity for devising a special procedure for recovering the amount so far as the Unit Trust of India as against any scheduled or nationalised bank is concerned, then this will not stand the test of Article 14 of the Constitution. It must be notwithstanding anything provided in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Code of Civil Procedure requires that a party must go and file a suit and then obtain a decree and attach the properties. Under this clause you have not even said, "Notwithstanding anything provided in the Code of Civil Procedure and notwithstanding anything provided in the Companies Act." Sir, we are shortly getting the Sick Industries Act also. There also we have got a Board and then an appellate board. All these things are leading to confusion. The various procedures are leading to confusion. Suppose the same company has defaulted to the financial corporation under the Industrial Finance Corporation, they will straightaway attach it and take away the property. If it owes some amounts to the State Financial corporations, they will go and obtain orders to recover the amounts as arrears of land revenue. If it is a scheduled bank, it merely files a suit and then asks for an application for attachment of the property. Therefore, there is a lot of confusion so far as the procedures to be adopted by various public

institutions are concerned. This has to be clarified.

There is another point. That is, so far as third parties are concerned, they are not given any opportunity to make out their claim. Under this, the Unit Trust of India can go and strangle away say, the machinery can be sold away or the machinery can be attached or the machinery can be handed over. This is the provision which is contained in the Act, Suppose a third party has got a right in the same machinery, he is not even given an opportunity to come and prove his claim. That is a lacuna which is likely to make this provision unconstitutional. Therefore, please consider these aspects and my amendments, at least the amendment regarding allowing an opportunity to a third party to prove his claim; where he has got a genuine claim before the court, must be accepted.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
Sir, here the purpose of the legislation is to get the speedy recovery of the dues. Now, the hon. Member has made a point saying that an opportunity should be given to these people. Sir, a beginning has been made here. Now your point is that these people should be given sufficient time and sufficient opportunity also. When we are giving small loans of say Rs. 300 or Rs. 500 to the poorest man, it could be recovered without going to the court, it could be recovered without that procedure and the property could be auctioned also and seized also. But when these people are given big loans, should be given opportunity for the big people? Why can't we start with it? Let us have a beginning through this Bill. When the poor people could be immediately hauled up and the recovery is immediately done as arrears of land revenue, why can't we also apply the same principle to these people? Let us have a beginning in the case of these people. Let us see how the system works.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : The recovery of land revenue Act would be made applicable to...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you withdrawing your amendments or not withdrawing?

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : He has not answered my point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The amendments moved by Shri E. Ayyapu Reddy are put to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Clauses 7 to 11. The question is :

"That clause 7 to 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Title.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the Minister may move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

STATEMENT *Re* : SCHEMES TO AMELIORATE THE LOT OF WEAKER SECTIONS

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : The House is aware of the commitment of this Government to the amelioration of the lot of the weaker and the vulnerable sections of the society. The Annual Plan for 1985-86 and the Seventh Five Year Plan as approved recently by the National Development Council fully reflect our concern for the Welfare of these sections.

2. Honourable Members would recall that in May last I had announced, a special scheme for the construction of two lakh houses every year in this Five Year Plan period for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and bonded labour. This scheme sought to combine the objective of provisions of increased employment opportunities to these sections, with utilisation of local materials in the construction programmes so as to fillip to the local economy.

3. Government have now decided on three more measures for the improvement of the level of living of those below the poverty line. Incidentally, they also seek to take advantage of our comfortable stocks of food for the benefit of the weaker sections.

4. First among these is a programme for distribution of foodgrains at a concessional price to the people in the integrated tribal development projects. There are 181 integrated tribal development projects in the country which cover 633 community development blocks fully and 280 blocks partially, spread over 17 States and two Union Territories. There are over 50 million people in these project areas, nearly two thirds being tribals. It has now been decided that wheat would be made available to these 50 million people in these project areas at a subsidized rate *i.e.* the same rate at which foodgrains are being made available under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and the National Rural Employment Programmes. The issue price to the beneficiaries will be Rs. 1.50 per kg. for wheat and Rs. 1.85 per kg. for rice. While the distribu-

tion will be mostly in the form of wheat, in those areas where rice is preferred, rice would also be given in addition to wheat. This programme will be implemented through the State Governments and the Union Territories. Allowing for the fact that in many areas the infrastructural arrangements will have to be augmented, and various agencies pressed into action, it is expected that the implementation of this scheme will be initiated by the different States and Union Territories in all tribal development project areas before the 1st January, 1986. The entire expenditure on the subsidy involved will be borne by the Centre.

5. The second measure pertains to the nutrition programme for young children, pregnant women and nursing mothers. This programme is being implemented by the various States and Union Territories in the tribal areas, urban slums and backward rural areas covering 11 million beneficiaries. It has now been decided to provide necessary additional support to the States with effect from 1-1-1986, so as to enable them to increase the coverage to 14 million even in 1986-17. The Central Government will meet in full the entire cost of wheat as well as all supportive costs corresponding to the higher coverage to be achieved over and above what the State Governments have already programmed to achieved every year in their Seventh Five Year Plan. The additional outlay on this account to the Centre is estimated at Rs. 45 crores in 1986-87. ;

6. The third measure relates to the expansion of the coverage of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and the National Rural Employment Programme. An allocation of one million tonnes of foodgrains, with full cost being borne by the Centre has been authorised last month so as to enable the States to provide an additional 50 million mandays of work under these programmes in the current year. It has now been decided to further enlarged these programmes so as to step up the coverage in 1986-87 by an additional 100 million mandays. It is expected that with this expansion, the offtake of foodgrains under these programmes would increase to about 2 million tonnes in that year apart from creating permanent assets.

7. Hon. Members would be happy to know that in addition to these measures, it has been decided that the ration card holders will not have any restriction on the quantities of wheat they can draw from Fair Price Shops from now till 31st March 1986.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now adjourn for lunch to meet at 14.15 hrs.

13.13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for
Lunch till fifteen minutes past
Fourteen of the clock.

(The Lok Sabha reassembled after lunch
at Nineteen Minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.)

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DISCUSSION *Re* : SITUATION ARISING
OUT OF FLOODS, DROUGHTS AND
OTHER NATURAL CALAMITIES
IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE
COUNTRY—Contd.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion on the situation arising out of floods, drought and other natural calamities in various parts of the country.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all let me express our gratitude to the hon. Speaker and to you, Sir, personally for having given this opportunity to this august House to discuss the situations created in the whole country by the natural calamities like floods, drought and cyclone. It was in the fitness of things that, on the first day of the Session, the House devoted its attention to the most serious problems affecting the lives of our people in the most difficult areas on the coast, in the interior and in the deserts.

Naturally, Sir, every Hon. Member who participated in the debate had his own story full of miseries and hardships to the people who suffered during these havocs. Sir, our

hearts go out in sympathy to those who suffered as a result of these calamities and those who were killed as a result of floods cyclones. Our sympathies are also with the bereaved families who are left without earning hands.

I cannot express better than what you did when you asked the Government of India from the Chair to take special efforts in mitigating the situations, the problems of our people suffering under these conditions.

As you know, scarcity, famines and calamities are a thing of the past. They are in our history from time immemorial. They have been hitting our country. In the ancient times also there has been a mention in the Mahabharata and in our literatures about long drawn droughts, famines plagues, floods, cyclones and things like that.

Sir, the thing is that now we are moving in a century when the science has developed to an extent that if we cannot stop all these calamities, we can at least reduce the impact on the human life through the scientific knowledge that is available.

Even before our country became independent these things used to be with us. As a matter of fact, they started right from the day the human beings started wrestling with nature in search of subsistence and the story is rich, full of incidents in which the man sometimes conquered the nature and the nature repelled and reacted in a very very sharp manner. The consequence was that a few lakhs of lives were lost. Before the country became independent, the attitude of the Government was casual. At the best, they used to write off the revenue for a particular period.

But soon after we became independent, our Government our national leaders started paying more attention to this very serious problem and they started tackling it in a scientific manner. If you look at the expenditure of the Government from the day we achieved independence and especially with the coming in of our five year plans, it runs into thousands of crores. It looks as if the whole money was available at a given point of time and we could have really stopped all these famines and floods, but as the time went on the resources at our disposal became short compared to demands of States. Every

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year we spent certain amount which almost goes a waste because it is either washed away by the floods or the famine consumes it and the net result is that the same situation continues.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Dagaji, when the Minister is replying, what are you doing there ?

AN. HON. MEMBER : He has no amendments to this Sir!

S. BUTA SINGH : Dagaji is concerned with amendments only !

(Interruptions)

Sir, a rough calculation from the year 1965 onwards shows that our country has spent something to the tune of Rs. 5488 crores on meeting situations like this and look at the impact !

Sir, as I said, earlier the Government used to organise some relief camps and write off the revenues. That was all. But Government started giving a more systematic and more scientific attention to the problems of our people who suffered from these natural calamities. As a matter of fact, the natural calamities are by nature so harsh that they do not discriminate between people belonging to one party or the other. I was a little sad yesterday when I heard some of my friends hurling some political slogans even on issues like this while trying to meet the situation created by floods or famine. These are human problems and no government worth the name will have any other consideration than meeting the situations created by these natural calamities...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Parties are not natural calamities.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : The parties are not humane.

S. BUTA SINGH : The thing is that in this part of the world there are only two classes of people—one the rich and the other, the poor, that is, the haves and the have-nots. It has been beautifully described by the Great Guru Nanak :

[Translation]

The people are either rich or poor—*Dhanwantah aur nirdhan manai*. Further, he goes on to say that this calamity spares none. It is a great leveller. It kills the king and the pauper alike. The calamity does not discriminate.

[English]

So, Sir, whether it is the Telugu Desam party or the Congress Party or some other Party, when it visits, it visits and finishes everybody. Therefore, while attending to these problems, no government will give any consideration to such things...(Interruptions)

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : But your government has not taken adequate steps.

S. BUTA SINGH : Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Members not to belittle our efforts. I can also bring some facts and figures and show that some State Government has failed but that we would not line to do...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Please do that.

S. BUTA SINGH : Because this is a situation in which human lives are involved. Therefore, our attitude has to be that the whole country is a big family—whether we belong to one Party or the other Party and whether we come from one State or the other State, the whole country is a big family and we have to attend to the problems of every one who is affected the these natural calamities. Therefore, my appeal to the hon. Members is not to discriminate on political considerations because we in the Government of India have so far never discriminated like that. If it was something serious in one part of the country, we attach the same importance whether it is West Bengal or Kerala or Tamil Nadu or Andhra Pradesh. Our hon. Prime Minister has been visiting most parts of the country whether they are under drought or under floods without any consideration whatsoever on the party lines. Therefore, the assistance which we have provided is based purely on humane considerations.

Now, Sir, as I was mentioning, since Independence government assistance for natural calamities, whether they were droughts or floods or cyclones, they were based on

broader considerations. The Government, whenever there is a drought, give immediate relief not only for rehabilitation of the affected people but we take certain measures like restoration and reconstruction of the damaged public properties. In the case of drought, the first and foremost priority is the supply of drinking water and fodder. How keen and impatient was our hon. Lady Member from Karnataka to know what we are doing for the supply of fodder. The fodder situation in the country is getting rather serious and I want to remind our farmers through this august House what is happening in the country. Fodder is the victim. Fodder crops are diminishing every day because our farmers are now more and more commercially oriented and as we go on increasing the irrigation facilities, fodder crops are getting eliminated. It is the fodders crops, it is the pulses, it is the coarse grains, the food of the poor which are going out of the list of the farmers...

SHRI D. B. PATIL : What about the land use pattern ?

S. BUTA SINGH : I am coming to that also. But I am telling about the fodder at the moment. So, what happens ? As soon as we extend the irrigation facilities to new areas, the farmers are tempted to grow crops which give them a better return. They go in for sugarcane, paddy, wheat and things like that and try to eliminate fodder, coarse grains and the pulses. That is perhaps the big reason why our country has not been able to have a major breakthrough in all these crops.

There used to be what we call 'gochar' in every village. Now those 'gochars' have either been taken over by the panchayats or they are auctioned and given on hire. The thing is that there is hardly any place left for being used as grazing yards or for raising the fodder. This is the biggest problem that our country is facing.

During famine we are able to supply drinking water to the people. The House will be happy to know that Government of India has increased the allocation in the drinking water sector not only for human beings but also for the cattle from 40 litres to 70 litres so that when we provide drinking water to the human being the cattle needs

are also taken into consideration. But unfortunately fodder is a thing which is getting scarce and I want to remind the farmers that they should give due importance to the cultivation of fodder. We on our part are thinking of having national garzing yards.

Sir I come from Rajasthan. There was a continuous drought. We could rush food-grains and also water by way of tankers but the fodder was the major problem. We were not getting fodder. Therefore, I had to issue instructions to the Central and State farms to rush whatever fodder was available with them. I approached the State governments of Haryana and Punjab. They were very kind. They responded immediately. But this problem is going to stay with us. Therefore, I want to highlight that the farmers of India must make a provision of raising the fodder crops and also sparing some land to be covered by green grass not only to restore health to the land but also provide fodder to the cattle which is finding it difficult.

Yesterday, hon. Members from Rajasthan and Saurashtra were mentioning that their cattle are finding it difficult because of continuous drought. Earlier they used to go to Malwa belt of Madhya Pradesh. Unfortunately, the situation in Madhya Pradesh is also getting difficult. Therefore, cattle has been sold at a distress price and they are also being put to death because there is no fodder. This is a very very serious situation which I would like the Indian farmers to take note of and provide for raising of fodder crops.

The second item of priority in the drought relief is the agricultural inputs. We provide better seeds, fertilisers at the subsidised rate and also the farmers are given employment in the affected areas. Care is taken for public health, special nutrition to the children and lactating mothers and pregnant women.

Sir, we were quite pleased to listen to the statement made by the Finance Minister at the lunch time today about the measures that the Government of India have taken. That will go a long way especially in helping the people who are suffering for the past three drought years in Saurashtra, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and other parts of the country and especially the tribal belts because in tribal belts the agriculture pattern is different

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from that of the plain agriculture pattern. There it is mostly terrace agriculture which leaves hardly any margin to the farmer to look forward to in the rainy days and whenever there is drought the farmer is pushed to a very difficult situation. I agree with Shri Mool Chand Daga that the tribals have to live a sub-human life. The measures announced today by the hon. Finance Minister will take care of the next year also so that the impact of three years' drought is reduced considerably and he is in a position to buy his food. This shows the sympathy that our hon. Prime Minister has for the poor and the have-nots of the country. We were faced with the problem of surplus foodgrains and it could have been very easy to dispose them off. We could have exported them and sold them. But the hon. Prime Minister insisted that so long as the people of India, especially the tribals and the weaker sections of the people are not able to get two square meals, he would be the last person to export foodgrains even if they are surplus in this country. It was for this reason that he instructed all the Ministries whether it was the Food Ministry or the Finance Ministry or any other Ministry that even if we have to go in for high expenditure, if the country has to bear a little more burden, we will do that and we will not let our poor people suffer for want of foodgrains.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : You have accumulated 30 million tonnes of foodgrains and it is going to be 40 million tonnes.

S. BUTA SINGH : Well, it is in the range of 28 million tonnes and another 9 to 10 million tonnes will be added.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You are saying that about 40 million tonnes will be accumulated. But do you mean to say let the poor people suffer for want of foodgrains and still you are accumulating the stock of foodgrains ?

S. BUTA SINGH : We have to preserve what is called buffer stocks and about 10 million tonnes will be added. Another about 5 million tonnes is going to take care of this and about 5 million tonnes will be added next year. So, this comes to 20 million tonnes. It is a simple arithmetic.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is not of that simple.

S. BUTA SINGH : If you want me to spell out or if you want me to sell the foodgrains, it will go against the interests of the country because the international market is so competitive and our prices are so high that it will go against our interest.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Then you give it to the poor people of our country.

S. BUTA SINGH : That is what we are doing.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You mean that this covers 50 million people.

S. BUTA SINGH : You know that we have first to bring in the institution which will handle the foodgrains. It is no use of squandering the stock of foodgrains unless there is organisational set up which will reach the foodgrains to the poor people to the tribals. Therefore, we have to build a system. Earlier public distribution system was mostly confined to the township.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You can give it to the West Bengal State and we will do it. You give it to us and we will show the way to other States.

S. BUTA SINGH : Again I would not like to enter into the area where I will have to come into conflict. I will show how much was given to West Bengal, how much was lifted by the State and how much has been utilised by the State.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : If people themselves are producing why should they go and ask for allocation of foodgrains ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Then you are cutting your own feet. We will send it to the areas where they want. The food that has been given by the hon. Finance Minister is so nominal that it will reach the poorest sections of the people. Therefore, we will have to build infrastructure and by the time we are able to build infrastructure, we will be able to distribute our surplus foodgrains.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Our cost of production is high and the ruling prices are also high. How are you going to distribute them ?

S. BUTA SINGH : If you like, I am prepared to give foodgrains as much as the West Bengal Government would like to take.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You give food for work.

S. BUTA SINGH : Yes, you can come and take as much foodgrains as you can.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : That is what we have been clamouring for the last so many years.

S. BUTA SINGH : So long as you are able to distribute them, we have no objection. Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was saying that there would not have been better occasion than today for this announcement which the hon. Finance Minister has made because it happens to be the birth anniversary of our late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi who was instrumental for attaining surplus in foodgrains in the country. If you recall you would know her tremendous efforts that she had put in after she came back to power in 1980. Her 20-Point programme which is known all over the world was specially devised for the poor people... (*interruptions*).

I can discuss with the hon. Member later on.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Datta, you may please note down the points and ask for clarifications, if necessary, later.

S. BUTA SINGH : In 1980, our great leader, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, while introducing the 20-Point programme for alleviating the people from below the poverty line, made a special effort in the drought-management programme. She said that we must give top priority to the full time relief officers, monitoring, availability of foodgrains, increase in the number of fair price shops, measures against anti-social elements, national rural employment programme, afforestation, nutrition programme, contingency plan for supply of water, public health measures, rigs for boring drinking wells, cattle camps and relief camps. These are the 12 cardinal points given by that leader for alleviating the people from below the poverty line, and meeting special situations created by droughts.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for taking this very very dynamic step on the appropriate occasion, the birth anniversary of the great leader, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. We are reminded of her because it was her gift to the farmers of the country and they are in a position to share their surplus food with the people not only in India, but outside India also. Our Prime Minister has donated 100,000 tonnes of foodgrains to our brothers and sisters who are dying in African continent. That relief has gone as a token of sympathy from the farmers of India to the people of Africa.

I was trying to highlight the various points which the Government of India takes into consideration while meeting the drought situation. Our hon. Members have spoken about floods. As I said, special care is taken in flood situation also. When the floods are reported from any part of the country, the first thing is to evacuate the affected people, then distribution of free ration, opening of relief camps, distribution of cloths and utensils, reconstruction and repairing of the damaged houses—here also, we give top priority to the weaker sections, those who have been rendered homeless. Then restoration and reconstruction of the public properties including roads and embankments, installation of electricity poles, public health, agricultural inputs for the affected small and marginal farmers. These are the various high priority items that are looked into by the Government of India while giving assistance to the States.

Hon. Members were rightly keen to know as to why we are not able to meet the demands of the States. Unfortunately, the State Governments have developed a tendency; through these calamities, they want to cover all the deficiencies in the rural areas. It is impossible. At the same time, I want to remind them, through the Department of Rural Development—it is an on-going scheme under the 20-Point Programme—we are already helping the States through various schemes like IRDP, NREP, Drought-Prone Area Scheme, Desert Development Scheme. These are the specially designed schemes and under these schemes, we are releasing to the State Governments huge sums every year. If you want me,

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I can give you the break-up for the past five years. Under these schemes, the States have been given substantial amounts. This money is meet formeeting situations in the affected areas so that the impact of drought or flood can be reduced. Unfortunately, in our country we rise to the occassion only when these calamities visit us and as soon as these calamities over, we tend to slide back. This is the attitude of our Governments including everybody. I am not asking only the Government headed by a particular party. We should be ever vigilant.

An hon. member yesterday asked about the various methods that are used in forewarning the people and about the equipment that are being used for tackling the calamities like floods and droughts. Today, we are using the latest technology for cyclone warning system and for flood warning system. We are using Inset I-B, for continuous monitoring and tracking of the cyclone. It provides cloud pictures every hour to half an hour, all day and night during the cyclones. All Cyclone Warning Centres are provided with Insat I-B bulletins and cloud photographs in real terms. But how many people are taking care of such things?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : They are not able to interpret the pictures.

S. BUTA SINGH : The hon. member says that they are not able to interpret the pictures. We interpret for them. The Meteorological Department interpret them and send the reports to all the State Governments. Unfortunately, you do not check with your State Governments. If I were to remind you, information about the cyclones that have visited Orissa, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh was given in very clear terms by the Meteorological Department to all those States. But unfortunately, they take it so casually and so lightly. We do not depend on Meteorological Department alone. As soon as we hear from the Meteorological Department that this thing is going to happen in a particular State, my colleague and myself get in touch with the hon. Chief Minister of that State. I spoke to your Chief Minister the other day before the cyclone took place.

(Interruptions).

I cannot have a wordy dual with the hon. member. If he wants to have another bout, I am ready to yield and let him make a speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not going to allow it. You please go on.

S. BUTA SINGH : I was saying that I got in touch with your hon. Chief Minister. He was very kind and he shared his views with me. But for the measures that the West Bengal Government was able to take, the loss of life would have been many times more.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Then, credit goes to the Government of West Bengal.

S. BUTA SINGH : I am very happy. Give some credit to Andhra Pradesh also.

Then we use the American Noah Satellite. IMD receives one in day-time and one in night-time cloud photos from advanced equipment with heavy regulations and we use cyclone detection radars. The hon. member was very keen to know about the kinds of radars that we are using. Our country also uses Cyclone Warning Centres that have been established at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and cyclone warning centres at Bhubaneshwar and Visakhapatnam for the use of State Government, AIR and other user agencies. Modern tele-communication facilities like telephones, teleprinters, telex, wireless and telegrams extst in these centres. Message-switching computers have been installed at IMD headquarters, New Delhi for expeditious exchange of meteorological data and forecastings. A scientific computer has also been installed at IMD headquarters, New Delhi for data processing and preparation of forecasts. Cyclone warnings are issued at two stages. The first stage cyclone alert is issued 36 to 48 hours before the expected commencement of the adverse weather. As a result of our forewarning, we were saved from a very very severe cyclone which was going to hit Kandla Port. The State Government took action and people were evacuated. The cyclone visited the area and not a single life was lost. This is possible only because of the latest technology that we are using in warning the people in time. The State Governments are also helping. Though the

system is not perfect—we are not very happy and we want to update the whole system—at the moment, it is quite adequate and I have no reason to disbelieve that the sufferings of the people have been reduced to a great extent.

Having said that, I come to certain points raised by the hon. members. For cyclones, the State Governments of Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry have asked for some immediate relief and hon. Member was trying to belittle the gesture of hon. Prime Minister by quoting what the hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka has done. It was a symbolic gesture and the Government of India yesterday decided to send a Central team and I am also visiting Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry soon after, I am free from here. I am going to Tamil Nadu State and Pondicherry to see how the people of.....
(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will you be the captain of that team ?

S. BUTA SINGH : We have the leader of the team. How can I allow anybody else to be the captain when I am going myself ? So Sir, I am going to visit.....(Interruptions)

SHRI K. R. REDDY : If we wait for the report therh will be a lot of time lag. So, poor man does not get it at the proper time. After six months the report might come. Why don't you expedite it ?

S. BUTA SINGH : As soon as we get what is called the memorandum which is required in the statutes.....(Interruptions)

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : You amend the statute.

S. BUTA SINGH : It is your impression. As soon as we receive the memorandum from the States we take action. You change your Government also. Let them send the memorandum as soon as they are affected...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, it is now a month since a central team visited our State, but it has not submitted its report so far. What should we do in a situation like this ? The farmers are dying there;

the people are not getting drinking water there. Everybody is worried. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to request you...
(Interruptions)

[English]

S. BUTA SINGH : As soon as we receive the memorandum from the States, we immediately despatch the team.....

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : There seems to be a misunderstanding between the Centre and the State Government.....
(Interruptions)

[English]

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, the team is composed of not only my Ministry...

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : The people are not getting drinking water...

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He will consider it. Mr. Janga Reddy, please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : It is now more than a month since the Central team visited Andhra Pradesh; why have they not submitted their report so far ? As a result of that, the difficulties of the people of the State are increasing; the people are suffering...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat. Please sit down. Mr. Janga Reddy, please take your seat...(Interruptions)

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, the mechanism is that...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I can't allow you, please sit down. He is speaking, please hear him. Afterwards, you give your comments... (Interruptions)

[Mr. Speaker]

You speak afterwards. I will allow you. Now I can't allow you. Nothing will go on record. (*Interruptions*)**

You speak afterwards, I am allowing you. Please sit down... (*Interruptions*)

S. BUTA SINGH : So Sir, the mechanism is that as soon as we receive the memorandum, we despatch our team. And mind it Sir, the team is not from the Ministry of Agriculture alone... (*Interruptions*)

It is from other Ministries also, such as the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Works and Housing and so many other Ministries which compose the team... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Dr. please take your seat... (*Interruptions*) I ma not allowing anyone. Take your seat. Please sit down. Nothing will go on record. (*Interruptions*)* Let the Minister reply, you can raise afterwards, I can allow you and not now. This is not the way. You take down the points. If you have got anything to say, you can raise it later on not now.

S. BUTA SINGH : Now, Sir Andhra Pradesh... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) : I raise a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI : The point of order is, let the hon. Minister reply now. Only after he finishes his reply, Members should ask questions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is replying now. Your's is not a point of order.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : It is not for you, you please sit down.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Madam, please sit down. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wait for some time. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Janga Reddy, please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. The Minister is on his legs. Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)**

S. BUTA SINGH : I was saying that the financing of the relief expenditure is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. Notwithstanding this... (*Interruptions*)**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : May I request the hon. Members to listen to the Minister ? Listen to what the Minister is saying. Thereafter you can raise any questions you want.

S. BUTA SINGH : The successive Finance Commissions have been recommending schemes of Central assistance for relief expenditure; and the magnitude of expenditure in many cases might be beyond the means of the State Governments. The concept of margin money was recommended by the 2nd Finance Commission. In the 7th Finance Commission, the margin money was to the tune of Rs. 100.55 crores. The 8th Finance Commission increased it to Rs. 240.75 crores, and this recommendation was accepted by the Government, but 50% of the margin money is the share of the Central Government.

I was going to mention every State; but unfortunately hon. Members are getting so impatient.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : I want to seek a clarification.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot allow. Let the Minister finish. You can raise it afterwards.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The Minister has already promised....

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : When we raised it, you did not allow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If the Minister yields, I can allow. When the Minister is not yielding, what can I do ?

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The Minister has already promised yesterday that he will be announcing the names of the committee members. I request the Minister to announce the names of members.

S. BUTA SINGH : Always, officers are deputed from various Ministries; and one person is the leader of the team. As I said, I will be myself going and, therefore, I will see to it that most expeditiously the relief is given.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Within six months ? One month is already over.

S. BUTA SINGH : There are two kinds of relief. One is immediate relief, and the other is based on the team's report. The team's report is taken into account by the high level committee; and then they go to the Finance Ministry. But immediate relief is provided by our department, which I have promised. I have done it. In most of the cases, I have done it myself. *(Interruptions)* I am going to read it. Why don't you have some patience ?

During the 6th Plan, Andhra Pradesh was sanctioned Rs. 369.12 crores for tackling natural calamities.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : It was about the 6th Plan. What about the current requirements ? We are not bothered about the past.

S. BUTA SINGH : That is my problem : you are not bothered about what has been sanctioned already—whether it has been spent properly or not. You are not bothered about it. You are bothered only about pressing new claims.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : We want the present figures, not the past ones.

S. BUTA SINGH : Now I am going to place the picture before the House. Let the House know. In the 6th Plan, Andhra Pradesh is supposed to have spent Rs. 369.21 crores. Let me put it that way, because

there is no monitoring. Because we have to depend on the statistics of the State Governments, you are pretty happy. *(Interruptions)* Please bear with me. It is national money. It is not anybody's money. It is not any one party's money. It is the nation's money which must be spent properly, and every paisa of it has to be spent for the purpose for which it has been given.

During 1985-86—it is the current year; are you interested or not ? *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are they clapping for not spending the money ?

S. BUTA SINGH : In the year 1985-86 they have been sanctioned Rs. 30.85 crores in June 1985. On 5th October, another memorandum came. The fresh memorandum has been received. The Central team has since submitted its report. It is being examined.

Another thing I want to add with regard to Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Pradesh Government was given a medium term loan to the tune of Rs. 209 crores on the October 1985, i.e. very recently.

15.00 hrs.

The State Government has no liquidity problem. Therefore, they can do the relief work with this fund which is pending.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : No, no.

S. BUTA SINGH : That is the trust. They do not want to spend out of the resources of the State Government. *(Interruptions)* Therefore, if they have really that much sympathy and concern for the people, let them spend. Why don't they spend ? *(Interruptions)* Similarly is the case of Rajasthan. As I started saying we have no partisan attitude; we have an open mind, and the memorandum of the Andhra Pradesh Government is with us. The team's report has come. Within a very short time, we will be able to finalise and give financial assistance to the Andhra Pradesh Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it a fact that the over-draft has been converted into loan for the purpose ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Well, that is a question for the Finance Minister to reply. I am here attending to the natural calamities. I have no quarrel with the over-draft; whether it is given. It is a very progressive step taken by the Finance Minister, because the State Governments have fallen into the tendency of overdrawing without caring what happens to the nation's economy. Therefore, that is a separate issue, but, we are here to help the State in the natural calamities.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : This is a very confusing picture. *(Interruptions)*

S. BUTA SINGH : That overdraft was not meant for meeting drought situation. Tell me any State which has spent money from the overdraft ? No.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : No money was given to any State.

S. BUTA SINGH : During the 6th Plan period, Rs. 332.61 crores were sanctioned as the central assistance to the State of Rajasthan. During 1985-86, Rs. 25.87 crores were sanctioned in September, 1985. On the 18th October, a fresh memorandum was received. The central team visited the State. I myself also visited the State. The hon. Prime Minister also visited the State. In the meanwhile, it has been decided to sanction purchase to 100 water tankers and 10 combination type drilling rigs because of the problem of Rajasthan. In some parts of Karnataka and Gujarat also the problem is that the water table underground has gone so deep that even for a farmer it is very difficult to re-bore the well to bring water. Therefore, the government also is trying to help the private farmer. Earlier on, it was only the public tubewells which were being bored through the drill. But, now, we have decided that even the private farmer's well will be bored by the rig so that the water table could be brought up, and this is a very difficult problem of water; whether it is mean for crop or for drinking. It will have to be available.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV : By what time this will be available ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Already, we have allowed 10 rigs for Rajasthan. In West Bengal State, it was my hon. colleague, Shri

Makwana, who was the first to go from the Government of India to see the situation there. He had discussion with the Chief Minister and senior officers of the State, and the State Government has not raised any fresh memorandum asking for the assistance. Yesterday, Prof. Choubey raised a question of Sunderbans embankment. I checked up with the Irrigation Ministry. As soon as I get a reply, I will forward it to him. I have all the sympathy and we will see that this embankment is taken up on a permanent basis. In Madhya Pradesh, during the Sixth Plan, Rs. 133.6 crores were sanctioned for natural calamities as central assistance. During 1985-86, so far, Rs. 39.07 crores have been sanctioned. The State has submitted another memorandum and the central team has also visited. I was also able to go to Madhya Pradesh and see for myself the drought conditions in that State. In Tamilnadu, the State has asked for Rs. 91 crores as central assistance. The State Government has been requested to indicate the date by which they are in a position to receive the team. Already, we have taken a decision and the State Government's reply is awaited. The central share of the margin money of Rs. 4,375 is being released and liquidity position of the State is good, and as such no ways and means for advance are contemplated. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : The margin money is very meagre. They need more than Rs. 40 crores for Madras alone.

S. BUTA SINGH : Since I am going there, I will discuss it with the hon. Chief Minister.

(Interruptions)

Do you object to it ? Do you mean to say that we should hold up this money even ? I am going there day after tomorrow.

SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Very good.

S. BUTA SINGH : Will you be able to spend the money ? The State Governments are not able to spend the amounts given.

About Gujarat, the State Government have submitted the memorandum on the 30th October. The Central team has already

visited the State and their report is already there. A sum of Rs. 14.37 crores has been released. The difficulties of fodder and the problems of rural employment — all will be taken care of.

The proposal about desalination of the sea water will also be examined.

About Orissa, Shri Brajamohan Mohanty and Shrimati Jayanti Patnaik have raised some points about the situation there. The State submitted a memorandum for help to the cyclone-hit areas, on the 25th October. The central team has also visited the State only in the first week of November, 1985. Their report is awaited. My colleague Shri Yogendra Makwana also visited the State. We are expediting the report of the central team so that on receipt of that, assistance can be given. About Maharashtra, in the Sixth Five Year Plan for drought relief an amount of Rs. 141.29 crores has been released. In the current financial year an amount of Rs. 13.91 crores has been given for flood relief. About the drought situation the State Government has submitted a memorandum. The Central team has also visited the State.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Chief Minister has asked for more money.

S. BUTA SINGH : This is the situation, in general, in most of the States.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : What about Karnataka ?

S. BUTA SINGH : About Uttar Pradesh, I visited the State, the hon. Prime Minister went there and the Finance Minister also went. The memorandum was submitted by them and Rs. 128.27 crores was sanctioned.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : What about Karnataka ?

SHRI JAFFAR SHARIEF : The Prime minister has not visited Karnataka. Will you visit Karnataka, or will you ask your colleague Shri Yogendra Makwana to visit ?

S. BUTA SINGH : You have not extended an invitation. I was mentioning that these are the problems of immediate

nature. For the long term measures the Government of India have taken many steps. Irrigation has been increased from 22.6 million hectares in 1950-51 to 62.9 million hectares in 1984-85 and during the Seventh Plan the target is 75 million hectares.

Drought-prone area programme was introduced in 1970-71, the expenditure incurred on it is 337.42 crores during the Sixth Plan and Rs. 17.70 crores of mandays were created.

Desert Development Programme was introduced in 1977 and Rs. 73.75 crores has been spent.

Crop insurance has been introduced in 12 States and a Crop Insurance Fund will be created. The National Rural Employment Programme was started in 1982 with an objective of creating thirty to forty crore mandays per annum and during the Sixth Plan Rs. 519.14 crores were spent.

I have mentioned about these programmes which are long term measures taken up by the Government of India and these have reduced to a considerable extent the damage caused by the frequently visiting droughts.

Hon. Members of the House will be glad to know the long term measures on the scientific research side. I have with me our ICAR report. It has been devoting utmost attention to develop certain varieties of seeds of some crops which can be grown in drought conditions and the House will be happy to know that our scientists have been able to develop eighteen varieties of which can withstand the difficult drought conditions and grow well, and thirteen varieties of wheat.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is to say, do they grow without water ?

S. BUTA SINGH : With 'less water', I said. They can grow in drought conditions.

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA : What about Uttar Pradesh ?

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH : In spite of such a serious drought there is no problem of food-grains this year.

[S. Buta Singh]

[English]

We have done so much.

That is what I have said already. And this is what I want you to realise that our scientists are developing certain varieties of seeds of foodgrains which can be grown in the drought-prone areas. These are drought resistant varieties which can withstand moisture content being less or where there have been no rains, and even in very very difficult drought-prone areas. Similarly, there are two varieties of maize, 11 varieties of sorghum, two varieties of bazra, 4 varieties of barley and a number of varieties of pulses. This is how our Agricultural Research Centres are trying to help the farmers, who are placed in a very very difficult position. Even today, 75 per cent of our cultivation is in the rainfed areas. Only 23 to 25 per cent of the area is under irrigated cultivation. You know that in the irrigated areas we are trying to experiment with the most high yielding varieties which require intensive irrigation, intensive doses of fertiliser and pesticides. We are happy to inform the House that we have been able to achieve a considerable success. But our success really lies in the dry land farming which is the occupation of the poorest of the poor, marginal farmers and farm labour. It is here the real test of the Ministry of Agriculture lies. Our new plan is to develop the agriculture which can grow better in the dry land farming and which can show result in the difficult areas of the east where there is the problem of plenty of water. We need certain varieties of rice which can grow in the deep water even. We have to have upland rice and low land rice. This is what the Ministry of Agriculture is trying to develop. We are happy to share with the House that our scientists are doing their best to see that our dry land farming also grows in the same way in which our irrigated farming has grown.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : What is the help you are giving in the form of remunerative prices ?

S. BUTA SINGH : A separate resolution is coming for the prices. I would like the Members to spare their guns for that.

In the drought prone areas we are distributing mini-kits—free seeds, fertilisers and

pesticides—on a large scale so that the poor and small farmers who are not in a position to buy better seeds and fertilisers, get them free of cost. Is it not a big measure ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : How many millions ?

S. BUTA SINGH : In millions and millions we are distributing. The drought resistant varieties of seeds are available with the State Seeds Corporations and the National Seeds Corporation. Every State Government knows that. In case, hon. Members are interested, they can write to me and we can make the seeds available to various States.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : But the yield of gram has not shown any improvement.

S. BUTA SINGH : Six varieties of gram have been developed to grow in dry land farming. I agree that in hybrid varieties of gram we have not been able to achieve much success.

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : My question is whether it is confined to the laboratory or it has brought results anywhere ?

S. BUTA SINGH : It has brought results and the farmers are growing. You can go and see for yourself. In your own State, there has been a very good crop of both paddy and wheat.

[English]

Therefore, I would like the House to appreciate the work done by our scientists in helping the farmers to meet this kind of a situation under the dry land farming and difficult conditions.

An hon. Member wanted to know about UP. The UP Government has been given Rs. 128.27 crores... (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Bihar ?

S. BUTA SINGH : From Bihar Government we have yet to receive any memo-

randum. We have not received a memorandum from the Bihar Government. As soon as the Bihar Government sends a memorandum, we will examine it and take action.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : The debate was initiated by a Member from Karnataka. Five hours have passed but not a word about Karnataka has been said. I want to know what is the Government going to do about Karnataka.

S. BUTA SINGH : The hon. Members were very keen that the Government should review the manuals. My hon. colleague mentioned while replying to a question and I want to repeat that in 1980 the State Governments were requested to revise the relief manuals and the Central Government issued guidelines for this purpose. We had sent a model Bill to all the State Governments for flood prone areas but only one State Government has responded, and that is Manipur. I would like the hon. Members to use their influence on their respective State Government. We want the State to have a model Bill. The Bill has already been sent to the State Governments. Let them apply their minds and let us know their reaction.

The memorandum from Karnataka was received on the 30th of March and the money that was sanctioned in the month of May was Rs. 22.16 crores and ways and means was Rs. 10 crores. At our level we are trying with the same anxiety, with the same concern that the hon. Members have at their hearts. We try to rush as quickly as possible and even try to go out of the way.

The hon. Members from Kerala were yesterday rightly worked up about the coconut crop. I myself went to Kerala not only to see the fury of the cyclone but I saw for myself the plantations also. We try to help the State Government but unfortunately this time the crop has been so good—I say unfortunately because the prices have fallen down—that it became difficult for us. The middleman is trying to play with the *kisan*, the grower. We did come to the rescue of the State Government. We told them that they should intervene in the market and we will help them. They did so and the result was that the prices sustained. Therefore, we at our level are trying to do as best as

possible to see that the impact of these natural calamities is reduced to the extent possible. I started my observation by saying that look at the huge amount that we have spent during the year in spite of our resource constraint. Unfortunately every time a drought comes or a flood comes, we are certainly awakened. My submission is that the two mighty rivers of the country, namely, Brahmaputra and Ganges, are mainly responsible for floods. But I am told that now the Department of Irrigation has prepared some master plans for these areas which fall under their course, where the floods are taking place. A very very ambitious plan is being prepared to see that the fury of the floods is reduced.

I want to make a correction about Karnataka. I said Rs. 22.16 crores have been sanctioned. But on the 10th of October, another Rs. 31.15 crores have been sanctioned. So, the amount sanctioned so far in this year is Rs. 53.31 crores.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : How much has been released out of this ?

S. BUTA SINGH : This is all that has been released.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY : Karnataka Government has requested for the release of more funds.

S. BUTA SINGH : The last memorandum of the State Government has already been examined by the Central Government.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : You should say this amount has been released. You have said sanctioned.

S. BUTA SINGH : This is what I have mentioned. So, I was mentioning that as regards these two mighty rivers Brahmaputra and Ganga, there can be only two ways out. One is that we should provide sufficient storage at a certain height where the rivers could be properly tackled and the surplus waters do not flow down to the place. Unfortunately, in the case of Ganges, it is not within our jurisdiction because it lies in some neighbouring countries and we have taken up at the highest level to see that the fury of these floods from the Ganges is reduced. Brahmaputra, I am told, is a river

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which is very much prone to seismic factors. Therefore, perhaps, not much could be done. Of course, we are trying to evolve a plan which can regulate the flow of water from Bramhaputra and reduce the fury of floods. But these are very very massive measures which the country will need and these are also highly capital intensive. Therefore, this shows, a care is being taken to see that calamities' impact can be reduced, but here we have to have the full cooperation of all the State Governments and all the political parties, including the hon. Members sitting here. We have to be ever vigilant. We cannot allow any kind of laxity in tackling a situation like this.

Here I may point out that it is quite usual that every year after the floods, the State Governments allow the same people to reconstruct their houses in the same course which have been visited by the floods and every year their houses are washed away. This kind of phenomena must be attended to. State Governments must study the reports. A number of reports are available. They are in hundreds. These reports are available with the State Governments and with us. They should locate the site for habitation at places which are generally not visited by floods. I think I have tackled with the question of floods quite extensively. And as I said in the beginning, Finance Minister's today's announcement will go a long way in mitigating the light of the people who have suffered for the past three to five years. In Rajasthan, they have suffered for more than five years.

I may again assure that we will be coming to the rescue and assistance of the State Governments, but at the same time I would urge upon the hon. Members to see that their State Governments utilise properly the money that is sanctioned to them. From our side there is no politics whatsoever. Our approach is humane and we will continue to be so.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Sir, I would like to seek a clarification.

The hon. Minister was kind enough to inform us that five months ago Rs. 200 crores were sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh and said that there was no need for giving further amount to the State. Actually, he

was trying to confuse. I would like to know whether he knows that this type of amount has been sanctioned to all the States only to meet the overdraft situation now that the overdrafts have been closed. I may inform him that in regard to meeting the situation caused by drought, not a single paisa has been sanctioned to Andhra Pradesh in spite of the fact that the State Government has been asking for Rs. 400 crores for help. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is going to sanction this amount to meet the situation caused by drought there.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, I have already said that this year during 1985...

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Not this year, I am talking about this season.

S. BUTA SINGH : Now, they have started asking about this season. Then he will say this week. Sir, it is very difficult. Anyhow, I may inform the hon. Member that this year Rs. 30.85 was sanctioned to the Andhra Pradesh Government, and, as I said, there is a fresh memorandum with us. A team has already visited the State and its report is with us. It will take some time, but I promise that we will not make any delay. We are not interested in delay and there is no point in making delay.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Sir, how does the hon. Minister say that five to six months' time is not sufficient? You want to give us the amount after five to six months.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not all at one time.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Sir, we asked for the amount during this agricultural season to meet the drought conditions. I would like to know what the hon. Minister has given for that and when he will release the amount?

(Interruptions)

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Sir, I would like to know what amount has been sanctioned for the State of Bihar to meet the situation caused by floods there.

S. BUTA SINGH : Sir, the hon. member wants to know about Bihar, but I may inform him that there has been no memorandum from Bihar in this regard. Therefore, I cannot tell.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Sir, Bihar is regularly affected by floods. If the State Government has not asked for anything on its own, the Central Government should do something on its own so that the loss caused to the people of the State by the perpetual visiting of floods in Bihar is mitigated. This is not only the responsibility of the State, it is that of the Centre also.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Whenever the Central team is going on a visit to the respective State for seeing the drought situation there and the flood affected areas, they should take the concerned MPs and the Members of the Legislative Assembly. The Ministry of finance has issued a note to the Members attached to the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Finance that the Central team should take the MPs and MLAs along with them while visiting the affected areas. I request the hon. Minister at least in future to follow this procedure.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It has already been raised. I think in the last session some Members raised it. I think Daga ji has already raised this matter.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : We are very anxious about those things. We have already raised these points. We are not satisfied with his reply. There is on other way but to walk out. We are walking out.

(Shri C. Madhav Reddi and some other hon. Members then left the House)

SHRI AMAL DATTA : I am also walking out.

(Shri Amal Datta and some other hon. Members then left the House)

(Interruptions)

DR. A. KALANIDHI : The hon. Minister is going to visit Tamil Nadu

tomorrow. He should take the MPs and MLAs along with him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Daga ji has already this matter last time. Other Members also raised it. A team is going. They want the MPs to be invited.

S. BUTA SINGH : I am sorry I forgot to say. We always announce whenever any team goes. We always make announcement about it... (Interruption)

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Just listen to me... (Interruptions) The Andhra Pradesh Government had sought a grant of Rs. 400 crores and only a grant of Rs. 31 crores was released to it whereas. The Government of Karnataka had sought a grant of Rs. 151 crores, but they were released a grant of only Rs. 51 crores. It smacks of discrimination. Therefore, I am also staging a walk out... (Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is answering to all the Members. Mr. Janga Reddy, I will not allow it. It will not go on record.

(Interruptions)**

(Shri C. Janga Reddy and some other hon. Members then left the House)

S. BUTA SINGH : Whenever a Central team goes to the State, announcement is made out it. All the hon. Members are free to meet them and offer their view-points. It is most unfortunate that some hon. Members opposite are trying to politicalise the matter. It is a human problem; it is suffering of the people. We should not politicalise it...

DR. A. KALANIDHI : Not at all.

S. BUTA SINGH : Instead of helping the Government in the matter, they are just politicalising it. They are making political capital out of it. This is most unkind on their part. Our approach is human. It is a

[S. Buta Singh]

humanitarian approach which we are taking. Their approach should also be humanitarian. I am sorry to say, they are not taking a humanitarian approach. They are politicalising it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This discussion is over. We pass on to the next item. Shri Jagdish Tytler.

15.30 hrs.

NATIONAL AIRPORTS AUTHORITY BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority for the management of aerodromes and civil enclaves whereat domestic air transport services are operated or are intended to be operated and of all communication stations and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

Sir, I submit that there has been a remarkable increase in civil aviation activity during the post-independence period, particularly after the formation of the two air corporations, *viz.* Indian Airlines and Air India. The introduction of sophisticated jet aircraft, required improvement of infrastructural facilities at aerodromes; Very High Frequency Telephony (VHF/RT), Radio Navigational Aids, such as Non Directional Beacons (NDBs), Radio Range, Short-wave Radars etc. The responsibility for construction and maintenance of domestic aerodromes, procurement, installation and maintenance of navigational aids, provision of telecommunication, navigational and air control services and regulatory functions such as licensing, training, airworthiness and air safety control, rests with the Directorate General of Civil Aviation. More than 65 aerodromes, through which scheduled air transport operations take place, are being maintained by this Directorate, which discharges its functions through 15 specialised units at its headquarters and its field offices throughout the country.

The dynamic aviation industry today often requires almost immediate augmentation of facilities and work has to be carried out with great speed and meticulousness. It has been our experience that the D.G.C.A. has, during recent years, found it increasingly difficult function efficiently to the level expected of it because of certain constraints. This is mainly due to system of execution of civil works through the CPWD, purchases through the DGS and D and recruitment through the UPSC. The procedures of these steps involved in getting clearances from these organisations entail considerable delay, which is particularly deleterious for an organisation catering to the needs of an industry like civil aviation. Certain institutional reorganisations were, therefore, considered imperative if the organisation was to function to the level of the efficiency required of it.

A Committee of experts was set up to examine this issue which recommended that a statutory Civil Aviation Authority with necessary flexibility and autonomy in functioning should be set up, and that the duties and responsibilities presently being performed by the DGCA should devolve on this Authority. The recommendations of the committee were examined and discussed and we came to the conclusion that there was need for setting up a statutory Authority which would be responsible for construction, maintenance and development of aerodromes and installation of facilities. Bilateral matters, investigation of accidents, licensing, airworthiness control, research and development, and other economic and regulatory functions would, however, continue to remain with the Civil Aviation Department. There would, thus, be a clear division of functions, the Authority being responsible for development and maintenance of aerodromes and the facilities to be provided in such aerodromes, while the Civil Aviation Department would discharge regulatory functions. The setting up of this Authority would ensure that construction and maintenance of domestic aerodromes and the installation of equipment required would be carried out efficiently and expeditiously. The experience of the International Airports Authority of India set up in 1971 has been a happy one. I have every reason, therefore, to believe that this progressive piece of legislation will help develop our domestic

aerodromes to compare favourably with aerodromes of countries all over the world.

With these words, I whold like to commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority for the management of aerodromes and civil enclaves whereat domestic air transport services are operated or are intended to be operated and of all communication stations and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration"

Now, Mr. Chinta Mohan may speak.

SHRI CHINTA MOHAN (Tirupati) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

While welcoming the National Airports Authority Bill, 1985, I would like to say one thing that it should have come long back, before the 22nd International Civil Aviation Congress held in Delhi. Though it is a little late, we all welcome the Bill.

We brought out so many amendments so far. One is the Amendment to the 22nd Act in 1934, after that there is an amendment to the International Airports Authority Act in 1971 and now this 1985 Bill.

The attitude of the international passengers about these airports and the Civil Aviation Department is that they do not want to come again to India. This is the attitude both of international passengers and the domestic passengers. The reasons for all these things is, lot of congestion in the airports and also poor passenger facilities and also no coordination between the staff and other agencies. Also, the air fares in the developed countries are half of those in the developing countries. In the western countries the air fares are virtually half of those fares in the developing countries. So, the airfare should be reduced a little and it should be made economical for all the people. Also, the Civil Aviation Department

is as good as Telephones Department in India. The airports should be properly kept and you should see that they are well maintained.

Coming to the Bill, some changes can be made in clause 5. The term of office of the Chairman may be reduced from three years to one year. Depending upon the performance of the chairman, his term of office may be enhanced.

The financial statement of the Department appears to be very gloomy. In the 7th Five Year Plan, the Civil Aviation Department has got the budget allocation of Rs. 311.26 crores. It should be enhanced to double of that amount, i.e. Rs. 600 crores. The execution of contract which is provided in this Bill may be taken over by the Vigilance Department of the Civil Aviation so that there is counter-check as lot of carruption is going on in the execution of contracts. It should be well maintained.

I would like to give some suggestions to the Civil Aviation Department. In the Western countries particularly, the nightlanding facilities are more and therefore our country should come forward to increase the night landing facilities. Aviation threat is more in our country as the birds hit the plane and also we are not able to stop multi-story buildings near the airports. It comes to my notice that in Bombay in the Sahara international airport, the Government itself is encouraging the multi-story building of Leela Penta hotel. It is not good on the part of the Government to encourage such things and the aviation threat should be reduced by not allowing such high-rise buildings around the airports.

The Calcutta International Airport was well maintained in 1972. After that, I do not know what happened to the Calcutta Airport. The Prime Minister said, it is becoming a Disney Land. I think, such attitude of the present Government should be changed and airports like Vijayawada and Tirupati may be given Boeing landing facilities.

Sniff dogs should be used in the airports to increase tight security in and around the airports. There is lot of corruption in the booking of air tickets by the travel agencies. It should be checked and controlled by the Government.

[Shri Chinta Mohan]

Finally, I would suggest one thing. The validity of the air ticket should continue even after the flight departure as in the Western countries. At present, if an air passenger is somehow late to board the plane, the refund of ticket is restricted to 1/4th of the ticket. The validity of the ticket should be 100% even after the departure of the flight. Government should also see that air passengers are given some more facilities. With these words, I welcome this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the new Minister of Civil Aviation for bringing this National Airports Authority Bill before the House. Keeping in view the increasing air traffic, it was very necessary to bring forward such a Bill. I would like to put forth certain suggestions in this regard and hope that these would be looked into and kept in mind at the time of framing the rules.

So far as Clause 3 regarding the appointment of the members is concerned, the appointment of an associate member from Airforce is most essential. There are several airfields where civilian aircraft also land. Many a time there is lack of coordination between the civil authority and the Air Force authority resulting in certain misgivings. I would like to suggest that the associate member that you would appoint should be from the Air Headquarters, so that proper coordination could be ensured. So far as security aspect at the airports is concerned, security is quite tight and it should be so, but sometimes excesses are committed. The passengers should not be treated rudely. Sometimes there is a random checking of luggage; it is a good thing. But if a person is wearing a suit and necktie, his luggage is not checked, and on the other hand if a person is wearing a turban i.e. if some Sardarji is there, his luggage is definitely checked or the luggage of some persons with ugly looks like us is also invariably checked. This has happened with me three or four times. My submission is that random checking should be done properly. Checking should not be done on the basis of looks of a person. This is quite improper. Secondly, I would like to say that many a time several persons because of

urgency go to the airport with the hope that they may be able to get a ticket at the last moment at the airport itself. But the people who do not have tickets are not allowed to enter the airport. My suggestion is that ticket counter should also be located outside so that at least tickets could be purchased. If seats are available, they will go, otherwise they will come back. Sometimes seat is available, but entry inside the airport is not allowed. Therefore, ticket window should be outside the building so that at least ticket could be purchased.

I would like to say something about my area also. The entire communication system of Leh Airfield is under the control of the Army or the Airforce and it should be so, but some communication facilities should be made available to the officer Incharge of Indian Airlines also. The Air Terminal Building had been completed six months back. We fail to understand why they are not shifting to this building. Aircraft lands at 8 O' clock in the morning. At that time the temperature is —10 to —12 degrees celsius. Compared to the temperature —25 to —35 degrees in winter, it is not that cold, but many a time there is no arrangement for heating. Furniture too has not been provided there. A new building has been constructed there. In the present old building, there is security problem also. There are no sitting arrangements for the people. They have to remain standing. Chairs are there but their number is very small. There is, therefore, great resentment among the passengers. This aspect needs to be looked into.

The post of the Aerodrome Officer has been lying vacant for quite a long time. One person was posted in the beginning but after his departure, the post has not been filled up for the last so many years. What is the difficulty in appointing a person on that post? The people should get all necessary facilities. In winter, there is no arrangement even for hot tea or coffee. I do not mean that you should provide these things free of cost, but arrangement can be made on payment basis, because people going from here remain shivering because of the cold. Tea is available at one place, but that is not the proper place. These arrangements should be made in the new building immediately.

I have come to know that some payment is outstanding against the Civil Aviation Department. This amount is due for payment to the contractor, which should be released at the earliest so that the building could be occupied.

There is the problem of communication also. Though this aspect is not directly connected with this Bill, yet, in any case, the problem is there. You have started computer system for issuing tickets in the whole of India, but there are certain stations like Leh, Port Blair and certain stations in the North-East of the country where this system has not been introduced. Telex system is also not available there. As a result, the entire control is in the hands of the people sitting in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay or Madras and the station in-charge at such places has no power to okay even one seat on his own. Chart also is sent by the same plane which reaches there with the passengers. People have to face a lot of difficulties because of this. So, either provide communication system at Leh or otherwise bring it under computer system or at least telex system should be provided at that airport. If you cannot do any of these things, then give power to the station manager to okay certain seats as you had done earlier. He used to give 50 to 60 seats. Later on, this facility was withdrawn. After that, neither any communication system was provided there nor he was given any power. He cannot give even a single seat to any one. Unless people get confirmation they are not sure whether they will be able to get the seat or not. Then why should one spend Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 on transport to and fro airport without any reason. This results in loss to the Airlines as well as to the people. This aspect also needs to be looked into. For the time being you may restart allocation system. Later on after the communication system is provided, you may withdraw that facility. We shall have no objection to that.

Lastly, I would like to bring to your notice one more thing. In Leh, the weather generally remains bad, particularly during winter. Many of our good pilots feel that at the time of landing, Leh Radio Station should remain on because it helps them to land the aircraft safely, because the radio transmitter will show the direction

of Leh. In that situation, even in the worst weather the aircraft can land safely. You have just to ask the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that they should keep their radio transmitter on till at least 11 O' clock. They can extend any of their programmes for one hour, may be they can relay even Vividh Bharati. If this is done, the aircraft will not have to go back to Chandigarh after circling the area in the absence of signal. One flight from Chandigarh to Leh costs Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000. You will not lose this money, if such a measure is taken. These are the suggestions which I wanted to make. With these words, I thank you, congratulate you and support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, I respect the Hon. Members who are bringing out problems. The Bill specifies a very technical aspect. I appreciate the problems you are having. I could say that about any problems which you are having in your State, if you write to me, I will promise you that it will get priority.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Members want to express their views.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : It has been specifically mentioned about communication and all sorts of things.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : We can talk about shipping transport also and road transport also. Why should the Minister so touchy about this ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He wants more suggestions.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : It is just to save the time. If you write to me, I will be the first to look into it.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I express at the outset my appreciation for this piece of legislation which the new Minister was brought forward before the House. It is a happy co-incidence that on the birthday of the late Prime Minister who was a personification of mobility and the

[Shri N. Tombi Singh]

highest order of inspiration to the country, this bill has been brought for consideration and passing.

In the civil aviation sector, the development of airports is one field in which our country has made excellent progress. Therefore, it is in the fitness of things that this new Bill to establish an Airport Authority has been brought forward. Here what has been mentioned is that the Civil Aviation Directorate has not been able to handle the volume of work and the volume of responsibilities that have been coming up with the increase in the number of airports and the volume of air traffic,

15.52 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN
in the Chair]

Sir, in the country today, one of the most important factors of national integration is the air traffic. The whole country has been made a close unit body by it. Here, we have seen during the last few years that there has been no uniform development of the airports. There are airports all over the country, the number has been given around 65. Many of these airports are located in difficult areas, as my friend from Ladakh has just said.

I represent the North East. In the North East there are a number of State capitals which are lying inside the landlocked hill surrounded areas. For instance, Mizoram is a hilly area. It is a very difficult area. The proposal for a Helicopter Corporation is a welcome step for such an area. The entire State of Meghalaya cannot be covered by the airways like the other parts of the country.

Similar is the position with Arunachal Pradesh and other provinces. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to those difficult areas when the airports are developed. I will invite the Hon. Minister's attention to the airport at Imphal. This airport handles everyday two boeing aircrafts. Naturally, this is handling, I should say commercially and otherwise also, quite a good amount of air traffic. This airport does not have the

fuelling facility. Side by side it does not have the sophisticated landing facilities. So, while I take this example, I would like to suggest that there might be similar difficult areas and difficult airports where sophisticated instrumental facilities and refuelling facilities have to be provided. The contention of the Government may be that generally only two aircraft are operating—one from Delhi and another from Calcutta. Then, for such an airport what is the most important thing is the weather conditions in the area. Since it is about more than 2000 km from Delhi, the sunset is very early there. The aircraft from Delhi to Imphal is having three hops. It is a hopping flight. It hops over Patna, Bagdogra and Gauhati before reaching Imphal naturally when the aircraft gets stuck up for a long time on the way either at Patna or Bagdogra or Gauhati for any reason it does not go to Imphal because there are neither refuelling facilities nor night landing facilities nor sophisticated landing facilities. So, sophisticated night landing facilities and refuelling facilities must be provided in such airports so that there would be no difficulty for the passengers.

Then, Sir, speaking for the country as a whole, we have airports in different State capitals. The airport in Goa is something to be seen. It is so well-developed, well-provided and well-furnished and we are very happy about it. But its counterparts in other cities are, what should I say, in such a poor condition. Therefore, I have suggested at the outset that facilities should be developed uniformly in all our airports. I have no political motivations because our air traffic should be enjoyed by all people and in all sectors and they should be developed on most modern lines as there is an element of risk to life in air travel everywhere and the facilities should be provided to all categories of airports uniformly. North-east is one area where at least the domestic tourists go very often in large numbers. These domestic tourists should have proper facilities, hotel facilities and other facilities beginning from the airport to the city. So, the Civil Aviation Ministry under the leadership of the new Minister, Mr. Jagdish Tytler, I am sure, will give uniform treatment to our airports.

Then coming to the Bill, I think, this is a very welcome step. The statement of

objects has said that there is not much of a financial involvement. But I think the Minister need not be so apologetic about it because we do not mind, the country will not mind making a little more expenditure on this National Airports Authority because the Authority should be constituted well and run well. The money allotted for the remaining four years of the Plan has been indicated as Rs. 311 crores. My friend from the opposite side has suggested that it should be more. I think the airport facilities to be developed require more money and the Authority must get more money also. I am in favour of more funds being allotted for this Authority and he should not be very apologetic that it will not have financial implications and it is only for transport and operational advantages. Side by side with operational advantages, we should have more of an efficient sort of development and construction so that we can give a new turn to air transport in the country.

With these words, I welcome the Bill.

[Translation]

*SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : Sir, I welcome the new Minister but I cannot support the Bill brought forth by him. Many clauses of this Bill do not merit our support. This Bill seeks to privatise a Government department in the name of converting it into a autonomous body and this too we cannot support. This Bill has been brought forth on the lines of the recommendations of the Raje Committee. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Clause 11 of this Bill wherein it has been stated that "The Authority shall act on business principles." Now, Sir, there are many remote areas in our country where air service is absolutely essential. They must be connected by air with other areas of our country. If the Airport Authority are guided by 'business principles', then it will not be possible to extend air services to those remote areas. Air Service will be provided only to those areas which will produce profit. Aerodromes and other facilities will be constructed only in the profit yielding areas. The backward and remote areas will remain as they are. Therefore, I will request that

this 'business principles' in clause 11 should be changed to 'service principles'. We have seen that a flood of Government amendments have poured in after this Bill was brought forth. This gives the impression that the Bill has not been properly studied before presenting it before the House. I suggest that the Bill may be sent to a Select Committee for proper study and deliberation and thereafter a comprehensive and revised Bill may be brought forth before this House. In the 'Statement of Objects and reasons' of the Bill it has been stated that this conversion to a autonomous statutory body is being effected for the benefit of the DGCA. This has also been stated *inter alia* therein that the functioning of the DGCA has been found difficult due to its having to have its constructions executed by the C.P.W.D., its purchases routed through DGS and D and its personnel recruited through the UPSC." Sir, I object to this statement also. This amounts to casting reflection on the working of other Government departments. They are unjustifiably being degraded. I do not think that the working of the CPWD is at all bad. The maintenance of the Parliament House, the Rashtrapati Bhavan, and other multi-storied Government offices are being done by the CPWD. The construction work of many Government buildings are being done by the CPWD. I think they are doing a commendable job. Purchases for the Government departments are done through the DGS and D. Here they are also sought to be bypassed. Even the UPSC who are entrusted with selection of proper persons and recruitment for Government departments; they too are sought to be bypassed in the matter of recruitment to the Airport Authority. I strongly object to it. The UPSC has constitutional recognition and the recruitment made through the UPSC is perfect recruitment, I think. Now if this statutory autonomous authority bypass the UPSC and resort to own recruitment, then I think that will give rise to much corruption. Meritorious and qualified candidates will not get appointment. Nepotism will be rampant. All these cannot be supported.

Sir, in 1969 a Committee was set up consisting of four members under the Chairmanship of Shri K. G. Appusamy. That Committee had submitted a report on

[Shri Ajit Kumar Saha]

'the standards of maintenance and airworthiness of Indian airlines aircraft, and regulatory responsibilities discharged by DGCA in monitoring the engineering activities of Indian airlines'. That Report has not been published till today, although we have obtained a copy through some source. That Committee had made several valuable recommendations in that report concerning domestic airports. I will not go deep in that report, but I will like to mention about one or two recommendations made therein. The report says :

"Calcutta and Madras bases be developed as additional bases for Airbus and B-737 respectively, so that servicing and rectification can be undertaken to take advantage of the ground time available. With further augmentation of the fleet, these two bases be developed further with technical facilities, hangar space etc. to be able to undertake check 'C' Maintenance work or higher inspection schedules."

In this context I want to point out that many such facilities are available at the Calcutta airport. For example, according to existing standards, an area of 30,000 sq. feet should be available for overhaul and repair of aircraft whereas at Calcutta airport 60,000 sq. feet space is available. For the repair of main-engine, 32,000 sq. feet space is required and Calcutta airport has that much space available. Calcutta airport has also sufficient 'hangar' facilities. Moreover, geographically, Calcutta airport has railway connection available within one mile and a sea port within 12 miles. In spite of all these plus points, the importance of Calcutta airport is being reduced time and again and it is being downgraded.

In 1974 the number of technicians and other airport personnel in Bombay airport was 1059. But in 1983 that number had gone up to over 2000. In Delhi it has gone up from 1200 to more than 2000. But in Calcutta only the number has gone down from 1172 to 1100. In Calcutta airport there is no facility for repair of Boeing aircraft or airbus. Only Fokker friendship planes can be repaired there. Boeing planes are repaired at Delhi. Auro planes are repaired at Madras. Airbus is repaired at Bombay. Even minor repairs

to these planes cannot be carried out at Calcutta airport. I request the hon. Minister to provide these repair facilities at Calcutta airport.

I am sorry, I cannot support this Bill in its present form. I request the hon. Minister to bring forth a revised comprehensive Bill after reconsideration and discussions and I will surely support that.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Dcogarh) : Mr Chairman, Sir, I welcome this Bill which has been brought forward before this House by the hon. Minister of State in-charge of Civil Aviation. This is a welcome piece of legislation because it is intended to improve the functioning as also the efficiency of the system, that is, by introducing increased flexibility and autonomy for the development of domestic airport and the provision of air-traffic services.

Sir, as you know, this running of air traffic which is within the purview or the jurisdiction of functioning of the Director General of Civil Aviation is a commercial affair and in the case of commercial affair it is better if they are looked after by a body corporate, autonomous in character, autonomous in nature and I wonder why the previous Speaker could not persuade himself to agree to this basic principle which is generally accepted not only in India but almost all over the world, that an organisation mainly dealing with the business aspects should be looked after by such other organisation. Even in their own States there are so many organisations like this body corporate, autonomous organisations entrusted with similar task. Just for the sake of opposing, this Bill should not be opposed. I wonder whether some of the hon. Members on the Opposition side are trying to blow hot and cold at the same time. Sir, the purpose underlying this legislation, is quite laudable, As I told earlier, it is intended to increase the efficiency and also to look to the proper management of our domestic air-ports. I feel that there has been rather delay in this regard, because as far back as 1971, another organization of this nature, that is the International Airports Authority of

India was constituted to look after the development and maintenance of international airports. Since then the economic activities have grown, have increased and multiplied and rather it will not be incorrect to say that our Civil Aviation Directorate has not been able to cope up with the increasing day-to-day task.

According to the Statement of Objects and Reasons and according to the Statement made by the hon. Minister while commanding the Bill for consideration, it will not involve any extra financial burden right at the moment. It is mentioned that the sum of Rs. 311.26 crores which is available for this in the 7th Plan will simply be diverted to this organisation which is going to be created. As suggested by one of the previous speakers, why the Minister is becoming apologetic that it will not involve extra expenditure. May be that sufficient money is not available because of resource constraints for its proper functioning. Wherever there is a body corporate or such organisations, they can generate funds themselves. In this case, they could depend on public financial institutions to get money, to get funds and invest that in the task for which this organisation is going to come up particularly. Simply conversion of a department into an autonomous corporation or a body corporate will not help improve matters overnight as it is without the sincerest efforts made in that direction. We have, in fact, a number of public undertakings, business organizations, in our country which to our great dismay and disappointment are not functioning properly and they are running in losses. Sometimes, we find that even the railways do not make profit; instead they incur losses. The hon. Minister should ensure that such unfortunate things do not happen to this organisation which will come into being after this Bill becomes a law. Proper safeguards are required to be provided for that purpose.

We have a number of competent people to man such jobs in our country and they should be properly chosen. Selection of right people for the right jobs is very important and it should be looked into with all seriousness.

Again, independence should be given to them in their work together accountability

as also responsibility. Independence without accountability, we find from our experiences, lands the country in very difficult situations. Therefore, independence should be given and accountability fixed. There was some opposition to the period provided for chairmanship as three years, and it was mentioned that it should be minimised to one year. I am totally opposed to it. Rather, it should be increased to five years. Choose a proper man and give him independence and watch him whether he is functioning properly or not. During this long duration of period, so that he delivers the good. People who cannot deliver goods should be taken to task. It should be so not only in this organisation, but also in other public undertakings.

After the unfortunate Kanishka incident, security arrangements were tightened in our country also. We felt deeply concerned and the Parliamentary Sub-committee of the Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism looked into this matter. They have come up with several recommendations and these recommendations should be gone through and implemented. As observed by some members. I am constrained to say that while tightening the security, it should also be seen that punctuality is maintained. Because of the tightening of security flights are unusually and unnecessarily delayed. We found that the training given to the security personnel was not of proper standard. Proper training should be given to them and an exclusive cadre duly trained should be deployed for this delicate work so that there is punctuality as well as proper scrutiny.

I would like to say something about passenger's comforts and amenities. These days, there is a famous saying that time and distance have been conquered. What is the media of this conquest? It is our journey. If we travel by air, we conquer distance and time. Minimum passenger facilities and comforts should also be taken care of properly. Some standard should be maintained with regard to food supplied in other flights. Several times complaints are lodged and suggestions given. I myself have given two suggestions and stated in the Suggestion Card that I would be happy to receive a reply about the action taken in the matter. Though months have lapsed, I have not received any reply.

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

Increase of flights or air journey is very important in a country like India, a vast country with diversity where unity exists amidst diversity. This air journey is one of the media to strengthen our national integrity and hence flights should be made available throughout the country, connecting all the nooks and corners of our country. This would promote national integrity and also helps in preserving our cultural heritage. I would say that this should be viewed from this angle.

Further, it is an infrastructure from the tourist point of view. Orissa is very poorly placed in the air map of India. There is only one place, i.e. Bhubaneswar which is connected by Indian Airlines. Another place Rourkela is connected by Vayudoot Service. Only, Vayudoot Service should be extended to Jharsiguda which is the gateway to Western Orissa. Besides, Jharsiguda, it would be better if Vayudoot services are extended to Raipur in Madhya Pradesh also.

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna): I thank the Minister for bringing out this welcome piece of legislation, which was overdue. We are at a stage when the ground service is also of some standard. The objective of this Bill is to improve the functioning of airports. Priorate this they had to take help of the UPSC and CPWD for recruitment and construction work respectively. Now they want everything to be done under one head to avoid delay. I must say that the young Minister has to perform a difficult task of starting a Construction Division. It should be established in such a way that it should serve as an example to others. It should prove that the Construction Division of the Airport is better than the CPWD. Similarly, regarding recruitment also, some apprehensions have been raised by the Opposition saying that UPSC is better. It is not necessary to say that the UPSC is the only organisation which does its work in a most honest manner. This Department also can develop its own recruitment system.

Thirdly, I want to make a suggestion that too much of lien should be avoided and a permanent cadre of the persons especially with the idea of the business management should be formed, because this is a business oriented organisation.

Regarding our ground service I would say that it needs lot of improvement. For example if you go to Barakhamba Office of the Indian Airlines, the time taken for confirmation of ticket is more than the time taken to reach that particular station. One of the foreigners who was standing there said "Oh, still India is in Bullock Cart age there." I was just listening to it.

Recently, I was at Calcutta Airport and once eight a foreign couple came and they wanted to put their luggage in some luggage room. They had about eight hours time at their disposal in which they wanted to go Calcutta. They enquired that in the Calcutta Airport there is no luggage room. So, smaller things should be taken care of.

Regarding the tickets, it is a fact that the cost of the air tickets is soaring very high and common man cannot afford it. So at least there should be some concessions for the firms and the patients. Now, we are planning for the 21st Century. All the Capitals of the States should have air bus landing facility. We should not keep on changing on airports say every 2-3 years. There should be a long-term planning.

Now, I want to say something about my State. Patna is the capital of Bihar. It is not connected through air route to Bombay and other places. There should be some connection so that the people of our State can go to that area quickly, as Bombay being the economic capital of this country.

My distinguished colleagues have pointed out air services to difficult areas. It should be thought that some religious places like Badrinath, Kedarnath, where many old people want to go could not go because there is no helicopter facility. So those places of religious importance should be connected with helicopter services and places of international importances should be connected with air routes.

Night landing facility should be provided in most of the places. We hear, I do not know whether it is a fact or not that delay in the air traffic is purely due to paucity of aircrafts. At the airport they say that because of lack of aircrafts, there is too much of delay.

Punctuality should be there. If the rise any delay in air traffic, it defeats the very purpose too much.

Thank you very much. I do not want to say anything more.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not opposing the Bill, if it is implemented in the spirit with which it has been brought about. Sir, only this morning—of course if I had spoken yesterday probably I would have spoken in a different way—I saw a news item this morning with regard to the International Airport Authority. The hon. Minister had to pull up two officers for the negligence of their work, for the poor quality of the work in the prestigious Indira Gandhi International Airport.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Not pulled up but sacked.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Certainly. So what is the idea of forming an autonomous body then ? Why should we have an autonomous body ? Then what my friend Srihari has said might be correct. The autonomous bodies are constituted to avoid delay, that is red taping and to improve efficiency.

Sir, the International Airport which should have been inaugurated today, the birthday of our late Prime Minister had been delayed on account of the inefficiency of that authority. This authority also should not be allowed to go the same way. I do not know how the Minister is going to convince us. I do welcome that an autonomous body is necessary for a commercial organisation like this. But the Minister must take care to see that proper persons who have got experience in administration, management and also technical matters are appointed as Chairman and as in-charge of operations, engineering etc. It should not be decided by the favouritism of the Minister or anybody else.

I would make a few suggestions also. Many other hon. Members have also given them. I feel that our airports reflect the image of our country. I have been travelling nowadays by air, especially after I became an M.P., between Delhi and Bangalore,

directly as well as *via* Pune. Let the hon. Minister visit the Delhi airport sometime during the departure timings of flight No. 403. At one and the same time, 2 or 3 Airbuses depart from Delhi; and 2 or 3 Boeings also. There is security check done simultaneously for 500 to 600 people, before passengers are allowed to enter in. But there are only about 200 seats in the departure lounge. The rest of the passengers are made to stand and wait. Ladies are also forced to stand. We don't even get a cup of coffee there. If the plane departs punctually, *i.e.* on time, well and good. Otherwise, what is the fate of the passengers ? My own experience many times has been that the departure time of flight No. 403 is delayed by 3 or 4 hours. Unfortunately it never goes on time.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Which particular flight you meant ?

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Flight No. 403 by which I generally travel.

I must thank the hon. Minister for conceding the request of the Karnataka MPs. Immediately after he assumed charge, he has introduced a direct flight between Delhi and Bangalore. We thank him for it; but he must see that proper facilities are provided for the passengers.

The position of latrines in the airports are very bad. You have constructed the international airport at Sahara, in Bombay which has got many facilities. But the minor civil airports also should receive the same attention. Even the foreign tourists who come to India visit not only Delhi, but also other cities in our country. Everywhere we do not have the facilities which the Sahara airport has. So, I would request the Minister to see that sufficient sitting arrangements are provided in the lounges of all the airports.

Now about the condition of the restaurants in the airports. God save those who go there. When the flight is delayed, a coupon in favour of the Airport Restaurant is issued by the authorities to the passengers. The quality of the food served there is the worst. The Minister should look into these small matters also, and see that things improve.

[Shri V. S. Krishna Iyer]

As far as Bangalore is concerned, I am happy that the Minister has announced that the Bangalore airport will be upgraded into an international airport, *i.e.* to international standards. He himself has realized the need for it. I need not elaborate on the reasons why we were demanding it. I hope he will take immediate action in this behalf.

Now about picking up of the luggage from the airport. The flight time between Bangalore and Delhi is 2½ hours, but the picking up of luggage takes about 1 hr. 15 minutes. When simultaneously 2 or 3 flights arrive—they are scheduled in that manner and suppose they arrive on time—in takes more than an hour to pick up the luggages. You should have more conveyor belts. If you cannot provide them in Delhi airport, how can you think of providing them in other smaller airports? These are very necessary.

I am sure the hon. Minister whereas taken over recently, will visit airports soon and make necessary arrangements.

As far as our State is concerned, one Vayudoot service has been introduced. It is not sufficient. No must see that many more such services are introduced.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary) : That service has not started yet.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : We are waiting for the Air Force's clearance. As soon as that is done, we will introduce it.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Shrimati Basava Rajeswari is speaking about the Vayudoot service to Bellary, because it is very near to Hampi. We should also have Vayudoot service to historical places, and places for tourist interest. Not only this, this Vayudoot Service should be a daily service. You must see that it because a daily service. Otherwise, there is no use of having it. If it is economical, then it should be a daily service to tourist places like Belur and Halebid.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : At the outset, I would like to make general observations which I have been making also in the case of other legislations too that we enact legislations leaving most of the powers

to the rules and regulations that are to be made subsequently. Now, if we take the totality of the whole things, we will find that the laws which we are enacting here, only 25 per cent of it is here and 75 per cent is left to the rule making power and the regulations and the direction. So, what today the House is enacting, I would say, is 25 per cent of the law which it should not be there. The rule making power must be vested with, at the most, 25 per cent of the totality of law. Therefore, in future, you, Mr. Minister and other hon. Ministers, I humbly pray to you all that you should take note of this.

Secondly, in the objects which are mentioned here under clause 12(3) (n) on page 6, there is an object, namely, "form one or more companies under the companies Act, 1956 or under any other law relating to companies to further the efficient discharge of the functions imposed on it by this Act." Why you have brought this is to have some sort of concentration of powers with respect to airports and rightly so, I would say. Now, if there is some concentration of powers in the airport authority, then what was the further need of providing for further companies to be established giving further power? If the authority is going to exercise powers, let the authority exercise it. There should be no further provision to establish companies and giving them more powers. Then why is this whole exercise done? I would, in fact, propose an amendment, and if the hon. Minister is convinced, he may accept it.

Then in clause 12(3)(i), there is a provision, namely, "Make appropriate arrangements for watch and ward at the aerodromes and civil enclaves." One of the powers vested under the authority what we are establishing an authority under 12(1)(iii) is "make appropriate arrangements for watch and ward at the aerodromes." Now, we are establishing that authority. Therefore, the words 'for general security' have to be enacted. The power of the authority should not merely be restricted to watch and ward when we are establishing an international type of standard airport, and security is a problem today. In fact, I may suggest—although I have not proposed and amendment—"Make appropriate arrangements for watch and ward and general security at aerodromes and civil enclaves."

Lastly, I will draw your attention to clause 11, which reads as follows :

"In the discharge of its functions under this Act, the Authority shall act, so far as may be, on business principles."

I would strongly object to this, because our motto for transport, whether it is road, shipping or otherwise, is basically service motto, and business is not and should not be a main motto. No doubt, principle of business should not be discarded at all; and besides. I would say, since there is no definition of business principles given in the main Act, saying that we shall run it on business principles, that may harm ultimately the service motto. Therefore, I would suggest that the service motto should be the main criterion to be given to it.

[Translation].

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Sir, first of all I thank the new Minister who works with great vigilance and promptness. Regarding the Bill, I would request you kindly to study it deeply. On the one hand it is being said that autonomous powers have been given which means that there will be less interference. I would like to quote from this Bill :

[English]

Clause 36 (2) says :

"The decision of the Central Government whether a question is one of policy or not shall be final."

You see, "Whether it is a question of policy or not shall be final."

[Translation]

You have given autonomous powers to the authorities and very intelligent people will be appointed as members.

[English]

But any order of the Government will be final. You cannot challenge it. When it is an autonomous body it might challenge the order of the Government that this is not

according to it. But you say, "No. My order is order. It is a final order."

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I thought you are on the Government side.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I am just telling you because after all you want to give powers to an autonomous body. Whereas, you say one thing, and that whenever the Government issues an order, that order is final. We can not question it. No. You will say that it is a question of policy.

[Translation]

If you read any other Act you will not find this thing in that...

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : It should be autonomous, not 'Lutanomous'.

(Interruptions)!

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It has not been stated in the Bill as to where the office of the Airport Authority will be located. Show me in the Bill if this thing has been mentioned in it, whether it will be located in Delhi or in Bombay ?... (Interruptions). The hon. Minister is saying that it will be located where he is sitting... (Interruptions) The people who have framed this Bill will tell me about this. (Interruptions)

[English]

Kindly read this. No, no. I am talking about the Bill. You say where it will have its headquarters; at Delhi, Bombay, or at which place. I am reading from page 3.

[Translation]

The Amendment which I had given notice of meant that there should be eight members, but you said that their strength would not be less than this. That is why I had asked what would these 14 Members do ?

[English]

Why should there be 14 Members ?

You say in Clause 3(4) :

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

"The Chairman shall be a whole time member and other members referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (3) may be appointed as whole-time or part-time members as the Central Government may think fit."

You also say that not less than eight and not more than fourteen members will be appointed.

[Translation]

The Bill has only been copied. You have done this act of Kindness after a period of 11 years. It is only a copy of the International Airport Act. That shows the hard work you have put in. It has been said that the hon. Minister has brought forward a new Bill...

(Interruptions)

[English]

For 14 members you will have 14 Secretaries, 14 poems, 14 cars. In the last Bill the number of Members mentioned was 13. After 11 years one more member has been added.

Mr. Naik has said that after all we want to give all powers to the bureaucrats so that they may frame their own rules and regulations. That is not the correct approach. I do not agree with that.

The Chairman will be a whole-time one. About his qualification nothing has been mentioned in the Bill. It is simply mentioned that the Chairman may be appointed as whole time member by the Central Government. How many members will be whole-time and how many part time? How will the appointment of members be terminated? If you see clause 5, three types of terminations have been mentioned therein. First is to terminate the appointment of a member, who is a Government servant, without any notice. Second is to terminate the appointment of a whole-time member who is not a Government servant, by giving him three months notice or three months salary. If you want to terminate the appointment of a member, why should there be different rules for different members? I do not agree with this clause at all. Moreover, it has not been

happily worded. I do not understand why there should not be one way of terminating the appointment of members.

Some hon. Members from the other side were critical of clause 11. I do not find anything wrong in this clause. This is a good clause.

[Translation]

I do not agree to what has been said by the Members of the Opposition in this regard. The provision made in the Bill is absolutely correct. But kindly state the term for which you want to reappoint a member.

[English]

The Bill says a member can be reappointed, but for how long? For the whole life or what? There should be some limitation. Therefore, I have laid down a period of three years, otherwise you can reappoint a member till he attains the age of 85 or 90.

Then, clause 29 says, "No suit...shall lie against the Authority or any member or any officer...". You cannot debar a single person from filing a suit in a civil court. This is his fundamental right. This is his Constitutional right. He can file a suit against anybody because the Constitution gives him this right. So, this is, the way how this Bill has been very well copied.

[Translation]

We do not feel pleasure in saying so. Our Hon. Chairman speaks at a very fast speed here.

[English]

Our Chairman who is presiding over, is a very competent person. He will always say 'yes'. When he says 'yes' we understand that he is now asking us to take our seat. So, in a very wise and laughing manner he asks us to sit down. Why do you say 'yes', 'yes' again and again? We will sit down of our own.

MR. CHAIRMAN ; You have taken too much of time.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I very much appreciate the way you are handling the House, Sir.

[Translation]

It is a matter of principle. Our learned Finance Minister is present here. He is considered to be one of the three ablest Finance Ministers in the world.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I am apprehending some danger. I do not know what he is going to say next.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Now, we apprehend danger. As soon as we have black money, a raid will be conducted. It is not clear as to what you want to say in this Bill.

[English]

Then you say, "As a result of an all round increase...the functioning of the DGCA has been found difficult due to its having to have its constructions executed by the CPWD, its purchases routed through DGS and D and its personnel recruited through the UPSC."

[Translation]

So you want that all the bodies like U.P.S.C., C.P.W.D. etc. should be given an autonomous status to ensure smooth working. But I fail to understand why you want to act in this manner instead of removing the hurdless experienced in executing the work promptly. You have set up various autonomous bodies like I.T.D.C., International Airports Authority of India and various Boards in the Commerce Department. It is not proper. Now, the Chairman of the International Airports Authority of India will directly undertake tours of London and U.S.A. Nobody is there to check him. Being the Chairman he will visit every country. Big empires have been set up in this country. How many autonomous bodies you want to set up and how many new empires you want to create in this country? I have seen the working of many Boards. They are in a great mess. You have created a new class of these chairmen. You should pay attention in this regard. I would like to submit that

this Bill needs certain modifications. Please do something in this regard.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : I agree that there is a need to have aerodromes and there should be good night-landing, regular services, some canteen facilities etc. I am not opposed to that, but for the last so many months I have been hearing that the Government is gradually moving in for formation of statutory ports or authorities. I may point that there are 80,000 sick units and Rs. 3,000 crores were required and we were shouting for the last twenty years to help these sick industrial units, but the Government has not come forward to help them.

Sir, I do not think that these are the functions of the Government. Our Minister is quite competent to deal with these things to improve the services of the aerodromes. And if there is some difficulty regarding giving them powers, there are different Directors of Civil Aviation whom you can give some more powers. And if there is some difficulty of coordination among some two or three departments, things can be amended to deal with that. But it is a pity when we have no money to spend for the people below the poverty line, which also requires the same amount of resources, you are spending about Rs. 311 crores for improving the aerodrome services and for the formation of boards. I am opposed to all these things. These things can be done by departmental improvements.

My previous speaker, Shri Mool Chand Daga has said, with the working of all these boards, they will become autonomous bodies. By just telling what these authorities and Chairman will do and how much they will spend, I think the Ministers and the Government are selling out their responsibilities.

I will not take much time of the House because most of the things have been said, but I will speak on one thing which has not been covered. Sir, the International Airport Authority Act 1971 is more or less repetition of the same Act. It is just forming some authority and giving them some more powers. I will point out to the Minister how these Boards will be used.

[Dr. Datta Samant]

Bombay Airport Authority is also an International Airport Authority, but one of its functions is to start schools, to construct the buildings and hotels. I think there is no need for all this. I may point out here that out of a thousand people of this country only four to five have gone in aeroplanes. 995 people have never gone in aeroplanes. Fifty per cent of the people have not seen ever the aerodromes. And out of a thousand only one or two people regularly travel in aeroplanes. Only few are getting that privilege. And if for such people you go on adding more and more facilities, it is not proper at all. Let us accept that ours is a poor country. Therefore there is no need of showing to the foreigners. If you compare with all the nations our number is sixth from the last. Let us tell all the countries that we are poor people and we cannot go on always adding additional facilities.

There is one very important problem and I have already talked to the Minister once. In Bombay International Aerodrome, the planes are landing and taking off nicely. Its runway is very good and everything is good there. There are two good terminals and people are coming and going back. To make it more fascinating and attractive, now they are adding another 170 acres of land to it by removing 20,000 families who are poor and working class families. With bulldozers they have removed the houses of some of the people. Authorities are acting in this way. In spite of the fact that there is a strong reaction from the lakhs of people affected, the authorities are serving them with notices and uprooting them. The concern of the authorities is only to see that the aerodromes should be nice and these should be centre of attraction in Bombay. I oppose all such move. I very honestly tell you that their functions should be limited to providing aeroplane facilities and that there should be two or three terminals. It should be limited to that only. Regarding this Bombay International Airport, for what purpose are you acquiring the land? For Lillapinte hotel you have given 30 acres of land. What is this sale? You fight it out in the court. They are allowed to construct for the value of 2 crores more. Crores of rupees are swallowed by the Corporation. I don't know how many

Government authorities are involved. You have been removing the people who have been staying there, who have been working there. The Corporation has passed a Resolution. Here, in the name of the aerodrome, you are giving the land. 30,000 sq. m. of land will be given to all these hotels. One hotel is the Ambassador Hotel. 13 hotels are coming near Bombay Airport Authority and the Government is sitting silent. You are demolishing the huts of poor people who have been staying there. For what for is this expansion, may I ask? International Airport Authority means, you want 18 hotels. This is not the picture of our poor country! Let us admit to our voters, we are poor people, whatever aerodrome is here, is sufficient for all time to come. Therefore, if you are acting in this way, I oppose this Bill.

You can, by all means, improve the facilities with the help of the people living in that area. That can be done by the Minister. He is quite competent. You say Rs. 311 crores will be spent. I don't know whether this will not be a repetition. Is this going to be the utmost? I don't know how much of revenue it is going to collect. For that revenue are you going to give land to the hotels? Usually when such types of Aerodromes are coming in the cities, a conflict will come. There are poor people who are involved. The authorities are given lot of power. All these things are going to act adversely against the poor people. Nobody can control it. The Government is responsible for the poor people's miseries. In Bombay there has been a strong agitation. They are removing one lakh people from that area. They are the poor people who have been staying there for the last 20 years and 30 years. They are workers in Central Bombay and you tell them, you go to Malwadi; you go somewhere else. There is not even a single house there. You tell them, you go to 12' x 10' land which will be given to you; you go and stay there. Is it the approach of a democratic Government? It is not the party which matters; they have voted for the Congress; but that is a different matter. You are going to remove these people out of Bombay City for showing that this is a big and nice Aerodrome. Therefore, I oppose the formation of this Authority. This will be an unnecessary expenditure. I do agree

that some improvement of this Aerodrome can be done by the Government. As Dagaji rightly said, there is nobody to ask such Authority what they are doing. They become independent States—away from Parliament, away from all Government Control. Therefore, I request hon. Minister that, instead of forming this authority, you please take some powers to improve the Aerodrome, make some minor adjustment in the laws; but for God's sake don't spend all this amount over such fascinating things! With these words I conclude. Thank you.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Sir, after what has been said by my colleague, Mr. Daga, I have nothing to say. Still, I would like to raise a few points. When the setting up of an autonomous Authority is discussed, we do not know why some sort of apprehension is caused in the mind.

An autonomous Authority named D.D.A. was set up in Delhi a few years back. You might have seen a cartoon that appeared in a prominent newspaper a few days ago in which a guide was asking a tourist to see the eighth wonder of the world, when he will see buildings without any foundations swinging in the air. So, one autonomous Authority is constructing buildings having no foundations. We apprehend that this second Authority may not make a mess of all these things.

It has been stated in the statement of Objects and Reasons that this Bill has been brought after having a serious consideration, whereas Mr. Daga says that it is a true copy of the previous Act. How has it happened (Interruptions)... The hon. Minister has said that its office will be located at the place where he is. A famous saying in Bihar is "Jahan Dhad, Vahin Ghar". Its office will be located where the Chairman will reside. It is a serious lacuna to which attention should be paid.

In regard to the appointment of its members it has been said that there are to be appointments and reappointments of members. After all, for how many times a member will be appointed? Will it be ten times, twenty times or how many times? At least some limit must be there. You have rightly said that only those persons will be

appointed to the offices of the Chairman and members of the Board, who have some knowledge in this field, i.e. in the matter of aviation and transport. My only request is that politicians should not be appointed on the Board.

AN HON. MEMBER : It has not been done.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : You have left a loophole. I tell you. You have stated :

[English]

Capable of representing organisations of workers and consumers.

[Translation]

Under this provision you can appoint anybody you like. For politicians it will be said that they represent the workers... (Interruptions)...

AN HON. MEMBER : Are the Members so bad ? .. (Interruptions)...

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : They are not frustrated.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : They are very much frustrated.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : You are representing people.

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : I am a politician, I am representing people. So, I said there are loopholes in the Bill where politicians can be made members of the Board like representatives of workers and representatives of consumers.

[Translation]

I am saying this in the interest of the nation. I personally feel that wherever autonomous authorities have been formed out of the Government Departments, a state of anarchy has been created there. Tax payer pays the money and nobody is accountable for that. It is said that the autonomous Authorities or corporations are accountable to Parliament. But what happens actually ?

[Dr. G. S. Rajhans]

One or two reports will be presented; a committee will be set up and the matter ends there. Some privileged persons will rise to certain higher positions. I cannot say how the people will be benefited.

So far as consumers are concerned, I would like to say that one person from newspaper industry must be included. I can say it from my personal experience that newspapers are sent by a from every metropolitan city and other big cities, but a customer even after paying the freight does not get the newspapers for 10 or 12 day in a month. Newspaper industry has represented in this regard many times, but nobody has paid any attention. I, therefore, submit that one member must be appointed from the newspaper industry so that he could protect its interests. We shall be very grateful to you for that.

You have said that appointments through U.P.S.C. take a lot of time. That is why all the appointments will be made by you. It is my personal experience that wherever there are autonomous authorities or corporations, too many appointments have been made in them and the reason for losses to many autonomous corporations is that overhead expenditure in them has increased considerably. So, I urge that some strictness should be observed in the matter of appointments as is being observed by U.P.S.C. Too much appointments should be avoided.

Now, I come to computers and the reservation system. I would like to narrate my personal experience in this regard. Recently, I had gone to Assam. When I went to their office to confirm my reservation for return journey to Delhi, the person sitting at the reservation counter replied that the computer was not in the working order. Another M. P. also was also there with me. I would ask him to testify my statement. The people asked the person at the counter as to what the remedy was. He told us to talk to Mr. Jagdish Tytler. I said I would do that whereupon he said, "Are you in your senses?" I said, "Yes, I am in my senses and I will talk to Mr. Jagdish Tytler." He said, "How will you talk to him?" I said that I would definitely talk to him. Then I asked him to take me to the Manager. The

Manager also said that the computer was out of order. Then I was forced to disclose my identity as a Member of Parliament. Then they politely told me that I would get reservation. It means that an ordinary person would not get the reservation and even a Member of Parliament must disclose his identity to get his work done.

I had the similar experience at Patna also. I along with some other persons went to the Reservation Office at Patna and told them that we had to go to Delhi whereupon we were told that the computer was out of order. I asked what type of that computer was which was not functioning. Again we were told that the computer was out of order. When I disclosed my identity as Member of Parliament, they asked me to come inside and said that I would get reservation of seat without any difficulty. I mean to say that if one is compelled to disclose one's identity as an M.P. every time, only then one can hope to get reservation of seat, otherwise the reply will be that the computer is out of order. It is a matter of great regret. I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention towards it.

Some other hon. Members have also made a mention about security measures. I fully agree with them that people feel some difficulty thereby. But I would like to tell you a very interesting thing. In the capitals of two States I found that if a P.A. accompanies some State Minister on tour, he is not subjected to any security check. I can say it with challenge.

17.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : When did this happen? I would like to get full facts.

[*Translation*]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS : It happens in Bihar and Assam. It happened only about ten days back. I was with my P.A., but I was not checked. What more proof you want to have. I was going to Guwahati and they did not subject me to the security check saying

that there is no need to check me. It is a very serious matter. I would request you to tighten the security. I have often seen that there are serious security lapses.

In the end, I would like you to consider the proposal of Vayudoot services which has come from Bihar.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, my elder brother-like-friend, Shri Tytler has been force to take the role of Hitler ! Sir, Government themselves have given some 14 amendments to this Bill.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Only one.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I mean, Government Members, our Tytler friends. Mr. Daga has given. Of course, he is not a Government member; he is a Congress member.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : They have spoken. I do not know whether they have given amendments.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Mr. Daga have withdrawn his amendments.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I want to make one request to the Minister. Please stall the pursuance of passing this Bill and let us make a Select Committee. Let us go through all the provisions in the Committee. Let us make a total review of the whole thing. Let there be a Select Committee and let it be reviewed then and there. I beg to submit one thing.

What are you going to do under Clause 34 (1) ? You are allowing any private person—I quote :

“Such as may be specified in the Order and the Authority shall be bound to comply with such direction.”

Sub-Clause (2) states :

“Where the management of any aerodrome, civil enclave or aeronautical communication station is entrusted to any person specified under sub-Section

(1) (thereafter in this Section referred to as the authorised person), the Authority shall cease to exercise and discharge all its powers and functions under this Act in relation to such aerodrome.....”

What are you going to do after bringing this Act ? Whenever you feel so, you hand over a portion of the aerodrome or the whole of the aerodrome to any person you think fit. That means you are going to bring private persons to operate aerodromes. It is the way you are going to ensure the security of lives in 21st century ? Is it the way that socialism comes in ? I would request you to consider this clause at least. I hope that you will drop it.

Our friends have spoken regarding computers. I think you too will be feeling this. Computers are almost, I would say, not functioning and for non-functioning of the computers, the passengers are being harassed in all airports. Did you go on global tender for the computers ? Are they manufactured in Delhi ? The computers are brought in for giving better benefits and service to the passengers. But these computers have been creating difficulties for the passengers. This should be looked into by you. I would like to question why such computers are being brought in large numbers without any global tender or without any proper tender.

Now I would like to speak about Calcutta. Calcutta is a part of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no doubt.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : They have doubts !

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Never.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We are going into the 21st century. As far as Calcutta airport is concerned, we are moving away from 21st century. What was Calcutta 20 or 30 years ago ? What is Calcutta today ?

I would like to refer to the Statesman's report on 17-5-83 :

“Calcutta Airport under-utilised. The member Corporation of International Airports Authority of India Air

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

Vice-Marshal P. S. Dere said on Monday that Calcutta airport was under-utilised. The airport, he said, had the requisite facilities for operating more international flights. He was talking to reporters at Calcutta airport after his arrival there from Delhi."

Calcutta airport remains much under-utilised. You should look into this affairs. You will find that the difficulty is even minor repairs are not done in Calcutta. One press report has stated that once the plane was delayed for four hours because the pilot's seat did not revolve and there was no arrangement for even repairing the chair in Calcutta! Some person had to come from Bombay and then the plane started. This is too much of injustice which is being done.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is it under-utilisation or over-utilisation ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It is under-utilisation because there is all infrastructure in Calcutta for doing these things.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What about repairing this one ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : For repairing this one, some man had to come from Bombay !

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You want more facilities.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : More facilities can be provided. So, I think, it is not proper on the part of our administration to overlook the Calcutta Airport. As has been rightly pointed out by my comrade, Shri Ajit Kumar Saha, Calcutta is a big city, and they have the technical know-how. Why don't you make use of that for the repair services ? Why don't you have more services from Calcutta Airport ? India will gain by that; India will not lose by that. I get to submit that this should be done.

We are for socialism; we are not for capitalism. At least, that is the announced policy, although under that, something else is going on...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : No.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You are bringing down the role of the CPWD. A large number of CPWD workers are working in the Airports. What will happen to them ? What will be their service conditions ? Where will they be taken ? You have not yet decided that.

Regarding recruitment, why should you not recruit through the UPSC ? In regard to recruitment, the UPSC's role is not very bad compared to other private organisations where nepotism is prevalent. I think, there should be more coordination between government agencies.

Regarding employment, etc., the different government agencies which are already working should be allowed to work. The new Authority being created should not be given a free hand in this matter.

Lastly, since there are many lacunae being noted, I would request that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, and after they have made their report, the Bill could be discussed here.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN (Damoh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the National Airports Authority Bill which has been moved in the House.

With regard to the proposal of setting up a Corporation, contained in the Bill, I would like to submit that we had expected through such corporations there would be improvements in the working of the systems, but our past experience shows that these corporations just inflate the expenditure and run in loss. So, before setting up this corporation, a second thought should be given to it so that it does not run into loss like the other corporations. The facilities at the airports may be provide and other objectives that have been mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill may be achieved but it should be borne in mind that the corporation should earn profits.

People are showing keen interest in air travel and air services. It was with this view

that Vayudoot service has been introduced in the country. In this regard, I would like to add that though some points where the airlines operate have been linked with Vayudoot service, yet the points where it was required the most have been left out. For instance, Madhya Pradesh is an area where there is still enough scope for introduction of Vayudoot or Indian Airlines Service to link various divisions. The existing air service is between Delhi-Raipur via Bhopal and Jabalpur and it returns by the same route. A big city like Sagar, which has a very big Defence Centre, a University and which is an industrial centre in the region, could be linked by Indian Airlines. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister, through you, to this fact.

While supporting the setting up of this corporation, I would like to bring it to your kind notice that all the divisional towns or commissionerary towns should be linked by Vayudoot service. This would benefit the corporation as well as the people.

In the end, I would like to request you that the persons who are appointed as members of the corporation should be made responsible to run it profitably instead of running it in loss. It is generally observed that as no one is made responsible, the corporations continue to incur loss instead of earning profits. Therefore, this responsibility must be fixed on the members of this corporation.

The report of the Vigilance Commission was presented to the House during the last session. Though the report is not directly relevant here, but I am referring to it because the Commission had recommended punishment in many cases, but the recommendations of the Commission were not accepted by the Department. If the departments do not agree to the recommendations of the Vigilance Commission then what is the use of the commission. Then merely its report would be submitted to Parliament and the hon. Members would simply go through it, but the problem will not be solved thereby. It will be mere paper work. This should not happen. Instead it should work as a model. Now when we are talking of taking the country into the 21st Century, we shall have to work together tirelessly in this direction

to make the dream of our beloved leader come true.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Before I call the next Member to speak on the subject, Hon. Minister Mr. Sangma wants to make a statement. I request him to make the statement.

STATEMENT *Re*: ISSUE OF RAILWAY PASSES TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : Sir, It may be recalled that the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, had stated in the Lok Sabha that the freedom fighters could have one railway pass in their life time, so that they could see various places in India. The matter had been under consideration. The scheme for the grant of free railway passes to the freedom fighters has now been finalised.

2. Under the scheme First Class Complimentary Cheque Passes will be issued to the freedom fighters, who are drawing pension from the Central Revenues under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme. It will be a one time pass connecting any two railway stations, including a circular pass, as given in the railway time tables. The pass will also be given to the spouse or attendant of the freedom fighter.

3. The scheme will be implemented with effect from 1st December, 1985.

NATIONAL AIRPORTS AUTHORITY BILL—Contd.

[English]

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I congratulate the young and the energetic Minister. True to his words, he has sacked two erring officials. I only wish and pray

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

that he should continue to have the same spirit in future also.

Sir, today you have brought the National Airport Authority Bill. It is really a welcome measure. The National Airport Authority Bill will confine its activities to all the aerodromes whereat domestic air transport services are operated. In other words, the authority of the International Airport Authority has been diluted. I wonder whether there is a need for continuing with the International Airport Authority as its functions are crippled.

Sir, I take this opportunity to question the wisdom of appointing part-time Members on the Authority. Sir, I suggest that there should be only full time or whole time Members. Then alone the oft repeated slogan of efficiency will become meaningful. Similarly, I suggest that the tenure of office for the Members of the Authority which is stipulated as 3 years is not enough to show their efficiency or talents or concrete results. It should be increased to 5 years.

The National Airports Authority will have at its disposal Rs. 311.26 crores during the Seventh Plan. There should be a provision for audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Before I refer to the other issues relevant to the Bill, I would suggest that there should be a representative of the employees of the aerodromes on the Authority as you have an employee-representative on the Board of Directors of the nationalised Banks. That will result in greater functional advantages for you.

The National Airports Authority should also be vested with powers to regulate the IAC agents. The IAC agents corner all the tickets and they extend their activities to the airports where the tickets are made available with the assistance of some of the airports' staff. No doubt, there are registered agencies but there are also un-registered agencies who buy tickets from registered agents and sell them to the passengers.

The demand for setting up an airport at Salem and also at Tirunelveli is a long

pending one. I have submitted a memorandum received from the people of Salem and also from the Chamber of Commerce and I have also given a blueprint for the location of an airport at Salem. The Minister should expedite it early.

The Coimbatore and Madurai airports need expansion in the true sense. There is a civil airport in Vellore which is not utilised. Thousands of patients come from all over India for cardiac surgery and renal transplantation in the CMC Hospital, Vellore and hence I request you to re-open the Vellore airport and bring it on the air map. The local MP, Mr. A. C. Shanmugham is also interested.

Then, Sir, helipads should be set up at Mahabalipuram, Kanyakumari, Kodaikanal, Udagamandalam and Hogenekal which are tourist resorts. Then only we can have more tourist traffic. I had an occasion to see the Grand Canyon in the United States. There the helipads are well-maintained which attract and serve the tourists well. Hence I request the Minister to consider my request sincerely.

The cargo shed management needs improvement because I wish to tell you that the Air Freight was handling the cargo efficiently in Madras city since a decade. Now this has been taken over by the International Airports Authority of India. I am not against it. My Party is always for nationalisation. So I congratulate you for having taken over this. But my only worry is about the workers. The interests of the workers should be safeguarded. The Minister may say that there are bad people. You know the five fingers are not alike. You absorb all the 88 employees. If they do anything wrong, you punish them as you have done in the case of IAAI officials this morning. I will not stand in the way and I will not come with any recommendation. There are only 88 people and there is nothing more. A similar situation arose when the tram services in Madras were abolished in 1952 and bus services were introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu. All the tram drivers and conductors who were in the employ of the tramway company were absorbed and no one was left out. The Minister should consider the Air Freight employees in the same way without any delay.

The Karnataka MPs have congratulated you for introduction of a direct flight from Bangalore to Delhi. I do not know whether this has been done at the cost of Tamil Nadu people. I do not oppose Direct light from Bangalore to Delhi it but my only *i.e.*, request to you is that the direct flight from Madras to Delhi should be restored in addition to the existing flight *via* Hyderabad.

Recently, the flood havoc has caused extensive damage to the roads in Tamil Nadu. The Southern Trunk Road has been completely destroyed. There is no vehicular traffic now. The railway bridge and the railway lines at Karunghuzhi in Madurantakam Taluk of Chingleput district have been totally washed out. The railway authorities say that it will take another 2 months for the restoration of the trains from Madras to Tiruchinopoly. Now they are taking a circuitous route *via* Katpady, Erode to Trichy. Hence I request the hon. Minister to be kind enough to introduce or advise the Indian Airlines people to operate more flights from Madras to Tiruchy, Madurai and Coimbatore.

With these words, I conclude and support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur) : Sir, at the outset I support this Bill moved by the hon. Minister because it would make civil aviation more effective and efficient. It is not correct to say that there is no need for it. It is needed urgently, because the plight of aviation is going from bad to worse day by day. There is need for change in the old system. I, therefore, welcome the step of setting up an autonomous authority of this kind. As this Bill has been framed in haste, many things have been left out to which my friends Shri Daga and Shri Rajhans have already drawn your attention. I request you to remove these shortcomings. The hon. Minister has said that these are small technicalities, but I feel that some very important things have also been left out. Some of our friends have rightly pointed out that there is a great scope to improve various air services. In this regard, I would like to cite the example of Kanpur. Instead

of increasing air services to that city, they have been reduced. Earlier a small plane used to fly from Delhi to Calcutta *via* Kanpur, Gorakhpur and Patna; but since a Boeing flight has been introduced, the flight does not go to Calcutta any more due to political pressures. The flight to Bombay starts from Lucknow though it should have been started from Kanpur. Such a decision is not proper. The traffic which generates at Kanpur should get service from Kanpur itself. If the flight to Bombay starts from Lucknow and Kanpur on alternate days, it would be better. I would suggest that effective means should be adopted to reduce overcrowding at various airports keeping in view the increasing rush of traffic. At times two to three thousand people can be seen at the airports while there is no place to sit there. At present there is marked improvement in the punctuality of trains, but unfortunately the planes where time is most precious, are late by 5 to 6 hours. Such delays should be checked. I would like the air services to be more efficient. It is for the hon. Minister to see how the Chairman and the Members could become more efficient. The appointment of full-time and part-time Members has also been suggested. As the air services are mostly used by the citizens, at least one Member should be appointed from amongst them, so that he may be able to draw the attention to the prevailing difficulties. Inconvenience in getting luggage has also been pointed out. It has also been pointed out that the passengers have to wait for as much as an hour for getting their luggage back when the total journey time is only two hours. I am sure the hon. Ministers will pay attention to it. With these words, I express my thanks to you.

[English]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support and welcome the Bill. The formation of the National Airports Authority is a wise step in the right direction. The hon. Minister while moving the motion for the consideration of the Bill, has expressed high expectations of this Authority. We wish him well. Indeed it is not aiming high but aiming low. So, I was really very happy when I came to know that he has high expectations of the Authority, energetic as he is. I am sure that

[Shri G. M. Banatwalla]

the things would move in the right direction. There are a few matters that should be taken care of. Clause 12 of the Bill lays down the functions of the Authority and it is very clearly said that the functions would be to construct, maintain and manage the various airports. Now, Sir, this construction, maintenance and managements of domestic airports cannot be delinked from considerations of safety and security. Now, we have another Directorate—the Directorate of Civil Aviation (Security). Now, a proper coordination will have to be worked out. We would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what would be the specific roles of these various bodies or the Units. How would you lay down the responsibilities regarding the work of security and safety to be looked after by the Directorate of the Civil Aviation (Security) and at the same time we have this National Airport Authority for constructing, maintaining and managing the various airports which involve questions of security? I must also emphasise therefore that we must have clear-cut guidelines. Whenever the rules and regulations are framed, we must have clear-cut guidelines to see that the lines of authority, the lines of responsibility and control are specifically laid down and proper coordination is also achieved. The Director General of Civil Aviation (Security) should also be made a member of this Board so that there is happy coordination.

Now, if we are already at the stage of considering the Bill, he should be associated in some capacity in order to see that coordination is there because I have seen that there is a lack of coordination at various Airports.

Now, Sir, there is some overlapping of the functions also. For example, if you see Clause 12, sub-clause (iii) (f) which says :

“to establish and maintain hotels, restaurants and rest-rooms at or near the aerodromes.”

One can understand the rest-rooms, but it is not known why this Authority is coming forward to establish and maintain hotels. We have already got I.T.D.C. We also have the Hotel Corporation of India having business rivalry with I.T.D.C. Now, this inter-

governmental corporations are having business rivalry and it is useless. We have been asking the Government that this Hotel Corporation of India will have to be merged or handed over to the I.T.D.C. But we find here that there is yet another Authority coming up for the purpose of doing the same function of running hotels and restaurants which work can be handed over to the I.T.D.C. and such bodies. I must therefore say that this overlapping of functions should be avoided. Similarly, among the functions, we find that one other function of this Authority would be to develop and provide consultancy services in India and abroad in relation to planning and development of airports, etc. Similar function is also there with the International Airports Authority of India. Why, therefore, have this overlapping of work? As for as airports abroad are concerned, let the consultancy services rest with the International Airports Authority of India rather than bring it here and have overlapping of business.

The present domestic and international airports present a frightening picture of managerial mess and, there is, therefore, a great need to look into the several aspects of this managerial mess which we find at our airports. In Delhi also, we find a number of agencies, 40-45 agencies, at the airport and then with all their staff coming and going presents a very frightening picture of managerial mess. I, therefore, emphasise the need for reorganizing the tasks of various agencies at airports, establishing clear lines of responsibility and control, so that the baggage and passenger services at the airports are run as efficiently as possible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : You have already rung the bell; such is the fate of those Members who come up at the fag end of the debate.

I must emphasise that there are so many deficiencies as far as our airports are concerned. For example, we need to set up baggage decompression units at different airports. We need adequate electronic gadgets which are absolutely necessary for security purposes. I must also say that many of our airports lack in this particular respect.

I must also take this opportunity to emphasise upon the young energetic Minister for the need for expeditions construction of airports; the works which has already been taken up. For example, in the work of construction of the airport near Calicut in Kerala, there has already been so much delay and even now the work is so slow that one doubts whether the revised time schedule will be stuck to. Simla is another example. You must see that these are expedited.

I must also emphasise the need to see that the Directorate of Civil Aviation, Security specially, is strengthened. A sub-group of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee for Tourism and Civil Aviation was formed. I was a member of that sub-group which went into several aspects of security and submitted its report. Without going into the recommendations of that group, I must emphasise on the hon. Minister the need to see that the various recommendations made by the sub-group are implemented as expeditiously as possible.

With these words, I support the measure and wish the Minister well. His success in this respect will be the success of civil aviation in our country.

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been a very scintillating dialectics what we have heard on the floor of the House today, specially, the arguments for and against the bureaucratic system. It reminded me of Parkinson's law, where bureaucracy automatically expands and proliferates and work has to be found to fill in the proliferation. But in this case, I must say that what has been envisaged in this Bill is not only forthright, but most needed. We all have experience of the bureaucracy, of how delay is one of the major stumbling blocks in all the developmental programmes because of the bureaucratic system. An autonomous body like this is the only solution to overcome such stumbling blocks. Therefore, I compliment the Minister for having drafted and presented the Bill and I am certain that with the fervour that it has been introduced, it shall find a most useful purpose in developing a transportation system and tourism in this country.

I did not see one aspect in this discussion, which is one of the most important and

fundamental things, which I think we tend to overlook, and I was disappointed to hear about the suggestions on the Indian Airlines services. This is not a Bill which suggests the functioning of the Indian Airlines Corporation. We are talking about Airports Authority. All airports in this country, in the years to come, are going to be too small to handle the traffic, whether it is national, international or local service. And the most important thing is to have a perspective planning, whereby you plan your airports so that from ten years, fifteen or twenty years now, we do not have the whole airport congested with habitation, with colonies and with encroachments. Land is very expensive and you cannot shift the airport to another place and you are stuck there. This is what we are finding today and I can quote not one, but ten cases where this is happening. All around, *jhuggis* and *jhobar-pattis* have come and you cannot expand the airports. You are talking of wanting to have night landing facilities. How can you have night landing facilities unless you lengthen the tarmac and get the funnel for the plane to land. But all that extra land is already encroached. I wish Shri Datta Samant were here to listen to what I have to say about all these *jhobar-pattis* that are proliferating everywhere.

I think that it is high time to realise that one of the principal focus of this corporation should be to plan our airports with a vision on next ten to fifteen years from now. Today, if you find that an airport is already surrounded by this kind of habitation and there is no escape, you might as well build a new airport. But, after twenty years from now, it will be impossible to find any land. All our cities in the whole of India are growing at a break-neck speed today.

There is another point which is very important and very dangerous also, which has not been highlighted in this discussion. This is about bird-hits. I have personally made a struggle on this. Because of the *jhobar-pattis* and encroachments and habitation all around, you find that vultures, crows and eagles come there and these are all liable to create bird-hits. In no country in the whole world, is there a greater problem of these vultures, these carrion eaters and scavenger birds, these pariah birds and pariah dogs and stray cattle than in India and the

[Shri Digvijay Singh]

more habitation is there around our airports, the more problems of this nature will arise. You must think of these well in advance.

I will just make a couple of suggestions. Because we are talking about setting up of a new corporation, let us, at least see that the existing facilities in the existing airports are established before we start putting up new ones. There are so many airports—probably in every airport in this country—where there is no facility for leaving your luggage. That luggage facility has been withdrawn even from Bombay. Facility for telephone communication is lacking. Facility for road transport to go to town and back is hopeless. This is all the more important because I remember, Sir, in April, in the Budget Session this year, I made a suggestion on the floor of this House seeking relaxation in rules regarding the charter movement *i.e.* the arrival of charters into this country. I am happy to say that my suggestion of April this year was accepted, and now we hope that there will be very many more charters coming into this country so that these charters should not go to the international airports which we are talking about here. So, when more charters start pouring into our country in future we need all infrastructure, for example, coordinating with different authorities to check health permits, immigration permits and matters relating to external affairs and also who comes in and who does not go out. These things will have to meticulously planned.

Let me just conclude by saying that this is an excellent proposition, well thought out and I am certain that you will have dynamic persons to man this Corporation and to see that Civil Aviation in this country is fully strengthened and the development of air transportation in the field of non-international airports proliferates, augments and is made better.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkoda) : Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for having paid a visit to Warangal after assuming office and for inaugurating the Vayudoot service between Warangal and

Hyderabad on the 15th of October. I was not able to attend the function, because I did not get the invitation in time. I was in Delhi at that time and, therefore, I thank you on my behalf and on behalf of the people of Warangal for this kind gesture.

Now I would like to give a few suggestions. There has been a long standing demand for converting the Hyderabad Airport into an International Airport and I, therefore, demand that it should soon be converted into an international airport with Cargo facilities so that eggs, grapes, vegetables and other perishables could be sent to Saudi Arabia and other gulf countries directly and without delay. At present these articles are being sent *via* Bombay and the vested interests are exploiting this situation. The farmers are losing heavily on this account. I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention to it. I am sure that he would take effective steps to safeguard the interests of our farmers.

Some time back, the people of Hyderabad had asked for a ban on the export of vegetables as they did not get enough of them for their own use. This has resulted in heavy loss to the farmers and the country is also losing foreign exchange. By exporting these farm products we can raise the standard of living of the farmers and can also earn precious foreign exchange.

Andhra Pradesh produces more than 50 per cent of the total eggs produced in the country today. The middlemen are exploiting the poultry farm owners and also the farmers who produce vegetables and grapes. It would be better if Cargo service is introduced at the Hyderabad airport at the earliest which would help in speedy export of these items without undue delay. I hope the hon. Minister would take action in this direction.

Besides, I would like to point out that the Vayudoot service is being introduced only on short routes. There is need to introduce it on longer routes as well. It takes about 12 hours to go from Hyderabad to Adilabad. Only road transport is available. Even the trains do not go there. A Vayudoot service has been introduced between Hyderabad and Nanded. A similar service should be introduced between Hyderabad and Adilabad

also. Vayudoot service should also be introduced from Hyderabad to Warangal and from Warangal to Rajamundry. There is also a need for introducing a Vayudoot service from Hyderabad to Adilabad and from Adilabad to Nagpur. Besides, the flight timing of the Vayudoot service should be linked the with the Delhi flight. This flight should be in the morning hours so as to suit the those who want to go to offices. For instance, the Vayudoot leaves Hyderabad at 2.30 p.m. for Warangal and arrives there at 3.00 p.m. and the return flight leaves at 3.15 p.m. and reaches Hyderabad at 3.45 p.m. So, it does not benefit those who want to pursue anything in the offices. Because of this the traffic on this route is very less. I would, therefore, suggest to schedule the flights in the morning or in the evening hours so that those who want to go to offices, they may be able to do so. The flight timings are required to be changed.

I conclude by requesting you to make Hyderabad Airpot an International airport so that it may prove to be a boon to the farmers. Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think we have to finish this Bill to-day.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are many Bills which we have to take up.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Why not tomorrow ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Only the Minister's reply is left now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It will be over within half an hour. We are extending only by half an hour. After extending for half an hour, we can see.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Once in a while it is all right; but daily we cannot sit late.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : For my sake, let us sit late today.

First of all, I would like to thank all the Members who had supported this Bill, and given suggestions. Many of the suggestions have been very useful, as far as my knowledge goes. I have made a note of practically every suggestion which the hon. Member have made. All the suggestions probably may not have much to do with this Bill. But I think this is a good opportunity. I would like to assure you all that all these suggestions—may they be on new flights, Vayudoot service or direct flights etc.—will be kept in mind.

Some Members from the South had mentioned the point that for connecting religious places, we could use the Helicopter Corporation. I would like to assure the hon. Members that our Helicopter Corporation will start serving from 1st Octoebr next year. I have already decided it. It is also going to be used for ONGC and for the North Eastern region; but I thought that it would be a good thing if we could use this Helicopter Corporation for serving old people and others who would like to go to most of the religious places which are difficult otherwise to reach.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : For example, our place.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Yes; like your place.

18.00 hrs.

• Now, there complaints which were brought today in this House of the travelling agents, tickets are not available, computers are not working and difficulties at the airports. Now, I would request all of you that you will have to bear with me since security is foremost thing and that it should be in the mind of everybody not only Members of Parliament, but the whole nation, all the people who are travelling on the airlines. Since I have come to this Department just now, I have given instructions that security lapse is a very serious lapse, so far as I am concerned. They have become strict, but there is no reason for them to be rude. There are cases which I have come to know where unnecessary rudeness had been shown not

[Shri Jagdish Tytler]

only to the Members of Parliament but to the general public also. But we have taken appropriate action on this. I can assure you that whenever any instance is brought to my notice I will see that action is taken.

I am glad that Dr. Datta Samant is here. I would like to tell you my own experience of the jhuggis-jhompis which are on the government land. There is no intention to uproot anybody. I am the last person to uproot a poor person. But how long can you let this slums continue? How long will you let those people remain on the slums? You have got to have a systematic plan where they can own their land, where you can settle them properly with proper school facilities, proper job facilities, proper transport facilities so that they can come up in life. I have the experience of my own constituency where I have about 5-10,000 people on one pocket. They have been there for the last 30 years. I made sure that I planned for them. They have got 25 sq. yards. But, mind you, today, plan-wise I shifted them with proper facilities, and the same load which we gave them and for which they have to pay Rs. 2000 within 15 years' time today you cannot get it at Rs. 50,000.

So, when I went to Bombay, this thing was pointed out by our members. I know the Press has been taking it up. The local authorities had been uprooting them. They said, we will not let them enter. Instead of going to my office Air India and Airlines. I spent most of the time with about 6000 people, jhuggies-jhompies people. I talked to the leaders. I said, look here, how long will you let your own children live in slums? You were eating at the same place; you were cooking at the same place. You were doing other things at the same place. You have got your young grown up girls. They could not go to bath-room at Three O' Clock at night. So, I have seen it, I am not concerned with it, but of course, I am concerned in my heart morally; I am also not concerned with the land which is not belonging to the airport authority.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : 50 lakh people are like that. (Interruptions)

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I said, morally I feel bad for those people who are not living on the government land, but the people who are living on the authority land; it belongs to the airport authority. Now, we have to expand the airport. I have got an answer for each and every thing for you at least, because I am much concerned, may be more concerned rather, less politically concerned, but, humanly more concerned for the poor people, because I have done it my constituency : that is why I think it can be done in Bombay. So, when I was there, I said, you need a taxi way; we need very desperately a taxi way. There are about 3000 jhuggis which are coming in the way. I got in touch with the local government, Maharashtra Government. I took my Secretary Civil Aviation. I got the Housing Minister, Mr. Subramaniam, with me. I said, nobody is going to bulldoze these people. We are morally responsible to see that they are settled properly, but settle them with dignity. Even poor people have got dignity. They are settled in such a way that they have a place where a developed area has to be given, not in another slums. We do not want to create another slum; that will not be a responsible person's thinking that way. But we must settle them so that they can say that they also own a land of 25 sq. yards or whatever Bombay has got. They should think that this sword is not hanging on them. If somebody goes and says that he would do something, or one party says that it would do something, that is not all. I told them that the next election would be after five years. I am not promising anything. I must mean what I say and I should do it. It is to be done now. I told them that we would prepare a land for 2,500 people where the land is necessary. At one place I needed land. I wanted to extend the run-way. We wanted to put the latest facilities there. I wanted to construct a taxi way where the aeroplanes could go to the main airfield.

After we have developed that place we will make sure that schools are there, some small scale industries are there, industrial plots are there so that they can get some jobs. I have often asked the Maharashtra Government that they should arrange that these people get subsidised transport, so that they go back to the town or wherever

they work and you will find that the time will come when they will all be happy and they will say that "these are our houses; this my house." We did it in Delhi when seven lakhs people were shifted. Of course a hue and cry was raised. You ask them. There are people in Delhi. Large villages were affected. May be it is not possible to do easily. They can now say that "we are living in responsible places where we call, this piece of land is ours." We would like to see that the slum dwellers should no longer live in slums. But it is the responsibility of you, the labour leaders to see to this. You help me in doing this to improve the future of those people.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Nobody is constructing houses for them there. There are 55 lakh people there, from various sections.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Nobody gave us a proper planning.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Nationalise that land. There is lot of land there near Santa Cruz. Now what you are proposing is, you should do somewhere else.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I hope to provide the necessary infrastructure for them. In Delhi we did the same. Everybody concerned was crying like you: the same way you are doing now. I will come and talk to you. We also told them that we will go and talk to them. But at that time we lost the Government. You know what has happened. But see the position now. They are very happy. We have to it in a human way. Twenty years later they will be happy. Without this, what will happen ? I would like to have your help.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Plots of land are given for the hotels. But it is required by the aerodrome.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : This was one of the things that I wanted to say. Shri Banatwalla has said that Director of Security Operations should be there. I also know that security is a very important thing. Because the people who are in the air should feel that they are safe. But the Director General of Security is working under the local police. They are not under us. But

they are also coordinating and cooperating with us. I have noted the suggestion that they should be made members of this authority. I will consider it, and I will see that it is done.

Now, coming to the second part, the report of the sub-group on security has been received and action is being taken and I hope that the recommendations of the committee—with which we have dealt—will be accepted.

Shri Nareshji has mentioned about auditing of accounts. We have mentioned it in Clause 24 that it will be done by the Auditor-General. That does not mean that they are going to be outside the purview of the Auditor-General.

An hon. Member wanted a direct flight from Delhi to Madras. It can be started. I can give you an assurance now. But enough traffic has to be generated. This is besides the two air-bus flights which are already there now.

AN HON. MEMBER : There is already a flight now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is a long distance. They have to spend four hours.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Anyhow the flight which you required I can get it examined, but we will have to see that adequate traffic is there.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Since everybody is making request, I am also requesting for a direct flight from Madras to Delhi.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : From the Chair it is not a request but a direction.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I will consider it sympathetically. I think, it should be done.

There was a question raised on powers of consultancy. This has been given only for such services as navigation which are not provided by the International Airport Authority. That is why this has been given.

About Calcutta Airport, it has been said that it is not fully equipped. A large terminal building is available. The aerodrome is

[Shri Jagdish Tytler]

fully equipped for all weather operations. Instrument landing system and radar are available and all are properly manned. But it is the decision of some of the airlines which are not under the direct control of the Government of India or DGCA or Civil Aviation to select from which airport they would like to operate. When the agreement is made, it is not mentioned that you have to operate from Delhi or Bomay. I am already very concerned about it because many Members from my party had already met me and asked me to try to persuade some of the airlines. We are under negotiations with one or two airlines to use Calcutta Airport.

Mr. Mohan wanted more facilities of safety to be included in the airports. He has also discussed about the travel agents which I have already replied. I will make sure that the difficulties which he expressed will not be there.

I see the Finance Minister has gone. I would like him to give me more money so that I can buy more aircrafts, provide more facilities and improve the facilities which are lacking in some of the airports.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Knowing that you will ask for money, he has left.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Mr. Namgyal has spoken about the airport at Leh. There is a representation from the Air Force which I am already going to consider. At Leh why they are not using the new building which has been constructed because full building is not ready. There is no road linking the airport. Since the airport is under the Air Force I will follow it up with them.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : There is not much distance involved between the air terminal building and the present place where the aircrafts normally stand. It is hardly 50 metres. So, there should be no problem. If you depute one of the officers to find out how much distance is there...

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : That I have already made note of and we will do that.

Shri Narayan Choubey referred to clause 2. This clause is only going to be used

when the Government is convinced that there is a gross mismanagement. A similar clause already exists in the IAA Act which has not been used so far. I do not think, this will also be misused. This Bill is similar to the international Airport Authority Act of 1971 which has stood the test of time. So, there is no need for this Bill to be sent to the Select Committee.

So, I think I have covered most of the points except the point regarding the North-Eastern region...*(Interruptions)*.

[Translation]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Shimla) : I want to know the position with regard to Shimla airport.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : The airport at Shimla would be ready within 6 or 7 months. It will also start functioning soon.

[English]

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : What about Calicut ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : About that I have no information with me. I will check it up and will get back to you *(Interruptions)*. North-Eastern region does not have enough traffic but I am very much concerned that the North-Eastern people should be connected to the mainstream. The hon. Prime Minister also wants it and every move is being made to see that the North-Eastern people are connected to the mainstream as quickly as possible and in more numbers. One of the usefulness of this Helicopter Corporation is that it can reach in those areas where it is difficult to construct airports. As soon as we have got some Donier aircrafts and the technology is transferred here and as soon as we start getting our home made Doniers manufactured at Bangalore, the first thing would be that all those demands which have come and the demand of the North-Eastern area would be met.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : And also the demand of J and K.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Yes. About Kargil we are already doing it.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : What about giving international status to Nagpur airport ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : I am sorry, there was a mention about Hyderabad. The Prime Minister has already made a promise that by the end of this year, Hyderabad airport will be upgraded and will cater to the international flights. I would like to inform you that a team has already gone there. That team has since come back and most probably I would invite some of the Members also to come and take an international flight which touches Bombay so that we can all get together in Bombay and go to Hyderabad, maybe by 19th or 20th... *(Interruption)*.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : What about Nagpur, Sir ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Well, I have already said that all the things have been noted. As soon as I have enough aircrafts and our own Doniers are manufactured, I am as much interested to expand as you are. ... *(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority for the management of aerodromes and civil enclaves whereat domestic air transport services are operated or are intended to be operated and of all communication stations and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There is no amendment to Clause 2. The question is :

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now clause 3. Shri Mool Chand Daga. He is not here. The question is :

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now clause 4. There are no amendments to Clause 4. The question is :

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now clause 5. Shri Mool Chand Daga is not here. The question is :

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now clause 6. There are no amendments to Clause 6. The question is :

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now clause 7 to 11. The question is :

"That Clauses 7 to 11 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 7 to 11 were added to the Bill.

Clause 12 (functions of the Authority)

Amendments made :

Page 6, after line 18, insert

"(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the International Airports Authority Act, 1971 or sub-section (3) of section 1 or any other provision of this Act, the Authority shall, if the Central Government so directs by notification in the Official Gazette, discharge the function of providing air

navigation services referred to in the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 16 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971 at the airports to which that Act applies." (1)

Page 6,

line 19 for "(4)", substitute "(5)". (2)

Page 6,

line 22, for "(5)" substitute "(6)". (3)

Page 6,

line 24,

for "function or duty under this section" substitute "function or duty (other than the function mentioned in sub-section (4) and the duties arising therefrom)". (4)

(Shri Jagdish Tytler)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I do not press my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 12, as amended, stands part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now clause 13 to 16. Since there are no amendments to Clause 13 to 16, I shall put Clauses 13 to 16 to the vote together. The question is :

"That Clauses 13 to 16 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 13 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17 (Power of the Authority to charge fees, rent etc.)

Amendments made :

Page 8,

line 40, for "17", substitute "17(1)". (5)

Page 9,

after line 13, insert

"(2). The Authority may also charge, with the previous approval of the Central Government, fees for providing air navigation services referred to in sub-section (4) of section 12 at the airports to which the International Airports Authority Act, 1971 applies." 43 of 1971 (6)

(Shri Jagdish Tytler.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clauses 18 to 42 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 18 to 42 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, Enacting formula and Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER : Sir, I move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

18.24 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 20, 1985/Kartika 29, 1907 (Saka).