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**Tuesday, April 16, 1985/1907
Chaitra 26, 1907 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

**Second Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

2

LOK SABHA

Tuesday April 16, 1985, Chaitra 26,
1907 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Foreign Trade Marks and Brand Names

[English]

+

*445. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN :
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

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

(a) whether Government have come to
a conclusion about allowing foreign Trade
Marks in India;

(b) whether the recommendations con-
tained in the Report of the Committee which
went into the matter have been accepted by
Government and the technological and
economic benefits that the Committee have
found for justifying foreign trade marks and
brand names for even domestic sales; and

(c) whether Government propose to
amend the Trade and Merchandise Marks
Act and Indian Patents Act consequently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF
MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). As a
general policy of the Government, use of
foreign brand names is discouraged. Foreign
brand names are not ordinarily allowed for
use on products for internal sales, although
there is no objection to their use on products
to be exported. A condition to this effect
is being incorporated in all approvals for
foreign collaborations.

There has not been any change in
Government Policy on this matter.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Sir, the
reply given by the Hon. Minister is very
disappointing. Numerous reports have
appeared that foreign brand names are
making a spirited come back after decades
of resistance put up both by our own
national movement as well as by the Govern-
ment. The Government also in 1960s and
1970s had actively discouraged the use of
imported brand names for new products
manufactured in this country. But suddenly
we find that we are flooded with massive
advertisement campaigns in recent months.
They have made it clear that Indian consu-
mers will soon have the benefit or will have
the privilege of new products indigenously
made or manufactured but sold in their
world-wide known brand-names.

For example, in scooters industry, Vespa
which is prohibited by the Government has
made a come back in spite of the declara-
tions made by the Hon. Minister in both
the Houses of Parliament in recent sessions.
It is with impunity, they are advertising.
So, Sir, there was a time, I am sure you
would recall, when we used to talk of
Swadeshi and self-reliance. In 1970s, we
have actually legislated FERA and Trade
& Merchandise Marks Act for this purpose.

Now, it is said that a Committee of
Secretaries have gone into the questions and

suggested some drastic changes. If I go by the report of the Committee of Secretaries, they say that it has to be changed because they find a hospitable environment.

Therefore, my question is, will the Minister spell-out clearly the approach as evolved by the Committee of Secretaries and lay its report on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Sir, the Hon. Member wanted to know what is the policy that is being followed. We have given the policy that is being followed now.

Now, this matter is under consideration and the Committee of Secretaries was constituted. They have made certain recommendations. But the Government has not taken any final decision. So, once the Government takes a final decision, it will be made known to Parliament and public.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : My question was what the Committee of Secretaries has said and whether it will be laid on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : He says, that will become known after they consider the matter.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : So, after it is fully considered, it will be done.

The Hon. Minister has been saying that as a condition for the foreign collaboration, a clause is inserted that they shall not use any foreign brand name. May I know whether he will give an assurance that in every foreign collaboration this particular clause will be scrutinised to see that they stick to this stipulation and whether he is prepared to have a mechanism evolved to see that they stick to it ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have already said that as a policy, we are not allowing foreign brand names. It is incorporated in the foreign collaboration agreement itself. If there is any violation,

certainly, the Hon. Member can bring it to our notice. But as I have already said, this matter is under consideration. The whole thing is being reviewed whether we should continue to insist upon this

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He is not prepared to give an assurance.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : We are insisting upon them that they should not use foreign brand names. But they are using hybrid names. I take the instance of Maruti. In the case of Maruti, we have allowed them to use hybrid name, that is, Maruti Suzuki. Similarly, there is an instance of Toshiba Anand and the like. We have not allowed them to use any foreign brand name. This is incorporated in the foreign collaboration agreement itself.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : What about Vespa ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I do not think Vespa is sold as Vespa.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is advertised as Vespa.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I do not know when that foreign collaboration agreement was finalised, whether there is any clause that they should not use any foreign brand name and whether they have violated it. The Hon. Member is bringing it to my notice. I will certainly look into that matter. But, as I said, the whole policy with regard to using foreign brand names is being reconsidered and it is being reviewed. Once we take a policy decision, some whatever policy decision we take, then accordingly the foreign collaboration agreement will have to be finalised.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : The word "ordinarily" used in the main answer given by the Hon. Minister is so vague. That means anybody can use foreign brand names and the loopholes are there. What is the meaning of the word "ordinarily"? That should be clarified. The Hon. Minister has said that the whole matter is under consideration. Under the existing rules and

regulations, it is very clear that in respect of any product which is sold to the consumers in India, they will not be allowed to use any foreign brand name. Let them reconsider it; let them review it and decide the policy matter. But the stipulation is already there. On the basis of that, I want to know whether they are looking into these cases. My Hon. friend have given some instances also. May I know whether the Hon. Minister will give a categorical assurance that they will not be allowed to do that ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I have already replied that question. He wanted to extract an assurance from the Government. For that, I can only say that the whole matter is under review. The Government has not taken any final decision. Therefore, I am not in a position to give any assurance.

Steps to increase production of fertilizers

*446. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the present annual production of fertilizers in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to step up production of fertilizers in the country;

(c) whether any negotiation is going on with certain foreign countries to set up joint ventures in the country in this field;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures being taken to increase the fertilizers production in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Production of fertilizers during the

year 1984-85 is about 39.17 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 12.63 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 .

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). No negotiations are presently being held with any foreign Government to set up a joint venture fertilizer plant in India.

(e) A major programme has been under taken to increase the production of fertilizers in the country. As a part of this programme, many new fertilizer plants are already under implementation and some more plants are proposed to be taken up for implementation in a phased manner. Besides, remedial measures have also been initiated/are planned to improve production performance of the fertilizer plants in operation.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Mr. Speaker Sir, In the statement the Hon. Minister has stated that the Government is making all efforts to increase indigenous production of fertiliser to meet the demand of fertiliser in the country. But in spite of all their efforts, may I know whether they are spending large amounts of money on importing fertilisers from abroad, apart from potash which is not being produced in the country. If so, the quantity of fertiliser imported in the Sixth Plan period and the cost of it and the anticipated import in the Seventh Plan period and the cost of it.

What are the efforts made by the Ministry to produce potash, urea and also ammonia required during the 7th Plan ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : It was discussed yesterday and I replied in great detail about the fertiliser position in the country and I have admitted the fact that we have not been able to achieve self-sufficiency so far as fertiliser production is concerned and I have given the figures.

The Hon. Member wanted to know what is going to be the gap between the demand and production for 1985-86. The gap is going to be 15.50 lakh tonnes. By the end of 7th Plan, 1989-90 the gap will be reduced from 15.50 lakh tonnes to 8.03 lakh tonnes.

Government has already taken action to set up new fertiliser units particularly based on natural gas and in the 7th Plan also, the proposal is being finalised to put up more plants. That is why, so far as indigenous fertiliser is concerned, Government is trying its best to become self-sufficient as early as possible and I have made it clear yesterday in my reply to the debate that the question of becoming self-sufficient in the case of phosphate fertiliser and potash does not arise because the country unfortunately is not in a position to have the raw material that is required for producing these fertilisers.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as a veteran agriculturist, you must be knowing that our soil is lacking in micro-nutrients which is a must for it. It is because we are not using more organic manure. These micro-nutrients are available in superphosphate and these superphosphate fertilisers are mainly produced by the small-scale industries. For the purpose of producing this superphosphate, sulphuric acid is a must. These small-scale units and small-scale industries have no adequate funds to set up the sulphuric acid plants on their own. So, they are purchasing sulphuric acid from the open market at heavy cost. While subsidising the fertiliser, the Government is giving the same rate to the big plant owners as well as the small-scale industries owners. But the big plant owner are having sulphuric plant on their own and the production cost is much less. These small-scale units are losing and, therefore, many of them are thinking seriously to stop their industries. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Ministry will think of subsidising these small-scale units more than the big scale units ?

May I know from the Hon. Minister whether Government is going to set up some fertiliser plants in a phased manner ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is very long question You should be brief.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Sir, I would like to know whether, for want of supply of electricity, Government is going to set up gas based plants, as the Hon. Minister said yesterday in the House.

MR. SPEAKER : I must request all the Hon. Members in the present House that we must try to understand the basic concept of putting a Supplementary. Is it not ? This is going to be a dialogue or a statement or whatever it is, it is not a debate. You are taking all the time. I must also request all the Members that it is not humanly possible to give a chance to every Member daily because there are 544 Members in this House and everybody has a chance and must have a chance to say something.

I cannot accommodate all the Members. It becomes rather embarrassing for me. Some Hon. Members raise their hands daily. It is not possible for me to accommodate them every day. It is rather embarrassing for me.

The Minister may reply to that jumble, if he wants.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I want to reiterate that the Government's policy is to encourage more SSP units in areas where they have no SSP units and the consumption and demand are more or where there are units which are not in a position to meet the demand in full. So far as SSP units are concerned, SSP already contains micro-nutrients like zinc, boron, etc. and SSP is also a fertiliser which is getting subsidy. So far as sulphur is concerned, they are getting sulphur through MMTS at a concessional rate, and so far as potash is concerned, we are not in a position to produce; it is being imported.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI CHANDRA TRIPATHI : I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister regarding the production of fertilisers that he had said yesterday that soda ash was available in sufficient quantity in the country and if there was shortage, it would be met by imports. The factories in the private sector which produced soda ash, from which ammonium nitrate is produced, have closed down. They say that there is shortage of raw material. They require soft coke, coal and salt, but the soft coke and the other raw materials are not available to them, as a

result of which they have declared lay-off in their factories. I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister would take steps to provide them with the raw materials to run their factories and whether Government have taken any steps in this regard ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Sir, the Hon. Member has asked a supplementary question about soda ash whereas the main question relates to fertilisers. Soda ash is not a fertiliser. Soda ash is being produced in our country. When we ask the manufacturers, they say that its production is sufficient to meet the demand for soda ash. Sometimes, a complaint is received that soda ash is not available to the people. That is why soda ash has been kept under O.G.L. When a party is not able to get soda ash, it is made available by importing it.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister about the progress of the fertiliser plant at Rourkela in Orissa.

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : I require notice for this. I do not have the information with me.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : In view of the large scale availability of natural gas in Assam and Tripura, may I know whether Government has any plan to set up a gas-based fertiliser plant there which will remove the industrial backwardness of this area and also increase the production ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : The Seventh Plan has not yet been finalised. Therefore, it is not possible for me to say how many units are going to come.

Vacancies of Doctors in Medical Corps

*447. **SHRI G.G. SWELL :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the courses for education and training offered by the Army Medical Corps have been fully availed of;

(b) the number of doctors required by the Army Medical Corps in different disciplines and whether all the vacancies are filled, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Doctors in the Army Medical Corps (AMC) include General Duty Doctors and Specialists. The authorised strengths and the shortages are :

General Duty	Authorised Strength	Shortage
Doctors	3320	420
Specialists	1635	33

While the total shortage of Doctors in the Army Medical Corps works out to 9.14% of the authorised strength, in the Specialist Disciplines the shortage is only 2%.

(c) The reasons for the shortage are :

- (i) Availability of better prospects in the outside market;
- (ii) Rigours of the Service; and
- (iii) Periodic increase in the authorised strength of the Army Medical Corps against a given volume of recruitment, increasing the shortfall in the concerned year.

In addition, I may inform the Hon Member that every year there are certain resignations agreed to by the Government on compassionate grounds and those numbers are also added on to the number of shortages.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : It is refreshing to hear the Minister to say that all the facilities offered by the Army are being availed of and the shortages are marginal. Still, I would like to know what is the number of seats offered by the Armed

Forces Medical College at Pune; how many qualify yearly and how does that figure compare with the 135 doctors especially in the Specialist Class who are reported to be retiring every year seeking premature retirement? After 20 years they get pension and they can retire and this is just the period where these doctors reach the peak of their expertise but they get away because of the state of better facilities abroad or in the open market. I would like to know whether these figures may really make anything.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : The intake of AFMC is 130. But from the AFMC we are getting every year in the neighbourhood of 90—between 78 and 91 it has varied and evidently the passing percentage is a little low. From direct recruitment from 1982-84, we have got 105 in 1982 305 in 1983 and 350 in 1984. Evidently we are making up for the deficiency and I hope in the next 1 or 2 years there will be no shortage.

Then, on the specialists side, the shortages really are marginal; for instance, surgery—authorisation—269 and availability—264. So this is just a shortage of 5. Only in one discipline, *viz.* Anaesthesia we have a shortage of 10. In other disciplines it is just 2, 3, 4—like that. I do not think it is a serious shortage, but I would certainly like to assure the Hon. Member that even this shortage will be made good.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Is it correct that the best talents of the country, our brightest youngmen do not come forward to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Army? If that is true, why?

Secondly, I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of improving the facilities offered to our specialists so that they are not tempted to seek premature retirement and remain here and give of their best to the Army to the very last that they can do, whether you are thinking in terms of raising their salaries, their promotion prospects and other facilities that you are offering to them because specialists are in the market and everywhere and unless we do something on that line we cannot retain them.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I have already submitted that the volume of recruitment being what it is, the shortage is only of the order of 2% in the specialists class. So I do not think it is serious and even this 2%, may be made good and because of the resignations on compassionate grounds—it is not for greener pastures that they are allowed to go, let me add here it is only on compassionate grounds that resignations are allowed by the Government. So, I think whether there is any deficiency, wherever there is anything to be improved in the service conditions.

That is an on-going process. I don't think it will be possible for us to give emoluments comparable to those given to them in other countries in order to retain them here. That is not going to be possible. But within the means, within our own limitations, whatever is possible is being done; and as I said, it is an on-going process,

SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Hon Minister consider the prospects of improving the prospects of candidates opting for Army Service, so as to attract specialists and other candidates in larger numbers to fill up the existing vacancies? It is not desirable to keep the vacancies for long as their services are very essential for the security of the country.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : At the Specialists' level, as I have already submitted, a drop of 2 percent, as of now, is not serious and we can make it up in the next one or two years. As I have already pointed out, the process of making condition of service more attractive is an on-going process. There is no such emergency as to consider as a special case right now what needs to be done in order to attract them more and more. In fact, our officers are going to the medical colleges every year and are paying Rs. 7200 to selected final year MBBS students. After the MBBS student passes, he is given a permanent commission in the Army. So, all that needs to be done, is being done. But, as I said this is an on-going process. If there are any specific suggestions in this regard, we can always consider them.

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Is it a

fact that due to amalgamation of two different cadres in the Armed Medical Corps—I think they are Administrative and Specialists Cadres—some senior officers were to retire and some junior officers of another cadre were promoted? Now, what happened was, as a result of that they went to the Court and won their case and had to be reinstated. Will the Hon. Minister kindly enquire into the cause of such frequent changes of rules by which some officers get benefit and others are harmed, which affects the morale of the officers in the Army?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : I am not able to answer the specific question. If the Hon Member could give me some details, I will certainly look into the matter.

Sixth Annual Conference of the International Chamber of Commerce held in Seoul

*448. **SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether an Indian delegation of industrialists participated in the Sixth Annual Conference of the International Chamber of Commerce held recently in Seoul, and

(b) if so, whether Government have received a report on the outcome of the discussions held at the Conference and other details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir, The Indian National Committee, a non-official body, which is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce sponsored a 14-member delegation to the conference held on the 25th—28th March, 1985 at Seoul.

(b) No, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Mr. Speaker Sir, the Hon Minister has replied in

the negative to part (b) of the question. I would, therefore, like to ask when this report would be available. I would also like to know whether the matter was considered at Government level before sending the delegation? Before a delegation from the Private Sector, etc., goes abroad, are consultations held keeping in view the Government's policy so that there is no contradiction between the Government's economic policy and the viewpoint of the delegation?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I had said in my reply, this was a non-official body and it had sent a delegation of 14 members to participate in this conference. They are not bound to submit a report to the Government after their return. Therefore, it is not possible to say when they would submit their report.

SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI : The Hon Minister has of course, given a reply. But we want that a report, should be submitted to Government and there should be a discussion on that keeping in view Government's economic policies so that the industrialists could get the guidelines. The Hon Minister has just now said that it is not obligatory, for them to do so. I am insisting because Government are very much dependent on the Private Sector. That is the feeling of the people and such an atmosphere has been created. I would like to know whether Government are adopting any new policy to exercise control over the Private Sector?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN : Policies and rules are already laid down. We depend on both the sectors, the Private sector as well as the Public Sector, and we want both the sectors to grow.

MR. SPEAKER : But the law can be changed(Interruptions)

[English]

Request for Raising "Andhra Regiment"

*449. **SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any request received by Government to name one of the Regiments of Infantry as "Andhra Regiment" just as Sikh, Jat, Madras, Gurkha etc. Regiments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASHIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The policy of the Government since Independence is *not* to raise any new Regiment on the basis of State, region, caste or community. The existing Regiments, which are based on such considerations, are of pre-independence era. A reply has been sent accordingly.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : The Minister has said that the policy of the Government is not to raise any new regiments on the basis of State, region, caste etc. But the regiments which were named on these basis, those names are not being removed, and they are still continuing. There is nothing wrong, if some regiments are named as per the request of the State Governments, for example the request of the Andhra Government for an Andhra Regiment. Will the Government reconsider its previous decision and respond positively in the near future to name some regiments as per the requests of the concerned State Governments ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : This has been considered again and again. We have come to the conclusion that whatever was obtaining during the British era itself was not desirable; whether that is to be changed now or not is a matter which could be considered but certainly there is no question of adding to that list.

There have been requests from several other sources; there is a request for an Ahir regiment, there is a request for a Karnataka regiment; there are requests from all kinds of quarters, but I do not think it will be possible to change the policy which has been deliberately designed and accepted after independence.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : As the Hon. Minister knows one of the reasons for naming the regiments by the British was probably the area from which the soldiers used to be recruited. Is the Government considering any proposal that recruitment to the existing regiments which are named on regional basis etc. will be made from areas other than those areas, with which those particular regiments are identified ? Further, why does the Government not consider the idea of numerically numbering the regiments as is the Armoured Corps numbered. In the same way, various regiments can be numerically numbered. Is there any proposal like that; if not, will the Government be pleased to consider this ?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : As regards the first part of the question, all recruitment now is being made on the all-class pattern. There is no question of persons only from one State or caste being recruited for a whole regiment. That is not the case. There are some regiments, which are of that type still, but they were recruited long ago and now all recruitment is made on all-class basis.

As regards the second part of the question, I am not very clear what the Hon. Member wants to know.

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't the regiments be numbered numerically, as the Armoured Corps is numbered ?

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Once it is not named on community, State or regional basis, how exactly it is to be named, that could be considered if there is any specific suggestion.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the Hon. Minister that new regiments are not being named after the Castes, but there are certain regions which have created a place for themselves in history, and Bundelkhand is one such region which is famous for its bravery. There should, therefore, be a Bundelkhand regiment so that, the people may remember the history and the bravery

of the people. Will the Hon. Minister look into it ?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : She wants an exception.

[Translation]

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there can be many other ways of remembering the bravery of the fore fathers of that region. It was thought during the British time that there were certain regions in India, the people of which were very brave and the people of other States were not so brave. Such sections of the people were called martial races. After independence, we have rejected this hypothesis. We consider every citizen of India to be equally brave, provided he gets an opportunity to show his bravery.

Telephone Exchanges in Gujarat

450. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the small telephone exchanges in Gujarat and the number of telephone connections provided therefrom ?

(b) whether Government are aware that the number of complaints about telephones there is on the increase because small telephone exchanges do not function properly; and

(c) whether Government propose to set up 1000-line big exchanges in place of small exchanges, which will result in reduced number of complaints, increased efficiency and prove less expensive ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of small telephone exchanges (MAX-III) in Gujarat are 514 and the connections

provided therefrom are 16135 as on 30-9-1984.

(b) Small telephone exchanges in Gujarat are generally working satisfactorily. Any complaints received are attended promptly.

(c) Setting up of 1000 lines big exchanges in place of small exchanges depends upon the demand, financial viability and availability of Automatic Switching equipment.

[Translation]

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked whether Government were aware that the number of telephone complaints was increasing because small telephone exchanges did not function properly. It has not been stated in the reply whether the number of complaints has increased. I would like to know the number of complaints and the steps being taken in that regard.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, it is not possible to give the number of complaints now but we have evolved a procedure to deal with the complaints and to attend to them. Whenever a complaint is received and registered, it is sent to the concerned officer and efforts are made to redress the complaint.

If we take the month of December, I would like to inform him that so far as Gujarat is concerned, the percentage of calls which could not materialize in small exchanges was only 1.9 and it was 2.6 in respect of other exchanges. So far as the question of trunk calls is concerned, the percentage of effective trunk calls since 1970-71 is 76. However, we endeavour to provide still better facilities to our telephone subscribers and especially for Gujarat, we have formulated a scheme in the Seventh Five Year Plan to replace the old exchanges including the small exchanges in a phased manner and to install new exchanges.

SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Whatever the Hon. Minister has now said in reply is also given in the written reply, i.e., the installation of 1000-line big exchanges depends on the demand, financial viability

and availability of automatic switching equipment. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, through you, whether Government have placed any demand for automatic equipment and formulated any programme or scheme for that purpose. If so, what are its details?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Let me give one or two examples in respect of Gujarat. During the current year, two electronic exchanges of 2000 lines each are being imported and installed at Gandhi Dham and Veraval through modern methods and in 1985-86, electronic exchanges will also be installed at Porbandar, Mehsana and Gandhi Nagar. Though the Seventh Five Year is Plan a very ambitious plan, I cannot say for certain about other places, but the work in these five places which I have referred to, going on and efforts will be made to complete it soon.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that most of the complaints in respect of the small telephone exchanges are due to the fact that proper maintenance is not there. I would like to say on the basis of the information about my own constituency that due to non-availability of maintenance staff, which comprises technicians and linemen in sufficient number, they are unable to attend to the faults in the exchanges. I would like to know whether the Telephone Department have issued a circular to the effect that no selection of technicians and linemen can be made even for the sanctioned posts? Has this ban been imposed for whole of next year?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is truth in what the Hon. Member has said. At some places there is shortage of line staff and other technical personnel and the main reason for that is the ban on the creation of new posts imposed for the last one and a half years.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Is there any base in respect of the posts already sanctioned?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is ban on making new appointments even on

those posts, but we are requesting the Ministry of Finance that keeping in view the discussions which are raised in this House quite often regarding telephone services, ban should not be imposed on the operational posts of this Department. If they agree to it, there will be a considerable improvement in the matter which the Hon. Member has raised.

SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the telephone exchange in Junagarh is the biggest manual telephone exchange in Asia. I have received hundreds of telegrams during the last three days regarding complaints about Junagadh exchanges and so have the Hon. Minister also. I would like to know the steps proposed to be taken by the Hon. Minister considering the fact that the Junagadh Exchange, as everyone is aware is the biggest manual telephone exchange.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : What the Hon. Member has said is true to some extent. I am aware that this is a very big manual exchange having 3,200 lines and I admit that ever since this exchange was flooded a lot of problems are being faced in running this exchange. We propose to replace this exchange, for which a scheme has been formulated and, I am sure, it will be completed during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL : Installation of automatic exchange will take several years, but what do you propose to do till then?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : For the time being, efforts will be made to run the existing exchange as efficiently as possible and we shall try to install new equipment as early as possible.

SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL : You did not give the number of complaints.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : What can be more serious than this that the Hon. Members themselves are complaining?

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition of telephone exchanges in our Gujarat State is such that for 10 minutes, nobody gives response from the exchange

and if somebody makes a complaint, his telephone disconnected. Thus, they neither put through local calls nor trunk calls. They say 'no reply' and disconnected the telephone. I want to ask the Hon. Minister by what time this manual exchange will be converted into an automatic exchange ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, as I have said, it is not possible to replace all the exchanges at once, but the exchanges where the situation is rather grim are being replaced on a priority basis.

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the statement of the Hon. Minister regarding the telephone exchange at Gandhi Dham. Kutch, Abdasa, Lakhpat and Mandavi are border areas, where the telephones remain dead for days together. I would like to know the steps proposed by the Hon. Minister to replace the exchange there.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Sir, I do not have information about the places about which the Hon. Member has specifically asked. If she writes to me a letter, I shall send complete information about that.

[English]

Allocation of Alcohol for Industrial and Potable purposes

* 451. **SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be please to state :

(a) whether some of the sugar producing States have started altering the 2:1 ratio for allocation of alcohol for industrial and potable purposes against the advice of the Central Molasses Board, thus upsetting the production schedule of industrial alcohol-based chemical industries all over the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken to reverse the diversion in this respect; and

(c) the results achieved so far from such measures ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS

AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

No ratio has been fixed by Central Molasses Board for allocation of alcohol for industrial and potable purposes. However, at the meetings of the Central Molasses Board, since 1980, the State Governments have been consistently requested to strike a proper balance between the use of Alcohol for potable and industrial purposes so that requirement of the Chemical Industries are fully met.

From 19.11.1975, the Government banned the creation of additional capacity or expansion of existing capacity for distillation or brewing of alcoholic drinks except in 100% export oriented cases. Units for manufacture of Industrial Alcohol, however, are considered for grant of approvals on merits.

While making Inter-State allocations for the alcohol year 1983-84 (Dec. 1983-Nov. 1984) the demand of deficit states of alcohol for potable use was pegged to the 1982-83 consumption level and allocation were made separately for industrial and potable use. For the current alcohol year 1984-85, the Sub-Committee of Central Molasses Board has decided to restrict the demand of alcohol for potable use of all States/Union Territories to the 1982-83 consumption level while for industrial purposes a 10% growth has been allowed. In order to enable the alcohol based industries to utilise better their capacity, the Government has waived custom duty on import of denatured spirit for industrial use upto 30.11.85 and permitted imports on a case to case basis.

These measures have resulted/are likely to result in restricting the production and consumption of alcohol for potable use and improve the availability of alcohol for industrial use.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : The chemical units in different States like Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh are either closing down, or are facing difficulties due to the shortage of industrial alcohol. In view of this fact, may I know

from the hon. Minister : what is the actual requirement for industrial alcohol in our country, what is the quantity of production and what are the proposals of the Government to meet the deficit ?

SHRI VEEERNDRA PATIL : I can give the total picture about the production demand. Recently, we had a meeting of the Molasses Control Board, where the State Excise Ministers are also represented. We had a detailed discussion about the estimated production of alcohol, both for industrial and potable purposes it will be of the order of 6,000 lakh litres for the current alcohol year. The demand from the different States that was projected to us comes to about 3600 lakh litres. So, according to that demand, there is a shortage of 2600 lakh litres. But our impression is that in many of the States, the demand is not as projected. They are trying to boost up the demand. Therefore, a sub-committee was constituted; and in that sub-committee, a decision was taken, viz. that so far as demand for potable purposes is concerned, it should be pegged down to the level of consumption during 1982-83; and for industrial alcohol, whatever consumption was there last year, plus 10%, should be taken in to account. If these two norms which have been laid down, are accepted, then I feel there is no shortage of alcohol in the country. Even then, if any unit, based on alcohol feels any shortage, then we have already made it known to all these units and State Governments that whatever quantity of industrial alcohol is required, they are at liberty to import it. There is no duty; it is completely free from duty.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : In the year 1956, Government enacted a legislation equalizing the freight on coal, steel etc. What concrete steps have Government taken for the distribution of industrial alcohol to different States at the same price, according to their necessity ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : So far as distribution or allocation of alcohol is concerned, Government of India's role is the role of a coordinator. We have meetings of this Board. There, we discuss with the States about production and demand, and whether they are in a position to have any surplus, after taking into consideration all that, the

allocation orders are given. They are made from one State to the other—from the surplus States to the deficit States. There is no question of our supplying this alcohol to a particular State, because alcohol is being produced in the States. It is a State subject. But as a coordinator, we want to see that wherever there is a deficit is made good from the surplus States.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : As the demand for industrial purpose alcohol is increasing, why not reduce the supply for potable alcohol ? After all, prohibition is an accepted national policy and alcohol ruins families and millions of people suffer like that in this country. Why not gradually reduce the allocation for potable purposes within five to ten years ? Will the hon. Minister consider this proposal ?

SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL : Regarding the question of reducing the supply for potable purposes, I think the Government of India cannot do much. We have already made known to several State Governments that so far as supply of alcohol is concerned, preference should be given to industrial purposes and alcohol for potable purposes should be met only after industrial purposes requirement is fully met. But I agree with the hon. Member that the consumption for potable purposes is going up. Earlier consumption for industrial purposes was much more than the consumption for potable purposes. But now the consumption, since 1980-81, for potable purposes is going up and compared to industrial purposes, the potable consumption is much more because of the policy of State Government; several State Governments have relaxed the prohibition policy. Naturally, demand for potable purposes is picking up and it is growing up. But, it is for the State Governments to consider within the States how much they want to allocate for potable purpose and how much they want to allocate for industrial purposes. But, as the Government of India, we have impressed upon the State Governments to give priority for industrial purposes.

Gas Deposits in Tripura

*452. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have made any

detailed survey of the total deposits of gas, in Tripura region;

(b) if so, the total quantity of deposits of gas so far assessed; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to establish gas-based industries in Tripura for the proper utilisation of the deposits of gas besides thermal plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As on 1-1-1984, 1082 million cubic meters of recoverable reserves of gas have been established.

(c) Further exploration of the different structures in Tripura is continuing and depending upon the overall results, a detailed programme of gas utilisation will be drawn up. In the meantime, the ONGC has agreed to supply some gas to the Tripura State Electricity Board for power generation.

Gas based industries can be planned only after more reserves are established.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : The Minister has said about reservation, but he has not said what is the total quantity of gas that will be available. So, I am telling you that the officials are not supplying the correct information to the Minister. It has already been complicated. There are three places like Baramura, Roukhia and Gujalia. We can get just now one Lakh and fifty thousand cubic metres of gas. During the 7th plan, we shall get about 10 lakh cubic metres of gas. There is huge gas available in Tripura. Tripura is industrially a backward State and the Central Government actually is not coming forward to set up any industry in Tripura. It is a step-motherly attitude towards Tripura people. The 7th plan has been finalised. Will the Minister assure the House that in the 7th plan he will include gas based fertilizer plant for Tripura ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : With regard to information which I have supplied, my hon. friend has doubted the

information with regard to the availability of gas. I have specifically said in answer to questions (a) and (b) that "1082 million cubic metres of recoverable reserves of gas have been established." This is what has been established. So far as the information my learned friend has given with regard to the availability of gas during the seventh Five Year Plan is concerned, we are not sure about it. The drilling is going on and unless the reserves are established, we would not be able to agree to the suggestion or the forecast which my learned friend has given.

It is not correct to say that the Central Government is ignoring Tripura in setting up industries there. In fact, the Tripura Government has made a request for supply of gas for power stations only. And we have already committed to the Tripura Government in that regard. So far as industrialisation is concerned, they have not indicated as to which industries they are going to set up. They have only written a letter saying that the gas may be made available after 1987. But the purpose for which they demanded the gas is not indicated. Unless we have sufficient established reserves of gas, we will not be in a position to commit anything at this State. If we have sufficient established reserves of gas, we can certainly consider the proposal of setting up the fertiliser plant, if it is worthwhile to do it.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : The Engineers India Limited have made some survey about establishment of gas, based industries in Tripura. Will the Central Government look in to the matter and accept their proposal ?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : As I have replied earlier, unless we have established reserves of gas, we will not be in a position to commit anything. The present availability of gas is not sufficient for establishing any industry in that area. As and when sufficient reserves of gas are established, we will certainly look in to all the proposals which come to this Ministry.

[Translation]

SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Mr. Speaker, Sir, sometime back, gas reserves were found in Motihari in Bihar, but no further progress

is being made in that regard.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not have information about the question asked by the hon. Member. If he gives a notice and gives in writing, he can get information in this regard.

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : I want to know whether he had delineated the zone of formation of hydro-carbon in Tripura? if so, what is the name of the organisation which had done it? In the world there is no technique to assess the mineable reserves of hydrocarbon or gas. Based on that, will the Minister tell whether it is probable recoverable reserve or established reserve?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA : I have already stated that this is an established reserve of gas, which means that the gas which can be available from various wells which have been drilled.

[Translation]

Registration of Small Scale Units

*455. **SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI :**

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH :

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

(a) whether the initial period of the proposed registration of small scale units is valid for one year;

(b) if so, the period for which the same can be extended in the event of non-setting up of unit by entrepreneur within the period of one year;

(c) whether any proposal of Madhya Pradesh Government is pending with the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) for extending the validity period of the proposed registration of small scale units; and

(d) If so, the action taken by Government to simplify the rules in this regard?

[English]

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

(b) In the event of the unit not being able to come into existence within one year's period, the validity of provisional registration can be extended by another year by the Director of Industries of the State. Further, the validity of the provisional registration can be extended beyond two years by the State Director of Industries with the concurrence of DC (SSI).

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Final decision has yet to be taken in the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the details of the proposal of Madhya Pradesh Government which is pending with him, the date since when it is pending and the reason for not accepting or rejecting the same so far?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Question Hour is over now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Bye-Products of Bombay High

*453. **SHRI SHANTARAM POT-DUKHE :** Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM** be pleased to state :

(a) the total petroleum production in Bombay High during 1984-85;

(b) the bye-products of Bombay High; and

(c) whether Government proposed to tap them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) (a) The total production of crude oil from Western Offshore fields during 1984-85 was 20.1 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). The bye-product of the crude oil is associated natural gas which in any case comes out with crude oil. About 60 percent of this gas is utilised for fertilizer and power production and in the refineries at Bombay.

Retention Price System for Fertilizers

*454. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Retention Price System for fertilizers has failed to achieve the desired objectives and has led to increasing quantum of subsidy;

(b) whether the failure of the said System has forced the Government to go in for more imports ; and

(c) if so, the present thinking of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The retention price scheme for fertilizers is linked with the Government policy to make the fertilizers, the most important input for increasing agricultural production, available to the farmers at reasonable and controlled prices. The retention price scheme is meant to encourage and increase indigenous production of fertilizers by enabling the manufacturers to obtain a reasonable return on their investment. The objective of the retention price scheme has been fully met,

going by the substantial increase in the production of fertilizers over the years. Incidentally, the retention prices scheme is reviewed periodically, and to ensure that changes to improve its effectiveness further to achieve the objective are duly ensured and the increase in subsidy burden is obviated, except where such increase is justified on account of (a) increase in input costs and (b) increase in volume of production, domestically. With this end in view, currently a High Powered Committee is reviewing the present system for suggestions for improvements, etc.

(b) Though production of fertilizers has increased over the years, helped by the retention price scheme, there has been a progressive increase in demand also due to the growth of agriculture. Imports have, therefore, to be made to supplement our own production.

(c) As substantial imports of fertilizers are result of demand growth outstripping the indigenous capacity for production, the basic thrust for future of Government policy is to ensure installation of additional capacity based on reliable technology. In this context, it may be noted that two-twin units of large gas-based fertilizers plants are under commissioning and would be in production soon, and in addition, 6 gas-based plants have been cleared for implementation during the 7th Five Year Plan. Imports are expected to be minimised after these plants go into production.

[Translation]

Linking of Faizabad (U.P.) with Major Cities by S.T.D.

*456. SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Faizabad District headquarters in Uttar Pradesh was linked with major telephone exchanges including Delhi, Patna, Jaipur and Bhubneshwar by S.T.D. service in August, 1984;

(b) if so, whether this service is still operative;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) when it is proposed to restore that facility; and

(e) whether Government also propose to provide S.T.D. facility to major industrial towns of district Faizabad, namely Akbarpur Jalalpur and Tanda where large number of weavers live and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir. Via Kanpur TAX. (Trunk Automatic Exchange).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) & (d). Not applicable.

(e) Fairabad is connected to Kanpur Trunk Automatic Exchange and S.T.D. service is available to a number of stations from Faizabad. STD service between Faizabad and more number of cities has been proposed during 7th Plan period.

Due to limited availability of switching and transmission equipment even a large number of priority stations like district headquarters are yet to be provided with STD facilities. The STD facilities to stations like Akbarpur, Jalalpur and Tanda will be considered after meeting the requirements of priority stations.

Assistance to M/s Wyman Gorden Forge and Allied Industries

***457. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have been urged to give assistance to the defence oriented Wyman Gorden Forge and Allied Industries Limited at Kudal in Sindhudurg District of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra to keep its operations on at full level or in the alternative take over the industrial concern in the interest of workers as well as production; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government and the steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). There was a request made to Government for the take over of Woman Gorden Forge and Allied Industries Limited. The request was examined but accommodation in the matter of recovery of advances given to the firm by the Ministry of Defence, which is under examination.

Shortage of Nylon Fabric

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

(a) whether the rubber industry is deeply concerned over the inadequate availability of indigenous nylon fabric and abnormally high cost of imported material due to high customs and excise duties;

(b) if so, whether inadequate availability of nylon fabric has affected the rubber production; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to help the rubber industry to overcome this situation.

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). There has been a marginal shortfall in the indigenous availability of nylon tyre cord as compared to the requirements of the automotive tyre industry due to closure of one of the major tyre cord units in the country. However, this has not affected production of tyre and other rubber-based industries using nylon tyre cord.

Import of Oil

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

(a) the estimated oil imports during the current year;

(b) Whether all contracts for import

of crude oil have been concluded;

(c) Whether according to an analysis of data from major industrialised nations, world oil demand which seemed to be reviving during 1984, is likely to head for a new slump during this year; and

(d) if so, Government's proposals for buying oil in the falling market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) During the calendar year 1985, the estimated import of crude oil will be 14.6 million tonnes.

(b) All the contracts with foreign National Oil Companies have been concluded.

(c) and (d). There are conflicting reports on estimated demand for oil in the world during 1985. However, a constant watch is kept on the market. Nearly one third of our oil requirements is purchased in the spot market to take advantage of the lower prices.

Indo-British Fertilizer Education Project

***460. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States where Fertilizers Education and Agricultural Development Programme is undertaken in the name of Indo-British Fertilizer Education Project;

(b) whether it is going to be wound up next year;

(c) whether the Overseas Development Administration Monitoring Team of U.K. Government has visited these projects in the first week of March, 1985; and

(d) if so, the recommendations made by this team?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Indo-British Fertilizer Education Project is being implemented by M/s Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited in selected districts of Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

(b) The project is for a period of five years which is expiring in the middle of 1986.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The recommendations of this monitoring team have not been received so far.

Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

***461. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken off-shore and on-shore drilling operations in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the number of such drilling operations conducted and the results thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to intensify exploration of oil and natural gas in these Islands; and

(d) if so, what are the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Exploratory drilling has been undertaken by ONGC, only in the offshore area where four wells have been drilled so far. One of them produced gas at the rate of 1.8 lakh cubic meters per day.

(c) and (d). Another offshore well was spudded in April 1985. During 1985-87 drilling of five wells is contemplated by ONGC. Oil India Limited is also planning to take up drilling in some parts of the basin.

Import of Crude Oil

***462. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :** Will

the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether crude oil imports during the Seventh Five Year Plan are expected to go up;

(b) whether oil imports are anticipated to rise from nearly 13.5 million tonnes during the current year to 22 million tonnes in 1989-90 i.e. the terminal year of the Seventh Plan;

(c) the total import bill at the current prices during 1984-85 and the import bill likely to go up during the Seventh Plan period; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to augment domestic supplies during the Seventh Plan in order to become self-sufficient in the matter of crude oil requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Crude oil imports in the Seventh Plan will be worked out after oil production estimates are finalised in the light of plan allocations.

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

(d) Some of the steps to increase indigenous production are: use of enhanced oil recovery techniques, intensification of work-over operations and intensification of exploration in less precisely known geological regions and induction of advanced technology.

Crash of I.A.F. Aircrafts in Jamnagar and Gorakhpur

*463. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :
SHRI HARISH RAWAT :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two I.A.F. aircrafts crashed in Jamnagar and Gorakhpur during the third week of March, 1985;

(b) if so, the causes of accidents;

(c) the estimated loss of life and property; and

(d) whether any inquiry into the causes

of accidents has since been conducted and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Three IAF aircraft were lost during accidents on 19th and 20th March 85 at Gorakhpur and Jamnagar.

(b) and (d). Courts of Enquiries have been ordered to investigate into the causes of these accidents.

(c) Three Air Force Officers were killed in the above two accidents—two on 10th March at Gorakhpur and one on 20th March at Jamnagar. The three aircraft involved in the accidents were totally destroyed. No other loss or damage to property has, however, been reported.

Foreign Mail Service in West Bengal

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

(a) whether the foreign mail services in West Bengal are virtually in shambles;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

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

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

(b) Nil, in view of (a) above.

(c) There have been occasional delays in the receipt and despatch of mails from Calcutta on account of non-availability of ship sailings, and labour problems. Existing procedures are also being streamlined.

Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen

3112. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the suggestion that servicemen should be automatically transferred after reaching the age of army retirement to any of the para-military, police or security forces, thereby allowing them to remain employed up to 58 years like other Central Government servants and solving the problem of rehabilitation of ex-servicemen; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir, The High Level Committee on Problems of Ex-Servicemen has also considered this proposal and has observed that it merits very careful and sympathetic consideration.

(b) As was recognised by the High Level Committee itself the final decision would require a detailed examination of the proposal from all angles.

Expansion of Defence Research Organisation

3113. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Defence Research Organisation for equipment and arms etc. needs to be expanded;

(b) whether this organisation needs foreign technological assistance; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

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

(a) The augmentation of infrastructure in terms of manpower/equipment etc. is a continuous process and it carried out progressively as required.

(b) Yes, Sir. Foreign assistance is required in certain high technology areas.

(h) The collaborative programmes and consultancy agreement are entered into with foreign countries on as required basis.

Action on Complaints from Consumers Association by MRTP Commission

3114. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of complaints received by MRTP Commission from consumer associations under sections 10(a)i) & 36(B)(a) of the MRTP Act since 1 August, 1984 along with name/address of each complainant, nature of each complaint, action taken in each case including date of commencement/completion of preliminary investigation;

(b) the details of complaint made by VOICE against manipulation of price of soft drinks whose retail price are three times their ex-factory prices; and

(c) whether preliminary investigation in these complaints is complete ; if not, whether it will be expedited particularly when soft drink companies propose to hike their prices in April, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : Statements I and II containing the requisite information are laid on the Table of the House—[Placed in the Library. See No. LT 936/85].

(b) and (c). The requisite information is given in the annexed Statement II.

Creation of Directorate for Legal Aid Schemes

3115. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state whether Government proposes to create a Directorate for implementing Legal Aid Schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE : (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : Government do not propose to create a Directorate for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes. However, Government have constituted a Committee

for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice P.N. Bhagwati, a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court of India.

Licences for Petrol/Diesel Pumps for Hilsa and Islampur in Nalanda (Bihar)

3116. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV**: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is fact that there is no petrol or diesel pump in Hilsa, the Sub-divisional headquarter under Nalanda district in Bihar;

(b) whether it is also a fact that though licences for petrol/diesel pumps for Islampur were granted several years ago, the licencees have not opened such pumps there;

(b) whether non-existence of petrol/diesel pumps in Hilsa and Islampur is causing great inconvenience to the consumers and peasants;

(d) if so, whether Government have any proposal to sanction petrol/diesel pumps for Hilsa and Islampur in Nalanda district of Bihar; and

(e) If so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) The oil industry has not appointed any dealer for a retail outlet at Islampur.

(c) During the agricultural season, some of the consumers face some inconvenience because the nearest outlets at Ekangar Sarai and Didarganj are more than 10 Kms away.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir, IOC has a proposal to develop a retail outlet at Hilsa in Nalanda District under Open category. There is, however, no proposal to develop any retail outlet at Islampur.

Foreign Collaboration Agreements for Consumer Goods

3117. **SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY**: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign collaboration agreements are also made for making cold-drinks, ice-creams, chocolates and biscuits and cosmetics as well; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). The items of production referred to in the question are treated as consumer industries for which foreign collaboration, financial or technical, is not considered necessary ordinarily. However, proposals for obtaining foreign collaboration are considered on merits for these items also, if such collaboration are justified having regard to factors such as the nature of the technology involved, whether it will enable or promote exports etc. The details showing the names of Indian and foreign firms, the items of manufacture, nature of collaboration, allowed are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly News Letter. Copies of these publications are sent regularly to the Parliament Library.

Manufacturing and assembly of components for Matters by Small Industrial units for B.H.E.L.

3118. **SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN**: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL) has entrusted the work of testing, manufacturing and assembly of the components for meters to some small industrial units in the private sector;

(b) if so, the number of such industrial units in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat and West

Bengal, who have been entrusted with such works by BHEL, and how far this policy of BHEL has helped in developing ancillary units in these States; and

(c) the value of business, particularly orders for supply of meters of Electric Supply Corporations or State Electricity Boards received by BHEL from these States during the past three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) BHEL has not entrusted to any small scale industrial units in the private sector the work of assembly and testing of components for meters. Only manufacture of some components of meters is farmed out to them. An industrial unit managed by Taluka Development Board at Ponnampet in Coorg District, carries out assembly and testing of meters. These meters are finally tested under the supervision of BHEL quality inspectors.

(b) The number of small scale units

entrusted with the manufacture of meter components in the six States is as follows ;—

State	No.
1. Karnataka	137
2. Andhra Pradesh	3
3. Tamil Nadu	12
4. Maharashtra	21
5. Gujarat	18
6. West Bengal	Nil

For manufacture of meters, BHEL has not undertaken any special programme for development of ancillary units. The company is utilising the facilities of existing industrial units for manufacture of meter components.

(c) The value of orders received by BHEL from the six States is as follows :

(Rs. in lakhs)

State	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
Karnataka	43.71	131.62	244.86
Andhra Pradesh	9.74	37.15	6.18
Tamil Nadu	28.86	19.11	52.07
Maharashtra	115.60	18.69	20.24
Gujarat	148.39	23.92	200.99
West Bengal	19.89	57.52	68.09

Investment made by Joint Stock Companies

3119. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment of share capital

(only paid-up capital) in the joint stock companies in the country—both public sector and private sector; and

(b) the number of public sector and private sector companies with paid up capital of Rs. 25 lakhs and over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Paid up capital of the companies limited by shares at work as on 31st December 1984 was as follows :

	Rs. crores
Government Companies	17,369
Non Government Companies	5,782
Total:	23,151

(b) Detailed data on paid-up capital of all the companies with liability limited by shares is collected by the Department of Company Affairs every five years. The last study was made in respect of the companies at work as on 31-3-1980. According to this study, there were 2,444 non-Government companies and 571 Government companies, each having paid-up capital of Rs. 25 Lakhs or above.

Companies Manufacturing Drugs

3120. **SHRI N. DENNIS :** Will the Minister of **CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS** be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the number of companies engaged in the manufacturing of drugs in the country and their break-up as Indian and foreign companies; and

(b) the capital investment of each of these companies ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) To the extent details are available, there are about 253 units in the organised sector which are manufacturing drugs and pharmaceuticals. Of the 16 are FERA Companies.

(b) Details of capital investment and employment of these companies are not available as they are not monitored by this Ministry.

De-Licensing of Industries

3121. **SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY AND**

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the industries de-licensed recently and on what conditions; and

(b) whether Government propose to delicense more industries keeping in view the need to stimulate industrial growth and simplify industrial Licensing policy and procedures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS : (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The requisite information is available in this Ministry's Notification dated 18th March 1985 published in the Gazette of India Extra Ordinary of the same date, copy of which is available in Parliament Library.

(b) At present there is no proposal to delicense more industries.

Programme to increase Oil Output during Seventh Plan Period

3122. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Will the Minister of **PETROLEUM** be pleased to state :

(a) the average year-wise consumption and production of oil in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether Government propose to treble oil output during the Seventh Plan period; and

(c) if so, the various programmes proposed to be launched in different oil fields for that purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The year-wise production and requirement of crude oil during the Sixth Plan period is as under :
(Million Tonnes)

Year	Production	Requirement
1980-81	10.51	34.56
1981-82	16.19	35.84
1982-83	21.06	37.89
1983-84	26.02	39.55
1984-85	20.10	30.74
(Apr.—Dec.)		

(b) and (c). The Seventh Plan is yet to be finalised.

Construction of Residential Colonies and Departmental Buildings By Postal and Telecommunication Boards

3123. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme for the construction of residential colonies and departmental buildings for Post Offices/Telephone Exchanges has been drawn up by the Postal and Telecommunication Boards for the year 1985-86;

(b) if so, the details thereof, Circle-wise;

(c) if not the reasons therefor;

(d) whether such a plan would be finalised at the earliest; and

(e) the likely date by which it would be done ?

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

(a) Postal

Yes Sir.

Telecommunication

The programme for the construction of residential colonies and buildings for the telephone exchanges is planned on 5 year basis and construction is carried out depending on the availability of resources.

(b) Postal

State	Postal Office buildings	Staff Quarters
Andhra	2	—
Bihar	2	—
Delhi	1	—

Gujarat	2	—
J & K.	4	10
Karnataka	2	—
Kerala	2	—
Madhya Pradesh	2	10
Maharashtra	2	—
North Eastern	4	10
North Western	4	40
Orissa	2	10
Rajasthan	3	40
Tamil Nadu	2	--
Uttar Pradesh	3	40
West Bengal	3	40

Telecommunication :

In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

(c) Postal

Does not arise.

Telecommunication :

In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

(d) Postal

Does not arise.

Telecommunication :

In view of (a) above, question does not arise.

(e) Postal

Does not arise.

Telecommunication :

In view of (a) above question does not arise.

Prices of Drugs for Treatment of T.B.

3124. SHRI R.M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the major mass consumption drugs for treatment of T.B.;

(b) whether these drugs are easily available to the poor patients in the country?

(c) if so, the prices thereof;

(d) whether the present actual prices of these drugs are much less than the sale price; and

(e) if so, the action Government have taken in this regard ?

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

(a) to (c). The major mass consumption anti-TB drugs and their prices fixed under Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 are as follows ;—

Sl. No.	Name of the Bulk Drug	Prices Rs./Kg.
1.	Streptomycin	847.42
2.	Pyrazinamide	1273.55
3.	Sodium PAS	99.92
4.	PAS Acid	105.34
5.	INH	174.00
6.	Ethambutol	681.00

Rifampicin is not produced in the country and as such the prices of formulations based on this drug are regulated based on the average land cost of imports prevailing from time to time. All these drugs are easily available for the patients.

(d) and (e). The prices as fixed by the

Government are the maximum sale prices and manufacturers are free to sell these bulk drugs at prices not exceeding the above prices. Whenever any instance of the sale price being lower than the price allowed in the formulations come to the notice of the Government, action is initiated under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979 to recover, the difference.

Hydrocarbons Production by O.N.G.C

3125. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to double its hydrocarbons production during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the schemes prepared by O.N.G.C. to implement its proposal;

(c) the names of the onshore sectors identified by O.N.G.C. to modernise exploration work in those sectors;

(d) the estimated cost of those sectors; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) to (e). The target of crude production and details of the exploration programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan would be available only after the finalisation of the Seventh Plan.

Appointment of Dealers for Petroleum Products

3126. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the current backlog in the appointment of dealers for petroleum products;

(b) the reasons for such huge backlog;

(c) the steps being taken to clear the banking and the time by which the backlog is

expected to the cleared; and

(d) the salient features of the scheme for selection of dealers and the progress of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) As on April 1, 1985, selections for approximately 1,779 dealerships were pending.

(b) and (c). Selections for appointment of dealers are made by the 4 oil Selection Boards. The selection process itself takes some time, involving as it does adequate advertisement for applications, interviews, requisite field enquiries etc. At times the lack of adequate response and failure to find any candidate suitable, results in delay. With a view to speeding up the disposal of pending selections, two more Oil Selection Boards are being constituted. It is expected that the work pending at the beginning of 1985-86 will be cleared during the year.

(d) The locations included in the Marketing plan are advertised in Newspapers by the concerned oil company inviting applications from the eligible and interested persons in accordance with the reservation of distributorships for various categories of persons. Selection from amongst eligible candidates is done by the appropriate Oil Selection Board. The Oil Company concerned then issues Letters of Intent in accordance with the panel recommended by the Oil Selection Board.

Provision for water borne sanitary system around Shantinagar, Kanpur

3127. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for laying sewer lines within Cantonment area in Kanpur has been pending with authorities for a number of years;

(b) whether the residents and Kanpur Cantonment Board have been pressing hard for the same for the last several years;

(c) whether the Cantonment Board has

not provided water borne sanitary system around Shantinagar so far;

(d) if so, when the same will be provided; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken for immediate conversion of the existing manual cleaning of privies into the sanitary system by the Kanpur Cantonment Board ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (c). The water borne sanitary system exists in some areas of the Cantonment Board Kanpur. Though the residents of the Cantonment area have been repeatedly demanding for extension of water borne sanitary system to cover the entire area, the Cantonment Board has not initiated any such proposal due to the fact that sufficient water supply and the requisite funds are not available. The Cantonment Board will consider and take up the proposal as soon as the water supply position improves and sufficient funds are available to meet the cost of water borne sanitary system to cover the entire area.

Exploration of gas in Mizoram

3128. SHRI LAL DUHOMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether a team of experts has ever been sent to explore gas in Mizoram;

(b) if so, when and its results ?

(c) whether Government are aware that the local people have found gas near Bairabi in the North Western part of Mizoram; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to carry out exploration of gas potentiality in Mizoram ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). The ONGC has explored this area during 1972-73 and 1977-79. Four partly years of geological field survey has been

done so far. Several reproted oil and gas shows have also been investigated but the results have not been very encouraging.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The hill track of Mizoram is not considered prospective for hydrocarbons and it is not proposed to undertake exploration in the area in the near future.

Review of Postal Delivery Services

3129. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to review the postal delivery services in the country;

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

(c) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the villages in which the postal delivery services are not satisfactory, particularly in Orissa State; and

(d) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The Department is constantly reviewing the working of the entire postal system and is examining ways and means to improve it.

(b) The method of monitoring mail has been tightened up and several suggestions for streamlining and improving the working procedures are under examination.

(c) Yes, Sir. A survey was conducted in the year 1982 in Orissa State and the postal delivery services in rural areas were found satisfactory.

(d) Question does not arise.

Registration for Cooking Gas connections

3130. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether new registration for cooking gas connection is being contemplated by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation;

(b) if so, whether the Corporation would be able to cater to the needs of the existing customers;

(c) whether the Corporation has also manufactured mini-cylinders; and

(d) if so, what are the working plans of the mini-cylinders;

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Allotment of petrol pumps in Sidhi district (Madhya Pradesh)

3131. SHRI MOTI LAL SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether some petrol pumps have been allotted to some persons recently in the Sidhi District of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of persons called for interview;

(d) the details of petrol pumps given to tribal people, Scheduled Castes and others;

(e) whether some more petrol pumps are likely to be given in this District in the near future; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In connection with HPCL's retail outlet at Nikvel, since the two persons called for interview by Oil Selection Board (East) were found ineligible, a fresh advertisement for inviting applications has been issued. The lone candidate for IOC's retail outlet at Behri was also found ineligible by the Oil Selection Board.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). The Oil Industry plans to develop 6 petrol/diesel pumps in Sindh District as under :—

Sl. No.	Location	Category
1.	Behri	ST
2.	Majouli	ST
3.	Nikvel	Open
4.	Singrauli	SC
5.	Deosar	ST
6.	Bhagawar	UG/UGE

**Opening of Post Office at Gole Bazar,
Kharagpur**

3132. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given sanction for opening of a post office at Gole Bazar, Kharagpur in West Bengal;

(b) if so, when the sanction was given;

(c) whether Government have secured land for construction of the building for the post office;

(d) if so, when;

(e) whether the construction of the building has been completed;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the time by which the construction of building will be completed and a post office opened ?

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

(b) 25-9-1977

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) 23-2-1983

(e) No, Sir.

(f) The detailed drawings and detailed estimate relating to this post office building are under finalisation.

(g) The work is expected to be commenced during 1985-86 and expected to be completed in about 12 months from the date of commencement.

**Allotment of Petroleum Products for
Allahabad**

3133. SHRI RAM POOJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the annual quota of Kerosene Oil L.P. Gas and Petrol earmarked for Allahabad City during the current financial year;

(b) the total annual quota of petroleum products during the period from January, 1978 to February, 1985 for Allahabad, city;

(c) the number of people living in rural areas of Allahabad, and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them who have been given the agency of kerosene oil, petrol pumps and L.P. gas during the period as in (b) above;

(d) the number of people of areas as in (c) above to be covered for net work of such agencies during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(e) whether any request for revision of quota of petroleum products has been received from the State Government for Allahabad city; and

(f) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Allocation of kerosene oil on a four month block basis are made by Government to the States and allotments to the Districts are made by the State Government. There is no system of annual quota of quantities earmarked for any district in respect of LPG and Motor Spirit.

(b) Does not arise.

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

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Functions of Zila Sainik Board at Sonapat, Haryana

3134. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Zila Sainik Board is functioning for the welfare of ex-servicemen at Sonapat, Haryana, and

(b) if so, the main functions of the said Board and the number of persons benefitted since August, 1984 to date ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main functions of the Zila Sainik Board are to look after the welfare and resettlement of the ex-Servicemen and their families. During the period 1.8.84 to 31.3.85 the Zila Sainik Board, Sonapat has extended help and benefits to about 1270 ex-Servicemen and about 300 widow of ex-servicemen.

[Translation]

Peoples' Courts

3135. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 31 People's Courts (Lok Adalats) have been set up under the First Public Court (Lok Adalat) constituted in Uttar Pradesh on trial basis to ensure inexpensive and speedy justice to the people;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up such Courts at other places also in the country on the basis of results achieved from the functioning of those courts and if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. K. BHARADWAJ) : (a) According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes constituted by the Government, a Lok Adalat was organised under the auspices of the District Legal Aid and Advice Committee on 23.9.1984 at Meerut. In the Camp, 31 Lok Adalats were also organised.

(b) The Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes have informed Government that the setting up of Lok Adalats in the country is a continuing process. Such Lok Adalats are organised by the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Show cause notice to Gwalior Rayon Units

3136. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the Gwalior Rayon units of Madhya Pradesh and Kerala are violating the I.D.R. Act and M.R.T.P.;

(b) whether any show cause notice has been issued to the company under I.D.R. Act and M.R.T.P. Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Committees set up to grant loans to Educated Unemployed

3137. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed at district level for giving loans and grants to the matriculates and more educated unemployed persons to help them set up industries to get employed are constituted with officials only and no representatives of the people are included in them;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government propose to remove this lacuna and decide to include people's representatives also in the above Committees; and

(c) if so, by what time and the procedure to be followed in this regard?

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

Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1	2	3
1.	Sh. D. L. Pal	Installation Manager, Cochin.
2.	Sh. M. S. Venkatesan	Sr. Operation Officer,
3.	Sh. M. Chandran	Operation Officer.
4.	Sh. P. M. Varghese	Operation Officer.

(b) to (d). The Task Force is a professional body charged with specific responsibilities of scrutinising techno-economic feasibility and viability of the scheme submitted by educated unemployed youth and for ensuring that the loans are recommended to the deserving cases. People's representatives are already members of District Advisory Committee for the DICs where the working is reviewed and it is not considered necessary to associate them at lower levels.

Arrest of Employees of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and Indian Oil Corporation in connection with Kerosene Mishap in Kerala

3138. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: SHRI HARISH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manager of public sector Hindustan Petroleum Corporation in Ernakulam and some others belonging to both the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation and the Indian Oil Corporation were arrested on 16th March, 1985 in connection with the recent kerosene mishap in Kerala; and

(b) the particulars of the persons arrested so far and the action taken against them?

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

(b) The particulars of the employees of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited and Indian Oil Corporation Limited arrested on March 16 and 18, 1985 are given below:

1	2	3
5.	Sh. K. B. Hydrose	Gen. Workman.
6.	Sh. C. T. Joseph	Gen. Workman.
7.	Sh. C. G. Mohandas	Gen. Workman.
8.	Sh. T. L. Antony	Fitter.

Indian Oil Corporation Limited

Sl. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Sh. TSR Gopala Rao	Ops. Officer-Gr. I
2.	Sh. S. Seetharaman	Ops. Officer-Gr. I
3.	Sh. K. Suresh Babu	Ops. Officer-Gr. I
4.	Sh. P. L. Antony	Khalasi.
5.	Sh. P. G. Abraham.	Khalasi.
6.	Sh. K. I. Joseph.	Operator.
7.	Sh. A. V. Ramachandran	Sr. Khalasi.
8.	Sh. P. E. Sridharan	Sr. Khalasi.
9.	Sh. T. A. Martin	Khalasi.
10.	Sh. T. L. Joseph	Operator.
11.	Sh. P. T. Chacko.	Operator.
12.	Sh. V. G. George	Operator.
13.	Sh. K. T. Prabhakaran,	Operator.

Apart from the arrests, no other action has been taken against them.

Construction of Roads in Arunachal Pradesh

(b) Proposals for construction of roads in question is as follows :

3139. SHRI WANGHPHA LOWANG : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether defence clearance has not been accorded for construction of roads from (i) Hawaii to Walong and Kibithu; (ii) Animi to Mipiden; (iii) Migging to Tuting; and (iv) Pugging to Paling in Arunachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

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

(i) **Hawai to Walong and Kibithu :**
The road has been cleared for construction between Hawaii and Kalen.

(ii) **Animi to Mipiden :**
&

(iii) **Migging to Tuting :** It has not been considered desirable to allow construction for the time being.

(iv) **Pugging to Paling :** The road has not been cleared since a road on the western bank of river Siang joining

points opposite Pugging and Paling is already under construction.

Bhopal Gas Tragedy Mortality Estimates

3140. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

- (a) the latest estimate of mortality in the Bhopal gas tragedy;
- (b) the basis for this estimation;
- (c) whether the list of dead has been announced;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether people have been asked to register the names of their dead kith and kin with Government; and
- (f) in cases where complete families were eliminated, the mechanism adopted by Government to ascertain the dead ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (f). As per latest information available from State Government the total number of deceased persons, subsequent to the accident, is stated to be 1430. The information is based on figures of Government Mortuary Bhopal, figures collected from burial grounds, cremation grounds, private nursing homes, Divisional Railway Authorities and local enquiries conducted in neighbouring villages as also figures received from District Magistrates of neighbouring districts.

A list of deceased persons was prepared and published for information of general public at the office of the Municipal Corporation, Bhopal, Police Control Room and at also Police Stations of the affected areas. It was also notified that members of the public may give information of such deceased persons whose names are not included in the list. In response to this a number of applications were received and scrutiny/inquiry of these is still in progress.

State Government has also got conducted a house to house survey, through various institutions, in the affected area.

The figure of dead indicated above is expected to undergo revision on account of the enquiries being conducted.

Shortage of Anti Rabies Vaccine in Bihar

3142. SHRI D. L. BAITHA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state ;

- (a) whether there has been acute shortage of anti-rabies vaccine in the country particularly in Bihar;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the measures adopted to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). My Ministry monitors the market availability of essential and life saving medicines based on the reports received from the State Drug Controllers, the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation and public complaints.

No shortages of anti-rabies vaccines were reported in Bihar during January to March '85. However, localised shortage of this vaccine in Maharashtra was reported in February, 1985.

M/s. Haffkine, the concerned manufacturers of this vaccine, were advised immediately to rush stocks to the affected place and the Company has informed that they had done so.

Garden Supply Facilities in Cantonment Area, Secunderabad

3144. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

- (a) the existing Garden supply facilities meeting the demand of the gardens in cantonment areas;
- (b) whether these facilities exist in cantonment like Secunderabad; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The Garden facilities are available and maintained in an area of 24.34 acres in different localities of the Secunderabad Cantonment. The following gardens are being maintained in the Cantonment Board Area :

1. Picket Garden.
2. Trimulgherry.
3. Bolaraum.
4. Ornamental Garden on Gymkhana Road.
5. Bowenpally Garden.

Setting up of Gas-based Fertilizer Plant at Shahjahanpur, U. P.

3145. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the letter of intent for setting up of a gas-based fertilizer plant at Shahjahanpur, U. P. as given to Shriram Fertilizers was later on withdrawn and given to Caparo Group;

(b) whether the Caparo Group is also reluctant to set up the same; and

(c) if so, the latest position of the same and the time by which the plant will be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (c). Neither M/s. Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. nor

the Caparo Group have been given a Letter of Intent by the Government for setting up of a gas-based fertilizer plant at Shahjahanpur, U. P. M/s. Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. were earlier interested in implementing this project and the case for issue of a letter of intent to them was under consideration of the Government. Later on, they desired to withdraw their proposal due to financial and other problems. A few other parties, however, have shown very keen interest for taking up the project and Caparo Group, jointly with their Indian associates, are one of the parties, who have applied for grant of letter of Intent for the project; and this applicant has not shown any reluctance and has, on the other hand, been furnishing all required information/commitments, for processing of its application. A final decision regarding issue of Letter of Intent is, however, yet to be taken.

Increase in Prices of Oil Engines and Power Motors manufactured by Indigenous Companies

3146. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of oil engines and power motors being manufactured by the indigenous companies have been increased during the last three years;

(b) if so, how much; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce their prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). A statement showing index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Diesel Engines, Internal Combustion Engines and Electric Motors for the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 is enclosed. There is no statutory price control by Government on these items.

Statement

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices of Diesel Engines, Internal Combustion Engines and Electric Motors During 1982-83 to 1984-85.

Year	Diesel Engines	Internal Combustion Engines	Electric Motors.
1982-83	192.8	139.0	258.0
1983-84	192.8	139.0	244.5
1984-85	192.8(P)	139.0(P)	271.5(P)

(P) : Provisional.

[English]

Production and Requirement of Acrylic Fibre

3147. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of factories producing acrylic fibre in the country and the production of acrylic fibre in each factory during the last three years; year-wise;

(b) the annual domestic requirement of acrylic fibre in the country ; and

(c) the quantity of acrylic fibre imported during the last three years, year-wise and the amount involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) There are at present two units producing acrylic fibre in the country and their production (in tonnes) during the last three years was as follows :

1982	:	12012, 4165
1983	:	11909, 2714
1984	:	11988, 7710

(b) The present demand is of the order of 25,000 tonnes per annum.

(c) The import of acrylic fibre during the last three years was as follows :

	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs: lakhs)
1982	462.60	84.82
1983	2241.83	398.06
1984	1072.09	192.35

Formation of new Postal Divisions Telephone and Telegraph Sub-divisions in Orissa

3148. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal for formation of new Postal Divisions and Telephone and Telegraph Sub-divisions in Orissa :

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) Government's reaction to the proposal; and

(d) whether there are any concessions available for formation of such Divisions in tribal areas ?

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

(b) and (c). We have received a proposal for creation of a new Postal Division at Kalahandi District. A proposal for creation of an additional sub-division under Bhubaneswar Telegraph Engineering Division has also been received. These proposals envisage creation of posts and therefore could not fructify due to extant ban orders.

(d) No concession is given for Tribal areas. However, some weightage is given for hilly terrains and backward areas on Telecom side.

[Translation]

Extension of Telephone Service in Rural Areas

3149. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the ratio of the telephone connections in the rural and urban areas of the country; and

(b) whether Government have formulated any scheme for the extension of telephone services to the rural areas, and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The ratio of the telephone connections in the rural/semi urban to Urban Areas is 16,100 as per statistics of March, 1984.

(b) Yes, Sir. For the expansion of telecommunication services in the rural areas, the telecom. Department has liberalised the policy regarding opening long distance public telephone and new telephone exchanges upto 100 lines in such areas.

According to this policy :

(i) Long Distance Public Telephones are likely to become accessible within 5 Kms. to most inhabitations of the country progressively by 1990.

(ii) A new 10 line exchange can be

installed if there is a demand for 5 such connections in a village or a group of villages within a radius of 5 km of the ceatral village subject to the condition that the anticipated revenue is atleast 35% of the estimated annual recurring expenditure.

(iii) An existing 10 lines exchange may be replaced by a new 25 line exchange when the demand in such cases reaches 10 connections provided anticipated revenue is atleast 40% of the estimated annual recurring expenditure.

(iv) An existing 25 line exchange can be replaced by 50 line exchange when the demand reaches 23 and an existing 50 lines exchange can be extended to 100 lines when the demand reaches 46 subject to the condition that the antipated revenue is 60% and 70% respectively of the estimated annual recurring expenditure.

(v) It is also planned to introduce the integrated digital network Schemes to replace the existing manual and stronger exchanges by SPC Digital Electronic Exchanges in 7th Five Year Plan.

[English]

Shortfall in anti-T.B. Drugs

3150. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of several vital drugs such as anti-T.B. drugs has come down recently in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons for such shortfall; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to avert the shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEER-ENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. In regard to anti-TB drugs, there has been

been shortfall in the production of PAS and its salts only. Production of PAS and its salts is being tailored to demand as PAS and its salts are replaced by more recent drugs like Ethambutol, Rifampicin, etc.

(c) Does not arise.

New schemes of Hindustan Photo Film Mfg. Co.

3151. SHRI R. PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the new Schemes of Hindustan Photo Film Manufacturing Co. to be implemented in the next five years;

(b) whether the project for manufacture of colour films at Nilgiris has been finalised; and

(c) if so, when it is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co. Ltd., a public sector undertaking, have submitted the following proposals to government for investment decision :—

- (i) Cine Colour Film Plant;
- (ii) Scheme for manufacture of polyester base X-ray and graphic arts films; and
- (iii) Scheme for manufacture of magnetic tapes.

No final decision has been taken by Government in regard to the setting up of these projects.

[Translation]

BEML Engine Project in Sagar, Madhya Pradesh

3152. SHRI NANDLAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether Bharat Earth Movers Ltd.,

propose to set up an engine project in Sagar in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the cost involved in this project;

(c) the types of engines proposed to be manufactured in this project; and

(d) the number of the persons likely to be provided employment in this project ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) to (d). A proposal of M/s Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., a Defence Public Sector Undertaking, for manufacture of engines to be used in different types of heavy earth moving equipments, is under examination. Investment of about Rs. 30 crores with employment potential of approximately 1500 persons has been indicated.

A request has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for setting up the project in Sagar, M.P.

The request of the State Government would be considered on merits as and when a decision is taken regarding investment in the project.

[English]

Appointment of Additional Judges in Karnataka High Court

3153. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending in Karnataka High Court for disposal at the end of February, 1985;

(b) how many posts of Judges are vacant in Karnataka High Court; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint additional Judges to clear the pending cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) As per information furnished by the Registrar of the Karnataka High Court, 95,602 cases were pending on 1.3.1985.

(b) As on 8.4.1985, there was one post

of Judge vacant in the Karnata High Court.

(c) Apart from filling up the existing vacancy of permanent Judges, appointment of more Judges in Karnataka High Court is engaging the attention of the Government.

[Translation]

Steps to set up an Industry in Panna District

3154. SHRI DALCHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to set up an industry in Panna District which is not having any industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : The industrial development of specific districts is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. The Central Government supplements their efforts by providing various concessions/incentives for setting up industries in backward areas. Panna District has been identified as No-Industry District and included in Category 'A'. Entrepreneurs setting up industries in this District are eligible for over-riding priority in grant of Licences, highest rate of Central Investment Subsidy, Concessional Finance facilities, relaxation in export obligation to MRTP/FERA companies and Central assistance to State Governments for development of infrastructural facilities etc. During 1984, one Industrial Licence has been issued for setting up industrial unit in Panna District.

[English]

Outsiders as Office Bearers of P. and T. Unions

3155. SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether outsiders are allowed to be office-bearers of certain Posts and Telegraphs Union connected with a particular Federation;

(b) if so, the reasons why the same provision is not being extended to other Unions/

Associations connected with other Federations;

(c) whether P. & T. Board has issued any order/instructions to P. & T. Unions not to elect an outsider as their office-bearers of any level; and

(d) if so, the date of issue of the order and the date from which it has been given effect to a copy of which may please be placed on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. Normally, outsiders are not being allowed to be office-bearers of any Union, excepting Unions of industrial workers. However, honourably retired employees are allowed to be office-bearers of P & T Unions.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Two orders were issued on 17.1.75 and 9.10.84 which were given effect to from the dates of issue. A copy each of the orders are laid on the table of the House [placed in library. see No CT 937/85]

Mathura Refinery

3156. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mathura Refinery has started its work in full swing; and

(b) if so, the details of its installed capacity for various petroleum products and actual production achieved during 1983-84 and 1984-85 ?

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

(b) Statement giving the requisite information is attached.

Statement

The details in respect of installed capacity, design, production pattern, actual crude throughput and production of petroleum products during 1983-84 and 1984-85 are given below :

	Installed	(Fig. in '000 MT)	
		1983-84	1984-85 (Provisional)
(a) Crude throughput	6000.0	5 223.5	9238.7
(b) Production pattern			
LPG	197.0	106.7	146.6
Naphtha	809.0	682.3	694.1
MS	350.0	285.0	354.6
ATF	480.0	158.7	204.0
SK	658.0	663.4	678.3
HSD	2043.0	1608.2	2075.3
LDO	36.0	61.2	78.9
FO	84.0	855.5	1024.8
HPS/RFO	640.0	356.0	499.3
Bitumen	300.0	135.4	151.6
Sulphur	6.0	1.4	1.8
Total Products :	5603.0	4913.8	5909.3

[Translation]

**Short Supply of Cement to Gujarat
against sanctioned quota**

3157. SHRI C.D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cement demanded by Gujarat Government for different purposes from January, 1984 to December, 1984 quarter-wise, the quantity of cement sanctioned as well as the quantity supplied to the State together with details thereof; and

(b) the reasons for not supplying full quota of cement to Gujarat as per its requirement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The State Governments do not indicate their requirements of levy cement on a regular basis. The Government of Gujarat had, however, requested in February, 1984 for an increase of quarterly allocation of levy cement

from 2.31 lakh tonnes (including Irrigation and Power) to 11 lakh tonnes. This request was not acceded to in view of the limited availability of levy cement.

The quarter wise allocation and supply of levy cement to the State Government of Gujarat during 1984 is as follows :-

Quarter	Allocation (in tonnes)	Supply (in tonnes)
Qr. I/84	2,97,023	2,77,097
Qr. II/84	2,83,598	1,74,847
Qr. III/84	2,67,523	2,43,437
Qr. IV/84	2,90,098	3,07,063

The supply of cement during the second quarter of 1984 was not satisfactory due to closure of one of the major cement factories for modernisation during the period.

[English]

Increase in Oil Production

3158. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the oil producing States in the country and the quantity of oil explored in those States annually;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in more areas during the year 1984 to find out oil;

(c) if so, the details of the findings thereof; and

(d) Government's policy in regard to increasing the oil production in the country to avoid import during Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) State-wise the production of crude oil during the year 1984-85 was as under :-

(Million Tonnes)	
Name of State	Production of Crude oil
Gujarat	3.91
Assam	4.89
Arunachal Pradesh	0.05

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Surveys were carried out during 1984 in other areas of Gujarat, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, J&K and Uttar Pradesh besides Western and Eastern Offshore areas. The data collected from the surveys is to be processed and interpreted before taking up further drilling to find new resources of petroleum.

(d) The Government's policy to increase the production of indigenous crude oil inter-alia includes :

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

Automatic Telephone Exchange at Begu-Sarai in Bihar

3159. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the building for automatic telephone exchange at Begu-sarai in Bihar was completed one and a half years back;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the project for automatic telephone exchange at Begusarai had already been sanctioned three years back; and

(c) if so, when the automatic telephone exchange will be commissioned at Begusarai ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The exchange is likely to be commissioned in 1986-87 subject to availability of resources.

[Translation]

Waiting list for cooking gas connections in Maharashtra

3160. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for cooking gas connections in Chandrapur, Garhchiroli and Bhandra districts in Maharashtra, and since when they are on the waiting list; and

(b) the time by which gas connections will be provided to them and steps taken in this regards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The number of persons on the waiting list for cooking gas connection in Chandrapur and Bhandra districts of Maharashtra is approximately 5,000 (September '81 onwards) and 7,000 (September '82 onwards) respectively. There is no LPG agency in Garhchiroli.

(b) All the persons on the waiting list are expected to be given connections during 1985-86.

[English]

Linking of District Headquarters of Bijapur by STD

3161. SHRI S.M. GURADDI : Will the

Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Taluka places like, Bagalkot, Gadag, Harihar and Ravangir in the Bijapur District of Karnataka are linked by S. T. D.;

(b) if so, whether the district headquarters of Bijapur has not been linked by S. T. D.; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir, Bagalkot, Gadag and Harihar in Bijapur district of Karnataka have been linked by STD through Bangalore TAX.

(b) No, sir.

(c) Bijapur being a manual telephone exchange, STD facility on automatic subscriber-dialled basis cannot be provided. Due to limited availability of switching and transmission equipment Bijapur could not be converted to an automatic telephone exchange so far and linked by STD to Bangalore. Limited manual STD facility may be provided if the demand therefor is sufficient. After automatisation, Bijapur is planned to be connected to Belgaum Trunk Automatic Exchange, which is to be set up in the 7th plan period.

Setting up of coal-Based Fertilizer Plants

3162. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of coal-based fertilizer plants set up at different places in the country so far;

(b) whether Government will examine the proposal to set up some more coal-based fertiliser plants in the country; and

(c) if so, the various new sites proposed to be taken into consideration for the location of new coal-based fertiliser plants in Seventh Five Year plan ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDSTURY AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Two coal-based fertilizer plants are, at present, in operation at Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh) and Talcher (Orissa). The implementation of the third coal-based project at Korba (Madhya Pradesh) was held in abeyance due to resource constraints. The revival of the plant will be considered after the production at the other two coal-based fertilizer plants stabilises.

(b) At present there is no proposal to set up more coal-based fertilizer plants in the country.

(c) Dose not arise.

[Translation]

Decline in the Production of Fertilizers in Barauni Fertilizers Factory

3163. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI :

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI :

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

(a) the reasons for considerable decline in the production in the Barauni Fertilizer factory during the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to increce the production ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) the production in the Barauni Fertilizer Plant of Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited during the earlier two years (1982-83 and 1983-84) was comparatively steady. However; due to power problem including power cuts/failures/restricted supply/volatage dips and frequiency fluctuations and equipment breakdowns and problems of industrial relations due to inter union rivalry and contractors labour the production during 1984-85 has declined.

(b) To improve power supply position, a 2.5 MW gas turbine has been installed and is in operation since July, 1983. A 16 MW captive power plant is under implemenation and is expected to be comissioned during 1986. State Government has also been requested to supply adequate and stable power to

the unit. M/s PDIL have, after end to end survey, suggested capital additions/improvements/debottlenecking. and renovating schemes which are being implemented. Industrial relations problems are regularly discussed with recognised and registered unions.

[English]

Modification of laws relating to various religions

3164. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to modify the laws relating to various religions in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) No sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Losses suffered by drug manufacturing companies due to diversification

3165. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the important drug manufacturing companies have been compelled to diversify as they are sustaining heavy losses on their pharmaceutical products;

(b) whether as a result of this, the production of important drugs in the country has suffered; and

(c) whether Government propose to undertake an indepth study of the financial problems of these companies so that they are not forced to diversify and people do not suffer due to lack of essential drugs ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Diversification, if any, is as a result of the corporate policy of the individual companies.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Import of Pressure Regulators from Danish Firm

3166. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Oil Corporation has decided to import pressure regulators from a Danish firm; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) In the context of the conversion of LPG cylinders from the system of 'F' type valves and pressure regulators to the self-closing system, for meeting the shortfall in the indigenous availability of pressure regulators and with a view to standardising the design, pressure regulators and free technology are being imported from Denmark.

Setting up of Automatic Telephone Exchange in Tirupati

3167. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are microwave system failures at Tirupati;

(b) if so, the corrective steps proposed;

(c) whether there is any proposal to start an automatic trunk telephone exchange at Tirupati;

(d) whether foundation stones for this trunk exchange was laid by the present Prime Minister; and

(e) whether there has been inordinate delay in setting up the exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There has been no equipment failure in the recent

past. However, on occasions, system has shown failure due to propagation conditions.

(b) Low noise front-end amplifiers have been ordered for improving the performance of the system during adverse propagation conditions.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Foundation stone was laid by Shri Rajiv Gandhi for building for local exchange (and not trunk automatic exchange).

(e) No, Sir. The building construction is expected to start shortly. The installation of exchange equipment is likely to commence in 1986-87.

Lowering of Voting Age for Elections

3168. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the States have lowered the voting age to 18 years for the purpose of local bodies elections;

(b) if so, which are these States;

(c) whether Government propose to lower the voting age to 18 years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b). According to information obtained from all the State Governments, in connection with fulfilment of an assurance in respect of Lok Sabha Un-Starred Question No. 3863 dated 20th March, 1984 only eleven State Governments have reduced the voting age to 18 years for election to Local Bodies/Panchayat/Municipalities etc. A Statement showing the names of these State is attached.

(c) and (d). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

Statement

Statement showing the names of the States which have reduced the age of voting for elections to Local Bodies Panchayat/Municipalities etc.

Name of the State.	Age reduced for elections to Panchayat and Municipal Bodies.
1. Andhra Pradesh.	Local Bodies.
2. Madhya Pradesh.	Local Bodies.
3. Tamil Nadu.	Local Bodies.
4. Karnataka.	Local Bodies.
5. Himachal Pradesh.	Local Bodies.
6. Tripura.	Municipality.
7. West Bengal.	Municipalities and Calcutta Corporation.
8. Uttar Pradesh.	Urban Local Bodies.
9. Gujarat.	Panchayats.
10. Bihar.	Panchayats.
11. Kerala.	(Municipalities/Corporations). Local Bodies.

Expenditure on Scheme for Legal Aid to the Poor

3169. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated in the year 1984-85 for scheme for legal aid to the poor;

(b) the amounts spent in the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 by the various States; and

(c) whether there are any proposals to bring in a uniform code for legal aid throughout the country ?

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

for the year 1984-85 for the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes was Rs. 35,28 Lakhs.

(b) The information received from the States with regard to amounts spent by them in the year 1983-84 is indicated to the attached statement. For the year 1984-85 the information has not yet been received.

(c) Government vide its Resolution dated 20.9.1980 constituted a Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice P. N. Bhagwati, a sitting Judge of the Supreme Court. The Committee has been entrusted with the task of preparing a tentative Draft Central legislation on legal aid. This will be further considered on receipt of the recommendations of the Committee.

Statement

Statement showing the expenditure incurred by the States and Union territories on Legal Aid during the financial year 1983-84

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory	Amount expended in 1983-84 in Rs.
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,39,479.40
2.	Assam	1,07,000.00
3.	Bihar	2,22,754.00
4.	Gujarat	3,77,900.77
5.	Haryana	No information
6.	Himachal Pradesh	14,764.45
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil
8.	Karnataka	10,73,100.32
9.	Kerala	No information
10.	Madhya Pradesh	26,17,941.30
11.	Maharashtra	2,24,037.27
12.	Manipur	1,00,000.00
13.	Meghalaya	6,000.20
14.	Nagaland	2,02,000.00

1	2	3
15.	Orissa	2,28,316.19
16.	Punjab	9,10,754.36
17.	Rajasthan	38,751.89
18.	Sikkim	39,634.47
19.	Tamil Nadu	26,64,057.75
20.	Tripura	Not available
21.	Uttar Pradesh	2,24,491.95
22.	West Bengal	10,26,470.64
23.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	No information
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.785.60
25.	Chandigarh	Nil.
26.	Delhi	3,92,177.45
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	3,580.00
28.	Dadar Nagar Haveli	Nil
29.	Lakshadweep	Nil
30.	Mizoram	3,29,285.00
31.	Pondicherry	No information

**Contract for Production-cum-Process
Platform with South Korean Concern**

3170. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has entered into a contract with a South Korean concern for a contract for production-cum-process platform for the offshore South Bassien gasfield; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the contract has been awarded to M/s Hyundai Heavy Industries Company Ltd., South Korea in November, 1984 on a turn key basis. The total cost of the project is US \$ 81.989 million including the cost of spares. The project is expected to be commissioned by end December, 1986.

Right to Vote by Indians living abroad

3171. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been demand for voting rights by Indians living abroad; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b). Suggestions from some overseas organisations that Indian citizens residing abroad could be given voting rights at elections were received. The question whether voting rights should be extended to such persons living abroad is under consideration of the Government. As the question presents some special features, it will have to be examined in considerable detail taking into account the various relevant factors.

**Working of Telephone Exchange in
Rajamundry Division in Andhra
Pradesh**

3172. SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Telephone Exchanges are not working satisfactorily in Rajamundry Division in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether any representations have been received in this regard;

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken;

(d) whether in Konaseema area automatic system has not been introduced;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof;

(f) the remedial steps proposed;

(g) whether it is a fact that many of these exchanges are under staffed; and

(h) if so, corrective steps proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No Sir, All telephone exchanges in Rajamundry Division are generally working satisfactorily.

(b) Representations were received from certain subscribers of telephone exchanges around Ravulapalem and Anparthi areas stating that they are unable to get parent exchanges immediately for registering their demands.

(c) (i) Adequate number of junctions have been provided as per traffic requirements.

(ii) New cables have been provided to reduce the local faults in Rayavaram area.

(d), (e) and (f) (i). In Konaseema area, projects have already been sanctioned for automatisisation of manual exchanges of Amalapuram, Ravulapalem and are programmed for commissioning in 1985-86.

(ii) Mummidivaram in programmed to be automatised in Seventh Plan

(iii) All these stations are being linked with coaxial cable systems.

(g) No Sir, adequate staff has been posted.

(h) Question does not arise in view of (g) above.

[Translation]

**Telephones in Bharatpur Area of
Rajasthan**

3173. SHRI LALA RAM KEN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether telephones in Bharatpur area of Rajasthan remain out of order for most of the time;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to keep those telephones in order;

(c) whether there is a proposal for new telephone lines in view of the people's demand;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the scheme for the development of telephone system in this area, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir, Telephones in Bharatpur area of Rajasthan do not remain out of order for most of the time though the fault rate is slightly higher.

(b) All efforts are being made to improve the maintenance and operation of the telephone system in this area.

(c) Yes, Sir. The present exchange is being expanded by 200 lines during 1985-86.

(d) Question does not arise in view of the reply at (c) above.

(e) A 2000 lines Crossbar type telephone exchange has been planned for Bharatpur, the equipment for which will be supplied during 1985-86.

[English]

Construction of Telephone Exchange Building at Surendranagar (Gujarat)

3174. SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) when the Telephone Exchange building at Surendranagar (Gujarat) was completed;

(b) the percentage of total amount already invested in the equipment as compared to the total amount to be invested in the full equipment to be installed;

(c) the reasons for delay in completion; and

(d) the time by which the full equipment is likely to be installed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The building was completed in March 1982.

(b) The cost of equipment being installed initially is 61.52% of the cost of equipment that may be installed to the ultimate capacity.

(c) The delay was due to late supply of equipment from I. T. I.

(d) The 3000 lines are likely to be commissioned by the end of 1986. The installation of the full equipment is subject to availability of material and resources.

Multinational Company to manufacture Industrial Gaskets

3175. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :
SHRI VISHNU MODI :
SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

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

(a) whether Government have taken a policy decision during 1973 and 1980 that there is no need for any large scale company to come up with foreign know-how for the manufacture of industrial gaskets;

(b) if so, whether Government permitted a multinational M. R. T. P. Company (M/s. Hindustan Ferodo Ltd., Bombay) to manufacture Industrial Gaskets worth Rs. 45 lakhs;

(c) if so, the state of several small scale industrial units already producing spiral wound, metal clad and core encapsulated gaskets;

(d) whether Government have received representation against the violation of the policy at (a); and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to help the small-scale industrial units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) Industrial Gaskets are not reserved for manufacture in the small scale sector. Applications for licence and foreign collaboration proposals received by the Government are considered on merits

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Government had given due consideration to the interests of the small scale sector while considering the application of M/s. Hindustan Ferodo Ltd.

Interest on deposits for gas Cylinders.

3176. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether some deposits are taken from the consumers when gas cylinders are supplied to them;

(b) if so, the amount of deposit which is taken from the consumers;

(c) the total amount of such deposits for last three years collected for the entire country;

(d) whether the deposit amounts are invested;

(e) whether any interest is paid to the consumers on the same, if so, the rate thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Deposits are taken from consumers at the time of releasing a new gas connection or an additional cylinder.

(b) Rs. 450/- per 14.2 Kg, capacity cylinder and Rs. 50/- per domestic pressure regulator.

(c) Rs. 185.91 Crores.

(d) and (e). No, Sir.

(f) Apart from investment made on new cylinders/regulators while enrolling new customers, the oil industry has to plan, procure and maintain adequate equipment inventories. This involves large capital outlay, besides recurring expenditure on inspection, testing, repairs, rejection and replacements, design, research and development.

Anomalies created by liberalisation of limit under MRTP Act

3177. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's decision to liberalise the provisions of MRTP Act has led to anomalies (Economic Times dated 20 March, 1985); and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir, dominant undertakings which are merely small undertakings and are not large houses are not prohibited from diversifying into the manufacture of non-Appendix I items referred to in the Press Note dated 2.2.1973 as amended by Press Note dated 21.4.1982 of the Ministry of Industry; only large houses are under some restrictions in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Chemical Fertilizers by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.

3178. SHRI S. G. GHOLAP : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the total installed capacity of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited and its actual production; and

(b) the progress of new gas-based project at Thal-Vaishet and its production ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) The installed capacity of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizer Ltd. and its actual production during 1984-85 is as given below :

Nutrients	Installed cap.	Production during 1984-85
	(MT/cnnum)	(iu MT)
Nitrogen	316800	264900
P ₂ O ₅	120000	97000

(b) The Thal fertilizer project with an annual capacity of 891000 tonnes of ammonia and 1485000 tonnes of urea (equivalent to 683000 tonnes of nitrogen) is under commissioning and trial production is under progress. During trial production till 31st March, 1985, 74600 MT of ammonia and 106400 MT of urea equivalent to 48900 tonnes of nitrogen has been produced.

Aquisition of Post Office building at Trichur-Ernakulam bye-pass

3179 SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Trichur Municipal Council has approached the Posts and Telegraphs Department for acquiring the Post Office building standing in the midst of the proposed Trichur-Ernakulam bye-pass;

(b) if so, the delay in handling over the site, especially when the building is very old; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir. No building of the Postal Department is standing in the middle of the proposed Trichur-Ernakulam bye-pass road.

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

Functions of Petroleum Conservation Research Association

3180. DR. K. G. ADIYODI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) the functions of Petroleum Conservation Research Association;

(b) when the PCRA was commissioned;

(c) whether the PCRA is working at the State/district level, details thereof; and

(d) the reaction to the research carried by the PCRA among the public and how far it has been successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) The Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) is engaged in propagating the conservation of petroleum products in industrial, transport, domestic and agricultural sectors of economy through field studies, educational campaign and research and developmental activities.

(b) PCRA was registered in August, 1978.

(c) PCRA has its corporate office at Delhi and four regional offices at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

(d) The efforts of PCRA in the various sectors of the economy are helping to create greater awareness for the need to conserve petroleum fuels. As an outcome of research and development activities sponsored by PCRA, fuel efficient Kerosene wick stove, LPG burner and low air pressure industrial burner have been successfully commercialised.

Distributorship of Cooking Gas

3181. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether present system of selecting persons for distributorship of cooking gas is working satisfactorily;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to change it; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

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

Allotment of LPG Cylinders in Mandla District of Madhya Pradesh

3182. SHRI M. L. JHIKAM: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for giving LPG cylinders and petrol agencies to adivasis in the areas predominantly inhabited by the tribals;

(b) if so, the number of adivasis given such agencies in the Mandla District of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to take an initiative to give such agencies to the interested adivasis?

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

(b) and (c). The Oil Industry has not allotted any agency to the adivasis in Mandla District of Madhya Pradesh. However, Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has proposals to develop one retail outlet each at Nainpur and Tikaria in Mandla District for allotment to members of the Scheduled Tribes. Advertisement for these locations were released on 22.7.83 but no applications were received by IOC in response thereto. The District Collector Social Welfare Department of the

State Government have been requested to send a panel of names for interview/selection by the concerned Oil Selection Board.

[English]

Allotment of Maruti Cars to M.Ps. on priority basis

3183. SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMMED : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to allot Maruti cars on priority to Members of Parliament; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY & COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Difficulties of Power Drinking Water and Toilet in 'R' and 'S' Type Quarter at Armapur, Kanpur

3184. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry are aware of the difficulties regarding power, drinking water and toilet etc. being faced by the defence employees living in 'R' and 'S' type quarters of the residential colony of Armapur in Kanpur;

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard so far; and

(c) if no action has been taken the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c), Out of 756 Nos of 'S' Type Quarters, administrative approval for repairs and electrification of 240 Nos has been issued. The Factory management have been authorised to undertake repairs for

water supply and electrification in respect of 9.26 Nos. of 'R' Type quarters. Sanction for provision of toilet—one Latrine Block each for 'R' and 'S' type quarters has also been issued.

[English]

Steps to Curb Consumption of Petroleum Products

3185. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the growth in demand for petroleum products in the face of a none too-bright prospect of an increase in the domestic production of crude will adversely affect India's external payments position by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government to curb domestic consumption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The Seventh Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised. The impact, therefore, of the growth in demand for petroleum products on India's external payments position cannot be estimated at this stage.

(b) However, Government have proposed the following steps to curb domestic consumption;

(i) conservation in consumption of petroleum products;

(ii) development of alternate sources of energy as economically viable alternative to the conventional sources;

(iii) interfuel substitution;

(iv) fiscal and non-fiscal measures for demand management.

New Telephone Exchange Building at Biharsharif (Bihar)

3186. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the building for the auto-

matic exchange is under construction at Biharsharif the district headquarters of Nalanda; and

(b) if so, whether the new exchange will be 'manual', 'automatic' or 'electronic'?

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

(b) The new exchange will be automatic MAX II strowger type.

Decline in Production

3187. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that though there has been acceleration in the growth of industrial production in the country during the past two years, some industries and States have shown a decline in production during the same period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with indus-

try wise and State-wise break up, the constraints which have caused loss in production in these industries and States; and the steps/taken proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). On the basis of Index of Industrial Production (provisional) from Central Statistical Organisation, the rate of growth of industrial production was 5.5 per cent during 1983-84 and 6.2 per cent during 1984-85 (April-December). A statement showing growth of industrial production in respect of 18 industrial groups and 3 divisions, viz., Manufacturing, Mining and Quarrying and Electricity during 1983-84 and 1984-85 (April-December) is enclosed. Statewise indices of industrial production as compiled by a few States relate only to pre-Sixth-Plan Period.

Various factors do have an impact on industrial production which vary from industry to industry. The Government has been taking several steps to stimulate industrial production through appropriate changes in industrial, licensing and import policies as well as through monetary and fiscal measures and improvement in infrastructure.

Growth of Industrial Production during 1983-84 and 1984-85

(April-December)

(BASE : 1979—100)

Code Group	Industry Group	1983-84	April-Dec., 1984-85
		1982-83	April-Dec., 1983-84
	2	3	4
20.	Food Manufacturing	— 5.2	— 4.0
21.	Beverages	— 4.2	— 2.7
22.	Tobacco	— 7.0	— 2.1
23.	Textile	+ 6.6	— 0.8
24.	Footwear	+ 17.1	+ 1.3

1	2	3	4
25.	Wood and Cork	+ 51.8	+ 2.2
27.	Paper	— 0.9	—20.1
29.	Leather	— 3.6	— 1.0
30.	Rubber	+ 8.6	+ 4.2
31.	Chemical and Chemical Products	+ 6.2	+10.6
32.	Products of Petroleum and Coal	+ 5.8	—
33.	Non-metallic Mineral Products	+ 5.7	+ 3.7
34.	Basic metals	— 0.4	+ 6.6
35.	Metal Products	+ 4.7	— 2.9
36.	Non-electrical Machinery	+ 8.5	+ 4.7
37.	Electrical Machinery	+ 6.2	+ 4.7
38.	Transport Equipment	+14.1	+13.4
39.	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	—12.4	+17.2
Div. 2-3	Manufacturing	+ 4.5	+ 4.8
Div. 1	Mining and Quarrying	+11.5	+ 8.1
Div. 5	Electricity	+ 6.8	+12.8
	OVERALL INDEX	+ 5.5	+ 6.2

Source : CSO

Import and distribution of various oils

3188. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are importing cutting oil, transformer oil, turbine oil, heat oil and other industrial oils;

(b) if so, the details of imports during the last three years; and

(c) the norms and conditions laid down

by Government for distribution of these oils ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Yes, Sir; to the extent these are not indigenously available.

(b) These are given in the statement attached.

(c) These are imported to meet the requirements of actual users and are sold only to them.

Statement

Category	1982-83	1983-84	Figs. in MT 1984-85 (Estd)
1. Cutting oils	6.4	21.66	20.22
2. Transformer oils	Nil	6.45	11.00
3. Turbine oils	0.94	22.10	—
4. Heat Transformer oil			
A. Mineral	10.8	486.0	2.25
B. Synthetic	260.0	142.47	—
5. Other oils/greases	1386.10	1528.49	790.61
6. Micro Crystalline Waxes.	272.41	—	44 004

Prices of Glybenclamide

3189. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed the price of Glybenclamide, an essential anti-diabetic drug produced in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the manufacturers alongwith their licensed capacity;

(c) whether there is any machinery to check that formulation prices are in conformity with prices approved by Government;

(d) whether some cases have been brought to the notice of Government; in which some manufacturers did not act according to the fixed price policy of Government ; and

(e) if so, the steps Government are taking to ensure the availability of this drug to the patients at a fair price ?

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

(b) To the extent details are available M/s. Hoechst India Limited are the only producers of Glybenclamide in the organised

sector. Their annual licensed capacity is 879 kgs.

(c) to (e). The price of bulk drug Glybenclamide was reduced from Rs. 9800/- per kg. to Rs. 2458/- per kg. The price of Glybenclamide Tablets 5 mg/tablet for a pack of 10X10's was also reduced to Rs. 5.98. The Company filed a Writ Petition in the Delhi High Court against the reduction in price. The Delhi High Court in its judgement of December 1984 set aside the Government order fixing the price of Glybenclamide and its formulations. By virtue of this judgement, the company is able to maintain the pre-revised prices. Special Leave Petition and Application for Stay against the Delhi High Court judgement have been filed in the Supreme Court.

Exploration and research projects under O.N.G.C. and O.I.L.

3190. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocation in the Sixth Five Year Plan in the petroleum sector for the exploration and research work; and

(b) the names of the projects on which work is under operation by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Limited are engaged in the exploration (including research) of hydrocarbons in the country. Their plan expenditure during the Sixth Five Year Plan period was approximately 6500 crores.

(b) The on-going major projects of ONGC and OIL are as under :—

1. Accelerated Plan of Production from Bombay High.
2. Expansion of onshore terminal facilities at Urban Phase-II.
3. Development of South Bassein Offshore field.
4. Gas Sweetening and Condensate Treatment Plant at Hazira.
5. Setting up of LPG Plant at Hazira.
6. Cambay Basin Petroleum Project.
7. Mahanadi Offshore Exploration Programme Phase-I.
8. Rajasthan Onshore Exploration Programme.
9. Krishna-Godavari Exploration Project.

Amenities/Perks provided to executives in private sector under company laws

3191. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to lay a statement showing :—

(a) the present scale of salaries, allowances and perks, provision of rent-free accommodation and other amenities permitted by Government to the executives of private sector companies;

(b) whether some of the companies provide residential accommodation to its executives at rent ranging between five to ten thousands of rupees per month in the capital; if so; the details of permissible element of rent either recoverable from these executive or included in their perks; and

(c) the cases in which approval of his Ministry is necessary ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). Under the Companies Act, 1956 the Government do not regulate the remuneration of executives of private companies except when such executives are partners of or related to any director or manager in a company and are appointed to any office or place of profit in the company which carries a total monthly remuneration of not less than rupees three thousand. No specific guidelines are prescribed for such cases and each case is decided on merits.

Residential Accommodation to the telecom staff in urban/rural areas

3192. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to provide departmental buildings for telephone exchanges and residential accommodation to the telecom staff;

(b) if so, the criteria and the priorities for the sanction and construction of buildings for telephone exchanges and the telecom staff in the urban/rural areas respectively; and

(c) the percentage of telephone exchanges which have been provided departmental accommodation as distinct from rented accommodation, Circle-wise (State-wise in case of Multi-State Circles) as at end of the Sixth Five Year Plan and also the position in regard to residential accommodation for the staff Circle-wise (State-wise in case of multi-State Circles) ?

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

(b) There is no separate criteria for construction of quarters in the urban and rural areas. The overall criteria for each circle which was fixed during 6th Plan period was 10% satisfaction. For telephone exchanges, the construction of building is

taken in hand normally where MAX-I type exchanges are justified. The above targets are subject to availability of resources.

(c) Most of the exchanges in the bigger urban areas are in the Departmental buildings, and in the rural areas in the rented

buildings. The information as to the percentage of exchanges in departmental building statewide as at the end of the 6th Plan is not readily available. As for the staff quarters the percentage of satisfaction circle-wise as well as District-wise as on 31.3.1984 is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Percentage satisfaction of the staff quarters in Circles as on 31.3.1984.

Name of the Circle		Percentage Satisfaction
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.73
2.	Bihar	10.00
3.	Gujarat	2.54
4.	J & K	2.67
5.	Karnataka	5.40
6.	Kerala	4.35
7.	Madhya Pradesh	6.59
8.	Maharashtra	3.48
9.	North East	9.29
10.	North West	7.72
11.	Orissa	11.77
12.	Rajasthan	7.41
13.	Tamilnadu	5.26
14.	Uttar Pradesh	8.55
15.	West Bengal	8.28
16.	T. & D Circle	12.80
17.	ALTTC Ghaziabad	60.50
18.	G.M. Telecom. Stores Calcutta	5.09

Note : For N.W. Circle State-wise percentage satisfaction as 31.3.1985 is as follows :

	% age satisfaction
Haryana	6.51
Himachal Pradesh	8.54
Punjab	5.73

Percentage satisfaction of the staff quarters in Telephone Districts as on 31.3.1984

Name of the Telephone		Percentage Satisfaction
1.	Agra	6.41
2.	Ahmedabad	2.95
3.	Amritsar	3.89
4.	Bangalore	2.35
5.	Baroda	2.83
6.	Bombay	4.28
7.	Calicut	5.19
8.	Calcutta	3.57
9.	Chandigarh	14.04
10.	Coimbatore	12.37
11.	Delhi	7.76
12.	Ernakulam	6.95
13.	Gauhati	5.62
14.	Hyderabad	6.88
15.	Indore	5.69
16.	Jaipur	10.46
17.	Jullundhur	8.84
18.	Kanpur	4.36
19.	Lucknow	2.67
20.	Ludhiana	4.82
21.	Madras	4.82
22.	Madurai	1.85
23.	Nagpur	3.49
24.	Patna	5.74
25.	Pune	5.97
26.	Rajkot	5.17
27.	Surat	1.08
28.	Trivandrum	7.71
29.	Vijayawada	5.68

Installation of Automatic Telephone Exchanges in Himachal Pradesh

3193. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the exact position regarding the installation of Automatic Telephone Exchanges (MAX-II) at Hamirpur, Bilaspur and Una in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) the likely date by which these exchanges would be installed at these district headquarters;

(c) the target dates for the installation of these exchanges and those at the other district headquarters of the State; and

(d) the reasons for delay in their installation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) the equipment for installation of Automatic Telephone Exchanges (MAX-II) at Hamirpur, Bilaspur and Una is expected during 1985-86.

(b) and (c). The exchanges at Bilaspur, Hamirpur and Una are likely to be installed during 1986-87. The exchanges at the other district headquarters of the state are likely to be installed during the 7th Five Year Plan.

(d) the above exchanges could not be commissioned so far due to non-availability of equipment. from M/s I. T. I.

Telephone Connections in States and telephone exchanges in Krishna District of Andhra Pradesh

3194. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of telephone connections given as at the end of December, 1984, State-wise;

(b) the number of telephone connections given in Krishna District Andhra Pradesh as at the end of December, 1984;

(c) whether the Telecommunications Department has a proposal to connect several important telephone exchanges in Krishna District by inter dialling system; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The total number of telephone connections working as on 31.12, 1984 State-wise is as per statement attached;

(b) the number of telephone connections working in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh on 31.12.1984 is 17,900.

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) Nandigama and Pamarru are proposed for connecting to Vijayawada TAX. Allotment for Auto equipment for these stations has been made.

Statement

Sr. No.	State : serving Telecom, Circle including Telephone District.	Telephone connections working on 31.12.1984	Telephone connections given from 1.4.84 to 31.12.84
1		2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1,36,258	5124
2.	Bihar.	63,884	937
3.	Gujarat	2,46,361	6645

1	2	3
4. Jammu and Kashmir	17,449	491
5. Kerala (including Mahe and Lakshdweep)	1,34,070	2804
6. Karnataka	2,19,095	6314
7. Madhya Pradesh	97,132	2399
8. Maharashtra (including Goa)	5,67,486	27,990
9. North East (covering States of Assam, Tripura, Manipur Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh)	41,478	1011
10. North West (covering Punjab Haryana Himachal Pradesh and Union Territory of Chandigarh)	1,72,719	1612
11. Orissa	33,756	2541
12. Rajasthan	91,944	4534
13. Uttar Pradesh	1,74,296	4065
14. Tamil Nadu (including Pondicherry).	2,54,986	4314
15. West Bengal (including Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar.	2,31,551	1388
16. Delhi (Union Territory)	2,60,375	12,314
	-----	-----
Total	27,52,840	84,483
	-----	-----

Import of LPG cylinders from Brazil

3195. SHRI V. SOBHANADRE-ESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation had given an order for import for 8 lakh L. P. G. cylinders from Brazil;

(b) if so, the number of cylinders imported as on 10 April 1985;

(c) whether the Brazilian firm which failed to supply a consignment of 1.8 lakh cylinders in time as per the contract, is now trying to get it renewed;

(d) whether several units are suffering for want of order to manufacture the cylinder;

(e) if so, the reasons why IOC imported these cylinders; and

(f) whether Government propose to stop import of L. P. G. cylinders and cylinder

valves and give order to the several units which are struggling hard to reach break-even point ?

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

(b) 5.55 lakhs cylinders have been received till April 10, 1985.

(c) The Brazilian supplier has represented to IOC against the curtailment of the ordered quantity by 1.80 lakhs.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The decision to import cylinders was taken in the context of continued poor availability of cylinders from indigenous manufacturers during 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84.

(f) While Government do not propose to stop the on-going import of cylinders and valves, ways of rendering help to the indigenous manufacturers of cylinders are being explored.

Expansion of Telecommunication net work in Madhya Pradesh

3196. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh had requested his Ministry to expand

Telecommunication net work in that State during the Sixth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the proposal submitted by the Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. No such request had been received to our knowledge from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). Telecommunications Department prepares integrated plans for the country as a whole and the development programmes for various areas are planned according to the requirements as a part of an overall plan.

In Madhya Pradesh during the Sixth Five Year plan 207 new telephone exchanges have been opened, 32120 lines of switchin capacity have been added, 25857 telephone connections have been provided, 1205 Long Distance PCOs and 1370 telegraph offices have been opened. One telex exchange has been installed and 113 telex connections have been provided. TAX capacity has been expanded by 700 lines. 6 STD Routes have also been opened during the same period in Madhya Pradesh.

The status of telecommunication services in respect of the important itmes in Madhya Pradesh as on 1.4.80 and 1.4.85 is given in the statement attached.

Statement

MADHYA PRADESH

(M. P. Telecom. Circle + Indore Telephone Distt.)

Sl. No. Name of Telecom. Facilities	Status as on 1.4.80	Status as on 1.4.85	Increase during 1980-85
1	2	3	4
1. No. of Telephone Exchanges.	429	636	207
2. Capacity of Exchanges (Lines)	80150	112270	32120

1	2	3	4
3. Telephone Working Connections (Nos.)	69754	95611	25857
4. Long Distance PCOs (Nos.)	996	2201	1205
5. Telegraph Offices (Nos.)	1592	2962	1370
6. Telex Exchanges (Nos.)	9	10	1
7. Telex Working Connections (Nos.)	377	490	113
8. T. A. X. (Numbers)	1	1	NIL
9. Capacity of TAX (Lines)	800	1500	700
10. Point to Point STD Routes (Nos.)	6	12	6

Import of L.P.G.

3197. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether in spite of projected surplus of L.P.G. stocks, it had become necessary to import stocks of L.P.G.;

(b) if so, the quantity imported during the year; and

(c) The steps being taken by Government to meet consumers demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). Approximately 99,000 MT of L.P.G. was imported during 1984-85 in keeping with the projected figure of 100,000 MT.

(c) Schemes for augmentation of L.P.G. production, bottling capacity, transportation and other infrastructure facilities are being implemented so as to release new connections and service existing consumers.

Talcher Fertilizer Unit

3198. SHRI ANANT PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some difficulties are being experienced in the function-

ing of the Talcher Fertilizer Unit in Orissa;

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

(c) the steps being taken to see that the fertilizer unit works smoothly ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, The Talcher Fertilizer Plant is facing difficulties due to frequent power cuts imposed by Orissa State Electricity Board and equipment problems.

(c) In order to achieve sustained production, at satisfactory level, a 30 MW Gas Turbine Generator Set has been installed to overcome the shortage of power. Various other short and long-term measures have also been identified, to remove the constraints in production, by a High Level Technical Committee. Most of the short-term measures have already been completed. An end-to-end survey of the plant by M/s Krupp Koppers of West Germany, with the assistance of World Bank, is also being undertaken and remedial measures shall be initiated on the basis of their recommendations.

Short supply of portland cement to States by Factories

3199. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND

COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether ordinary portland cement is generally used for construction of bridges and multi-storeyed buildings;

(b) if so, the annual production of such cement in the country;

(c) whether Government are aware that cement factories are reluctant to supply ordinary portland cement to the State Governments as per their demand; and

(d) if so, whether Orissa Government have approached the Union Government to issue directions to the cement factories to supply ordinary portland cement as per its demand to meet the commitment of construction activities under the long term life span schemes ?

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

(b) 9.53 million tonnes in 1984.

(c) Instructions exist to the effect that the cement factories (other than those licensed for manufacture of portland slag cement) should supply ordinary portland cement to the extent of 30 per cent of their levy obligation to meet the essential requirements of the Central/State Government Departments. However, there are instances where the cement factories have not supplied ordinary portland cement to the desired extent.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Recruitment of Graduate Trainees in ONGC

3200. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is recruiting graduate trainees ;

(b) if so, whether ONGC has framed any norms to recruit such trainees; and

(c) whether the existing recruitment rules of the Commission are being violated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Participation of BHEL in Exhibitions Abroad

3201. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited is to participate in the trade exhibitions abroad during 1985-86;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated expenditure therefor and the number of employees expected to be sent abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). BHEL is planning to participate, through Trade Fair Authority of India, in Zimbabwe International Trade Fair scheduled from 27 April to 5th May, 1985.

(c) The expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 1.5 lakhs and it is proposed to depute two persons from BHEL for the purpose.

Production of paper and newsprint in Seventh Plan

3202. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to plan for increasing the production of newsprint and paper in the country in Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the country is likely to be self-sufficient in newsprint, paper and other paper products ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COM-

PANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). The demand for paper and paper board by 1989-90 is expected to be of the order of 17.38 lakh tonnes and that for newsprint 4.94 lakh tonnes. The installed capacity required to meet the demand would be of the order of 23.17 lakh tonnes (on the basis of 75% capacity utilisation) for paper and paper board, and 6.18 lakh tonnes (on the basis of 80% capacity utilisation) for newsprint. The capacity for paper and board required by 1989-90 has already been installed in the country. In respect of newsprint, the present installed capacity is 2.30 lakh tonnes and an additional capacity of 6.63 lakh tonnes has been approved by way of Industrial Licences/Letters of Intent, which is under various stages of implementation.

In order to improve the capacity utilisation and increase production, various fiscal concessions have been extended to the industry and infrastructural support has been improved.

Facilities for water and sanitary lavatories in Secunderabad

3203. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether the suitable facilities are to be provided for civilians at Secunderabad cantonment in regard to water and sanitary lavatories ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO) : Facilities for civilians in regard to water supply and sanitary lavatories in Secunderabad Cantonment do exist. The improvement in the existing facilities will be carried out in a phased way depending upon the availability of funds.

Foreign Collaborations in Drug, Chemicals and Fertilizer Industries

3204. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are in favour of encouraging foreign collaborations in the field of Drug, Chemicals and Fertilizer industries; and

(b) if so, the guidelines and criteria for sanctioning foreign collaborations ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). Foreign collaborations are approved on merits in cases where satisfactory indigenous technology is not available or the entrepreneur intends to update the existing technology. The general guidelines for Foreign Collaboration approvals are contained in the Guidelines for Industries which is a published document of Ministry of Industry.

Foreign collaborations for motor vehicle industries

3205. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are in favour of encouraging foreign collaborations in the field of motor vehicle industries; and

(b) if so, the guidelines and criteria for sanctioning foreign collaborations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Government have been permitting selective import of technology with a view to manufacturing modern and fuel efficient motor vehicles.

Clearance of collaboration projects by Foreign Investment Board

3206. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Foreign Investment Board approved and cleared the five foreign collaboration projects of various items in favour of M/s. Reliance Textiles Industries Ltd. of Bombay between August 1984 to December, 1984;

(b) if so, the details of the projects and the reasons of clearance; and

(c) whether Foreign Investment Board has enquired about the viability of those pro-

jects and the actual existence of the collaborators ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). The particulars of foreign collaboration proposals approved, viz. name of the Indian Company, foreign collaborator, item of manufacture, nature of collaboration are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre, as a supplement to its monthly News Letter. Copies of the publication are sent regularly to the Parliament Library. As a matter of policy, specific information relating to individual Company particularly in relation to financial details, reasons for approval/rejection, terms offered etc. are not revealed.

(c) : Foreign Collaboration proposals are examined keeping in view the technical competence of the parties, magnitude of operations, economic viability of the projects and availability of indigenous resources as well as recipients, present and future technical capabilities.

New policy in regard to foreign collaborations

3207. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while granting foreign collaborations, Government used to stipulate that no foreign trade marks would be permitted;

(b) whether this policy has undergone a change;

(c) if so, the new policy of Government with regard to foreign collaborations in non-priority industry; and

(d) whether investment of foreign capital, process know how and use of pat trade marks is going to be permitted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). As a general policy of the Government, use of foreign brand names is discouraged. Foreign brand

names are not ordinarily allowed for use on the products for internal sales, although there is no objection to their use on products to be exported. A condition to this effect is being incorporated in all approvals for foreign collaborations.

Auto Telephone Exchange at Nizamabad in Andhra Pradesh

3208. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the commissioning of Auto Exchange at Nizamabad (A.P.) sanctioned way back in 1974 is delayed due to delay in construction of building;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in construction of this building;

(c) whether due to this delay the equipment meant for this Exchange has been transferred to some other place;

(d) whether the building has been completed now; and

(e) if so, the date by which Auto Telephone exchange will be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The project for telephone exchange at Nizamabad was sanctioned in July 1982 and building work was commenced in December 1982. Thus there has been no delay after the project was sanctioned.

(c) The equipment for 2500 lines allotted to Nizamabad was diverted to Eluru as the building is not yet ready.

(d) No, Sir. The building is likely to be ready by end of 1985.

(e) The telephone exchange is likely to be commissioned in 1987-88 depending upon the availability of resources.

Seminar by Cement Corporation of India on workers participation in management

3209. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COM-

PANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar on workers participation in management and quantity circles was organised by the Cement Coporation of India on 17 March, 1985;

(b) If so, the names and number of personnel who participated in the Seminar; and

(c) the decisions arrived at the Seminar ?

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

(b) As per statement enclosed.

(c) The Seminar which was second in the series organised by the Cement Corporation of India Ltd., is part of the training programme of the Corporation. The Seminar was basically an educative one for providing necessary guidelines to workers and management representatives for smooth running of Shop Councils and Plant Councils and arriving at decisions by consensus.

Statement

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

NAYAGAON

1. Shri Ladulal Jain, Chargehand—Co-Chiarman, Plant Council
2. Shri Ramji Lal Morya—Worker Member, Shop Council
3. Shri R.L. Kumawat—Co-Chairman, Shop Council
4. Shri M.L. Sharma—Worker Member, Shop Council

CHARKHI DADRI

5. Shri R.K. Sarin—Chairman, Plant Council
6. Shri B.S. Prabhakar—Co-Chairman and President DDCF Mens' Union
7. Shri S.N. Katyal—Chairman, Shop Council
8. Shri Iswar Singh—Co-Chairman, Shop Council

9. Shri Legnathan—Chairman, Shop Council
10. Shri Daya Ram—Co-Chairman, Shop Council
11. Shri B.B. Dheer—Chairman, Shop Council
12. Shri Bakshish Singh—Co-Chairman, Shop Council
13. Shri Y.K. Narang—Chairman, Shop Council
14. Shri D.K. Choudhary—Chairman Shop Council
15. Shri Ram Niwas—Co-Chairman, Shop Council
16. Shri Bhagmal, Shop Council
17. Shri L.C. Mishra, Shop Council
18. Shri R.C. Yadav, Shop Council
19. Shri S.L. Maggu—Chairman, Co-ordinators Plant Council
20. Shri Ram Jivan—Co-Chairman, Shop Council
21. Shri Rajeev Kapoor, Chemical Engineer
22. Shri Raghubir Singh
23. Shri Subey Singh
24. Shri R.K. Bhardwaj
25. Shri R.S. Bikanari
26. Shri M.L. Arora
27. Shri Daya Nand
28. Shri Sahebdayal Ghai

CORPORATE OFFICE

29. Shri Maya Ram, President Cement Corporation Employees Union
30. Shri C.M. Basin, Vice-President „
31. Shri S.K. Taqi, General Secretary „

Waiting List for new Telephone Connections

3210. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the demand for new telephone connections in different States;

(b) the number of people on the waiting list in each of the four Metropolitan cities in the country and these States with percentage of growth rate for new demand; and

(c) the percentage of utilisation in each of these cities and States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The information as on 31.1.1985 is given in Columns of the statement attached. The average growth rate for telephone demand during the years 1977 to 1984 has been around 11% for the country as a whole and for Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras cities has been around 12%, 12%, 5% and 8% respectively.

(c) The information is given in Column 4 of the statement attached.

Statement

S. No.	States, serving Telecom. Circles, including Telephone Districts/ Metropolitan cities.	Demand for new telephones, i.e. No. of persons on waiting list as on 31.1.1985.	Percentage utilisation of switching capacity as on 31.1.1985.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andra Pradesh	51,012	84.5
2.	Bihar	8,705	85
3.	Gujarat	85,294	89
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	6,690	87.5
5.	Karnataka	38,408	89
6.	Kerala (including Mahe and Lakshdweep)	52,547	94
7.	Madhya Pradesh	26,876	83
8.	Maharashtra (including Goa)	76,543	89
9.	North East (covering States of Assam, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh)	6,271	84
10.	North West (covering Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, and Union Territory of Chandigarh)	51,698	89
11.	Orissa	3,146	84
12.	Rajasthan	23,574	86
13.	Uttar Pradesh	36,996	86.5
14.	Tamil Nadu (including Pondicherry)	33,106	91

1	2	3	4
15. West Bengal (including Sikkim and Andaman & Nicobar)		3,399	83
METRO CITIES			
16. Delhi Telephones		1,31,580	88
17. Bombay Telephones		1,58,041	85
18. Calcutta „		29,447	84
19. Madras „		33,757	87

**Ban on Persons with Criminal records
contesting Elections**

3211. SHRI G.G. SWELL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a request from the Election Commission to legislate for debarring persons with criminal records from contesting elections; and

(b) if so, in what way the new recommendations of the Election Commission will differ from the existing provision that a person convicted by a court of law stands automatically disqualified ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) No such proposal has been received. It is understood from the Election Commission that the Commission is processing its recommendation on certain measures for debarring persons with criminal records from contesting elections.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

**Production by Hindustan Fertilizer
Corporation Unit, Haldia**

3212. SHRI SATYGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation unit at Haldia has started commercial production;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The plant was mechanically completed in November, 1979, however, the commissioning of the main production plant could not be proceeded with due to inability of the West Bengal State Electricity Board (WBSEB) to supply required quantum of power in a phased manner. A 20 MW gas turbine was approved by Government in December, 1980 which became regularly operational by beginning of 1982 when commissioning activities started and trial production of methanol started in April, 1982. However, a large number of mechanical breakdowns took place during pre-commissioning and commissioning stage. Presently, out of three numbers of oxygen compressors only one oxygen compressor is in operation for commissioning of the plant. The two oxygen compressors are under repair and expected to be ready for commissioning by June/July, '85. After these compressors are ready, full scale commissioning activities will be resumed.

Pension scheme for employees of ONGC

3213. SHRI AJOY BISWAS. Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has any proposal to introduce pension scheme for its employees; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). A scheme for granting pensionary benefits to its employees has been submitted by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for Government's approval. Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises) are reviewing the terminal benefits admissible to the employees of the public sector undertakings. The scheme for pensionary benefits proposed by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission would be examined in the context of general policy formulated by the Bureau of Public Enterprises for the public sector undertakings.

' Setting up of cooking gas plant in Tripura

3214. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to set up any cooking gas plant in Tripura for utilisation of the huge deposit of natural gas;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) There is no proposal to set up an LPG extraction/bottling plant in Tripura.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The LPG demand of consumers in Tripura is being met from the LPG Bottling Plant at Duliajan.

Light motor passenger vehicles

3215. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total prices of light motor passenger vehicles;

(b) the total production during the financial year 1984-85 make-wise; and

(c) the demand from the people and steps proposed to be taken to fulfil the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) The Sub-Group on Automobiles and Earthmoving Industry for the VII Plans has projected a demand of 1,40,000 passenger cars and 45,000 cross country vehicles for the year 1989-90. Sufficient production capacity is being set up to meet the projected demand.

Statement

(a) Ex-factory prices excluding excise of some well known brands of light motor passenger vehicles are given below :—

(figures Rs. in '000)

(i) Hindustan Motors

(a) Car "Ambassador" (Petrol) 52

(b) Car "Contessa" 65

(ii) Premier Automobiles

(a) Premier Padmini 50

(b) Deluxe BE	54
(c) Deluxe	58
(iii) Maruti	
(a) Car (Blue and White)	41
(b) Deluxe	71
(c) Flat roof van (White and Black)	47
(iv) Mahindra Jeep	
(a) Petrol	71
(b) Diesel	72

(b) The total production during the financial year (April 1984-March 1985) is as follows :—

(figures Nos. in '000)

(i) Hindustan Motors	
Cars	25
Trekker	2
(ii) Premier Automobiles Ltd.	
Car	28
(iii) Maruti Udyog Limited	
Cars	21
Vans	2
(iv) Mahindra & Mahindra	
Jeeps	23
(v) Sipani Automobiles	
Cars	1

Conversion of manual Telephone Exchanges into automatic Telephone Exchanges

3216. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of automatic telephone exchanges in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether all the manual telephone exchanges have been converted into automatic exchanges;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) the difficulties in converting manual exchanges into automatic exchanges; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of automatic telephone exchanges in the country State-wise is given in statement attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). All manual exchanges could not be converted into automatic telephone exchanges due to the following reasons :

- (i) Acute shortage of automatic exchange equipment.
- (ii) Non availability of suitable land and building for housing telephone exchanges;
- (iii) Financial viability of projects; and

(iv) Non availability of sufficient funds.

(e) Following steps are being taken by the Government in this regard :

- (i) to set up additional manufacturing units to step up production of telephone exchange equipments; and
- (ii) to expedite construction of telephone exchange buildings with pursuit for more allocation of funds.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of States	Number of auto-exchanges working as on 1.4.85
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1630
2.	Bihar	295
3.	Gujarat	619
4.	J & K	68
5.	Karnataka	888
6.	Kerala	535
7.	Madhya Pradesh	525
8.	Maharashtra	861
9.	(a) Assam	140
	(b) Arunachal Pradesh	23
	(c) Meghalaya	18
	(d) Manipur	16
	(e) Mizoram	7
	(f) Nagaland	24
	(g) Tripura	20
10.	(a) Haryana	146
	(b) Himachal Pradesh	157

1	2	3
	(c) Punjab	292
11.	Orissa	226
12.	Rajasthan	440
13.	Tamil Nadu	1023
14.	Uttar Pradesh	713
15.	West Bengal	372
16.	Delhi	50

**Efforts by French Companies to
Collaborate in Oil and Gas
Sector**

3217. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether some French companies are looking for either service contracts, joint technical ventures or even direct investment in Oil and gas sector in India; and

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

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

(b) With a view to indigenise oil field equipment and service, Government encourages technical collaboration and formation of joint venture companies with reputed foreign companies.

**Closure of Kothari Chemical Plant
in Suburban Mangli**

3218. SHRI B.V. DESAI: Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kothari Chemical Plant in the suburban Manali has been ordered to be closed indefinitely following alleged chlorine leak on 27 February, 1985:

(b) whether any inquiry was conducted

into the leakage of gas and if so, the outcome of the inquiry;

(c) whether the cases of leakage of gases from the various plants in the country have been increasing;

(d) if so, the number of fertilizer plant where gas leakage was found during the last two months;

(e) the details of their enquiry reports; and

(f) the steps being taken to check this leakage ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZER AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) and (b). An incident of Chlorine Gas leakage occurred on 26.2.1985 in Kothari Industrial Corporation Limited, Manali (Madras). The factory was ordered to be closed as there were defects in the safety systems in the plant. A team of officers from the Chief Inspectorate of Factories, Tamil Nadu as well as from the Directorate of Forensic Science Laboratory, who were deputed by the State Government for investigation, found that the operation of the scrubber through which the waste gas was passed for utilisation with the help of hydrated lime was not functioning properly with the result that the chlorine gas escaped in the atmosphere. Certain other defects were also noticed.

The management have since taken

necessary measures. The factory has been allowed to be re-opened on 20-3-1985 under the supervision of the officers of the Chief Inspectorate of Factories after complying with the safety measures suggested by the latter.

(c) No data is available to establish that leakage of gases from various plants have been increasing.

(d) to (f). There were reports of leakage of Sulphuric Acid and Ammonia from the plants of the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited (RCF) in Chembur.

The position in respect of steps taken to avoid Ammonia leakage has already been explained in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1763 answered on 2-4-1984.

On account of a crack in a pipe in the Sulphuric Acid Plant of RCF on 1.4.1985, there was emission of gas and flow of acid for 10 minutes. The plant was immediately shut down on this account for necessary repairs.

Steps to increase oil Production by Oil and Natural Gas Commission

3219. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission proposes to double its oil production during the Seventh Five Year Plan by modernising oil exploration in the on-shore sector and introducing new technology;

(b) the extent to which the Oil and Natural Gas Commission is planning to increase oil production;

(c) the extent to which it will be higher than in the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(d) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had planned a ten-year programme in oil exploration earlier also and if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). The target of crude production and details of the exploration programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan would be available

only after the finalisation of the Seven h Plan.

(d) Yes, Sir. The ONGC had prepared a 10 year plan up to the year 1989-90 covering the Seventh Plan period. Upto the year 1984-85, the actual production had been almost what was planned.

Mobile Telephones

3220. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 100 mobile telephones will be commissioned on an experimental basis before the end of the year;

(b) if so, whether the two-way radio telephone with a system engineering worked out by the Telecommunication Research Centre will have all the facilities that can be had from an ordinary telephone;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the time by which the mobile telephone will start functioning; and

(e) the cost involved in such telephone ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. a trial with some mobile telephone is proposed to be conducted in Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The trials to be carried out are on operational aspects to take up feasibility studies for installation of telephones in moving vehicles on a regular basis.

(d) The trials are scheduled to commence in a few months' time.

(e) The cost for the experiment is about Rs. 1.5 crores. The tariff for the service will depend on various factors such as number of subscribers, ect. and this is being assessed.

Automatic Licensing in Selected Industries

3221. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have decided to liberalise the existing industrial licensing policy by introducing a new concept of automatic licensing in selected industries;

(b) if so, whether this was one of the recommendations by the Jha Commission on Economic and Administrative Reforms which went into the entire gamut of industrial licensing including procedures;

(c) if so, the other suggestions made by the Jha Commission;

(d) how many of them have been accepted and implemented; and

(e) the extent to which the industrial licensing policy has been liberalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). 25 broad categories of industries have been delicensed vide notification dated 18.3.1985.

(c) and (d). The report of the Jha Commission has not yet been published.

(e) Apart from the scheme of delicensing referred to in reply to part (a) and (b) of the question, the following other liberalisations have been announced recently.

(I) With a view to encourage larger volume of production and provide flexibility to the manufacturers to adjust their production-mix, depending upon the market demand, schemes of broad-banding have been announced in respect of the following industries :

(a) Machine Tools.

(b) Motorised 2-Wheelers.

(c) Motorised 4-wheeled vehicles.

(d) Paper and pulp including paper products

(e) Chemical, Pharmaceutical, petrochemicals and fertilizer machinery industry.

(II) Investment for small scale has been

raised from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs and for ancillary units from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 45 lakhs.

(III) In the case of tele-communication equipment, it has been decided that :-

(a) The cooperation of privatised enterprise may be secured in the manufacture of switching and transmission equipment with atleast 51% share being held by the Central/State Governments and maximum of 49% being held by the private sector parties.

(b) The private sector may be permitted to take up the manufacture of telecommunication equipment for installation at the subscribers' premises, such as telephone instruments, PABXs, teleprinters, data communication equipment etc.

Disconnection of Telephones for non-payment of dues

3222. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the important recommendations contained in the Management Study Report of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms on 'The Procedure for disconnection of telephones for non-payment-of dues' (completed in 1983-84 and indicated on pages 105/106 of 1983-84 Annual Report of the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms), have been implemented; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The important recommendations as accepted by the 'Empowered Committee' have been implemented barring two recommendations for which preliminary action for implementation is in progress.

(c) The recommendations made are purely procedural in nature and hence it is not possible to assess the results of the changes made immediately. It can be felt

only after the modified procedure has been in vogue for some time.

Rehabilitation of Sick Industries in Small Scale Sector

3223. SHRI K. RAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the scheme of margin money assistance introduced in 1981-82 for the rehabilitation of sick units in order to avoid industrial sickness in the small scale sector;

(b) the number of small scale sick units, State-wise, rehabilitated under this scheme; and

(c) whether the operational problems in implementing this programme as has been pointed out in the Mid-term Appraisal of Sixth Five Year Plan (page-58) have been solved and if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) The margin money scheme envisages loan to the State Government on matching basis (50:50) and the money is released by the State Government to the small scale enterprises on the recommendations of the State Level Committee for Sick Units. The quantum of loan per unit ranges between Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 20,000/- and is applicable to the units registered as small scale unit in the preceding seven years.

(b) and (c). Since the scheme has come into operation recently it is difficult to assess its impact, operational problems as well as the number of units rehabilitated.

Concessions for Opening of Post Offices and Sub Post Offices in Tribal Areas

3224. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the concessions given to tribal areas for opening branch post offices and sub post offices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Branch Post Offices are opened under liberalised norms both in the tribal and backward areas. No concession is available for opening of sub post offices. A copy of the existing norms for opening of Branch Post Offices and sub post offices is laid on the Table of the House (Placed in Library See No. L.T. 938/85).

Compensatory Allowance to Postal Staff Serving in Tribal Areas

3225. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the postal staff serving in tribal areas are entitled to compensatory allowance ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b) Postal staff serving in specified tribal areas of Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh States are entitled to compensatory allowance and in this respect they are governed by the orders issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time.

Linking of Barmer and Jaisalmer District of Rajasthan with Delhi By S.T.D.

3226. SHRI VIRDHICHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the border districts of Barmer and Jaisalmer of Rajasthan do not have direct telephonic facilities with Delhi ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to link district headquarters of Barmer and Jaisalmer with Delhi by STD ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the facilities will be available ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes Sir. They don't have.

(b) Yes Sir.

(b) Subscriber Trunk Dialling to Barmer and Jaisalmer towns are planned to be provid-

ed by linking to these stations to Jodhpur Trunk Automatic Exchange during 7th Plan period.

Meeting of Hindi Advisory Committee

3227. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry held during 1984 ;

(b) the resolutions passed in these meetings ; and

(c) the details in regard to the implementation of these resolutions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). A statement giving the detailed information regarding the meetings of Hindi Advisory Committee held in 1984, the recommendation made by it and its implementation is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) During 1984, three meetings of the Hindi Advisory Committee were held on 3.3. 1984, 26.6.84 and 25.9.84.

(b) The functions of Hindi Advisory Committee are to give advice and make recommendations for the progressive use of Hindi in the field of law. The main recommendations made by the Hindi Advisory Committee during 1984 are as follows :—

- (i) International Documents may be translated into Hindi.
- (ii) Officers' Cadre of the Official Languages Wing may be augmented.
- (iii) The Officers of the Official Languages Wing and Vidhi Sahitya Prakashan may be included in Indian Legal Service.
- (iv) Publication of Uchcha Nyayalaya Nirnaya Patrika and Uchchatam Nyayalaya Nirnaya Patrika may be accelerated so as to bring them up-to-date.

(v) Section 7 of the Official Language^s Act, 1963 may be so amended that it may not be necessary that a Judgement, Decree or Order delivered or passed by any High Court in Hindi should accompany its English Translation except when demanded by the concerned party for specific purposes.

(vi) Writing and publication of original books in Hindi on legal subjects may be accelerated.

(vii) Exhibitions of legal literature published in Hindi may be arranged.

(viii) Financial assistance may be provided to voluntary organisations for propagation of Hindi and other Indian Language in the field of law.

(ix) A compilation of basic terminology used in the Constitution of India in various Indian Languages may be published.

(x) Hindi version of the Constitution of India may be declared by law to be its authorised text.

(c) The details in regard to the implementation of each of the above recommendation are as follows :

- (1) 300 pages of International documents have been translated and it is proposed to complete the task by 1986.
- (ii) No action could be taken because of the ban imposed to hold a Meeting of the Minister for Law and Justice and Minister for Home Affairs in this regard.
- (iii) The matter is being pursued.
- (iv) A sub-committee has been formed to take necessary steps. The Government have decided to entrust printing of Patrikas to Private Presses also to accelerate their publication.

(v) Necessary steps are being taken in this regard.

(vi) A Conference of Deans and Professors of Law was held in September, 1984 to identify the problems, etc. and it has been decided to evolve a new scheme to accelerate writing and publication of original books in Hindi on legal subjects.

(vii) Several exhibitions were organised in 1984 and it is scheduled to hold more exhibitions in different parts of the country in the current year.

(viii) A scheme has since been prepared for this purpose.

(ix) The Compilation has been made and is under printing.

(x) Opinion of the Attorney General of India has been obtained and it is under the consideration of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Taking over of units of Union Carbide Limited

3228. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take over all the units of Union Carbide Limited located in India, if so, details thereof; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In terms of the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, management of an industrial undertaking can be taken over under conditions specified in Sections 18 A and 18 AA of the Act. Operations of various undertakings of Union Carbide in India do not satisfy these conditions for take-over of management by Government under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

Private Companies Producing Defence Materials

3229. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some private companies are producing defence materials such as spare parts of Tank, Machine Gun, different barrels etc;

(b) if so, the names of companies supplying defence materials to Government;

(c) whether any surprise check is made to maintain the quality of materials supplied to defence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Purchases are made from a very large number of firms by various purchase agencies. Collection and computation of this information would be a very voluminous and time consuming task and very difficult.

(c) and (d). Regular as well as surprise checks are carried out by inspectors of Inspection Agencies of the Ministry of Defence to ensure quality of stores supplied.

Utilisation of Surplus Natural Gas Available from Bombay High

3230 SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have worked out a crash programme for surplus natural gas available from Bombay High Area for LPG purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the effective steps taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) to (c). LPG is produced from natural gas brought from Bombay High to onshore.

One LPG extraction unit is in operation at Uran in Maharashtra. Two more LPG units, one in Uran and another in Hazira in Gujarat, are under implementation.

Setting up of Sulphuric Acid Plant at Amjhore in Bihar

3231. SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are large reserves of proved category of pyrites in Amjhore area of Bihar;

(b) whether Amjhore pyrites mines had been developed as captive mines for supplying pyrites to Sindri Fertilizers Plant; and

(c) whether in view of the above Government contemplate setting up a sulphuric acid plant and an integrated fertilizer plant at Amjhore to utilise the large reserves of pyrites available in Amjhore and to meet the shortage of fertilizer experienced in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The deposit has about 300 million tonnes (40% 'S') of Pyrites and 1500 million tonnes of pyrites ferrous shale.

(b) and (c). M/s Pyrites, Phosphate and Chemicals Limited (PPCL) developed the mining project Amjhore for captively supplying acid grade pyrites to the sulphuric acid plant at Sindri of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited (FCI). However, due to the technological problems, the Sindri sulphuric acid plant was shut down in 1982. In view of this M/s PPCL have proposed the setting up of a 240 tpd sulphuric acid plant with 625 tpd SSP at Amjhore at an estimated cost of around Rs. 45 crores. Apart from the use of pyrites for the production of sulphuric acid, the company has established the use of low grade pyrites (22% sulphur) as soil amendment material to reclaim alkaline soils in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Training Facilities for Personnel in Cement Industry

3232. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been dearth of trained personnel in the cement industry;

(b) if so, the efforts made by Government to provide adequate training facilities in order to cope with the situation; and

(c) the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). The National Council for Cement and Building Materials (Formerly known as Cement Research Institute of India) has established a Centre for Continuing Education at its Ballabgarh Unit under its man power development programme and has been offering intensive training facilities on a continuous basis, by organising industry-oriented long-term and short-term training courses. So far, about 137 courses have been conducted and about 3700 professionals from cement industry have benefited by attending these courses. A Man Power Advisory Committee has also been set up by the National Council for Cement and Building Materials for evolving suitable strategies at the National level in this regard.

Cement Corporation of India (CCI) has also set up a training institute in its Naya-gaon cement factory to train persons as Executive trainees, Management trainees, Foreman trainees and Operative trainees, as well as training and development of existing personnel to keep them abreast of new technological changes. So far, the Corporation has trained 340 personnel in these disciplines. In addition, the Corporation has organised various in-house programmes for development of its employees.

Besides the above, Messrs Associated Cement Companies Ltd., operating in the Private Sector have also established training facilities at two of their cement factories for imparting training to operatives and also supervisory personnel in the various disciplines.

**Findings of Survey conducted to find out
Lime Stone in Gujarat**

3233. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find out lime stone in Gujarat for the manufacture of cement;

(b) if so, the finding and the steps being taken to establish cement factory in those areas;

(c) whether Government have received any new applications for setting up mini cement plants in Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the number of such applications and the action taken by Government to clear these applications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COM-
PANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAM-
MAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Compilation
of geological data by the National Council
for Cement and Building Materials (for-
merly Cement Research Institute) has reveal-
ed estimated availability of limestone reserves
in Gujarat as follows :

Measure reserves	—	90 million tonnes
Indicated reserves	—	57 million tonnes
Inferred and Identified reserves	—	10067 million tonnes

At present, cement factories accounting for a total capacity of 3.3 million tonnes are in production. In addition, approvals have been accorded for setting up additional capacity of the order of 4.2 million tonnes in Gujarat.

(c) and (d). During the past 12 months 5 applications for grant of industrial licences and 7 applications for registration with Directorate General of Technical Development for setting up mini cement plants in the State of Gujarat were received. Of the applications for grant of industrial licences, 2 have been approved and 2 were rejected. The remaining 1 application is being processed. Of the 7 applications for DGTD registration, 1 has been registered and the rest rejected.

Requirement of gas cylinders

3234. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleas-
ed to state :

(a) the annual requirement of gas cylinders by the oil companies in the country;

(b) the present policy of purchasing gas cylinders by the oil companies;

(c) whether their requirement is being met;

(d) if so, when there is no scarcity of gas in the country and there is no shortage of gas cylinders, the reasons for the outstanding waiting list of the consumers in the country; and

(e) the steps being taking to clear the out-
standing waiting list of the consumers in the
country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI
NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a)
Approximately 50 lakhs.

(b) Purchases of cylinders by the oil com-
panies at present are being made under the
policy of tenders and supplies are being
received under existing contracts.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Release of new connections is
contingent also upon bottling capacity, trans-
portation facilities and other infrastructure.
Schemes are under implementation to aug-
ment these capacities and facilities, besides
increasing the indigenous production of LPG.

[Translation]

Steps taken for cheap and speedy justice

3235. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take
effective steps to ensure cheap, easy and
speedy justice and safeguarding of funda-
mental human rights at the hands of able,
independent and progressive judiciary in the
country;

(b) whether Government propose to amend laws for achieving the aforesaid objectives and if so, the details of laws to be amended for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which it is proposed to be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) Government is in favour of taking effective steps to ensure cheap, easy and speedy justice and effective enforcement of fundamental human right. The steps taken to reduce pendency in the Supreme Court and High Courts are given in the attached Statement. The Government have also constituted a Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice P. N. Bhagwati, a sitting judge of the Supreme Court.

(b) and (c). The Code of Criminal Procedure was enacted in 1973 and the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 was comprehensively amended in 1976 with a view to simplify the procedural laws. The reform of judicial procedure is a continuing process.

Statement

Steps taken from time to time to reduce pendency

The following steps have been taken in recent years to reduce pendency in Supreme Court and High Courts;

(1) The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from judgment of Single judge of the High Court in second appeal (Vide Section 100A).

(2) The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973.

(3) The Judge strength of the Supreme Court has been raised from 13 to 17 excluding the chief Justice with effect from 31.12.77 by amending the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956.

(4) The sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March, 1977 to 424 on 1st April, 1985.

(5) The Supreme Court rules have been amended to vest more powers in the Registrars and Judges in Chambers so that the time of the Court is not wasted in petty miscellaneous matters.

(6) The Supreme Court has also taken the following measures :

- (i) Priority is given to certain matters;
- (ii) Miscellaneous matters are fixed
- (iii) Writ daily petitions with identical questions are grouped together and batches running from 50 to 100 matters are listed together for hearing;
- (iv) Other matters involving identical questions are also identified from time to time and put together and efforts are made to see that such groups are disposed of early;
- (v) The Supreme Courts Rules were revised in 1966 providing for printing of records under its own supervision. As that was also taking quite some time the court of late has started wherever possible dispensing with the preparation of records and hearing the appeals on special leave paper-book itself after the parties have filed their counter-affidavits and affidavits in reply.

(7) Apart from the above, certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases :

- (a) Cases involving common question are being grouped by several High Courts.
- (b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates.
- (c) Dispensing with printing of records.
- (d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

(8) The Government have also addressed the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts in which there is a

heavy pendency of civil cases over 5 years' old to consider appointment of retired judges under Article 224A of the Constitution.

(9) The recommendations contained in the 75th and 79th Report of the Law Commission have been examined. As action on majority of the recommendation is to be taken by the State Governments and High Courts, these have been sent to them along with the views of the Union Government and they have been requested to take necessary action.

(10) The Government have also appointed Law Commission (10th Law Commission) to keep under review the system of judicial administration in the country. Among the terms of reference of the Law Commission are :

- (a) To keep under review the system of Judicial administration to ensure that it is responsive to the reasonable demands of the time and in particular to secure ;
 - (i) elimination of delays, speedy clearance of arrears reduction of costs so as to secure quick and economical disposal of cases without affecting the cardinal principle that decisions should be just and fair;
 - (ii) simplification of procedure to reduce and eliminate technicalities and devices for delay so that it operates not as an end in itself but as a means of achieving justice; and
 - (iii) improvement of standards of all concerned with the administration of justice.
- (b) To revise the Central Acts of general importance so as to, simplify them and to remove anomalies, ambiguities and inequities.
- (c) To recommend to the Government measures for bringing the statute book up-to-date by repealing obsolete laws and enactments or parts thereof which have outlived their utility.

(11) The Government have constituted an informal Committee of their Chief Justices

to examine the problem of arrears in High Courts and suggest remedial measures.

Facilities to small scale entrepreneurs in Bastar and Jhabua in Madhya Pradesh

3236. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any financial assistance or other facilities have been provided to small scale entrepreneurs in the tribal districts of Bastar and Jhabua in Madhya Pradesh by the National Small Industries Corporation Ltd; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF-MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). In the tribal district of Bastar, 49 machines valued at Rs. 7.27 lakhs have so far been supplied by National Small Industries Corporation to 23 small scale entrepreneurs, under their Hire-Purchase Scheme on concessional rate of interest, earnest money and service charges. However, no assistance has so far been extended to the small scale entrepreneurs in the tribal district of Jhabua.

Price of oil engine and electric motors

3237. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the production cost of five and ten H.P. oil engines and electric motors manufactured by indigenous companies;

(b) the prices at which these oil engines and electric motors are distributed to farmers under bank loans programmes;

(c) the difference between production cost and sale price; and

(d) whether Government propose to fix distribution price of these items ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (d). The cost of production of five and ten H.P. oil engines and

electric motors manufactured by indigenous companies varies from manufacturer to manufacturer depending upon the technology adopted and other parameters of production. Since there is no price or distribution control on these products, the prices charged are fixed by the manufacturers/ wholesale dealers/retail dealers. At present there is no proposal to fix distribution prices of these items.

Waiting Lists for new Telephones in Major Cities under Lucknow Telephone Circle

3238. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons in the waiting lists for telephones pertaining to each of the major cities under the Lucknow telephone circle; and

(b) the time by which telephone connections will be provided to these persons in the waiting lists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of persons on waiting lists in major cities of U.P. Telecom. Circle is as per attached statement.

(b) The telephone connections are likely to be provided to these persons in the existing waiting lists progressively by 1990, subject to availability of equipment, cables and other resources.

Statement

Sl.No.	City	Waiting list.
1.	Allahabad	1237
2.	Agra	3283
3.	Aligarh	469
4.	Bareilly	576
5.	Dehradun	960
6.	Ferozabad	104

7.	Jhansi	40
8.	Lucknow	1579
9.	Moradabad	660
10.	Meerut	4563
11.	Muzaffarnagar	650
12.	Mathura	273
13.	Noida	3293
14.	Saharanpur	778
15.	Varanasi	2653
16.	Gorakhpur	295

[English]

Pilgrim Allowance to P&T Employees

3240. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are paying any pilgrim allowance to the P&T employees; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether similar allowance is paid for Tirupati; if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

BHEL's second unit in Andhra Pradesh during Seventh Plan

3241. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited's second unit in Andhra Pradesh during Seventh Plan and if so, full details thereof; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to start the above Unit at Tirupathi as it is one of the most backward areas of Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Nylon Factory in Tirupathi

3242. SHRI CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a nylon factory in Tirupathi as had been promised by former Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi; and

(b) if so, the constraints for its early start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) and (b). There is no proposal at present to establish a nylon factory at Tirupathi. However in April 1983 a letter of intent was issued to M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (APIDC) for establishment of a new undertaking preferably in a least developed (Centrally backward) district in the State of Andhra Pradesh for a capacity of 6000 tonnes/annum. APIDC have indicated Narsapur Village of Medak District in Andhra Pradesh as the location of the project.

Mobile Post Van Service in Villages of Orissa State

3243. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages, State-wise which do not have any Post Offices in the country, as on 31st March, 1985;

(b) the procedure adopted in opening new post offices; and

(c) the number of villages in the State of Orissa where mobile post van is at the service of the villagers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Number of census villages State-wise which do not have a post office in the country as on 31-3-1985 is given in the attached statement.

(b) Opening of post offices in the rural areas is done under Plan Scheme in accordance with the targets approved by the Planning Commission. Targets approved by Planning Commission are later allocated to the circles based on postal development of the areas in the circles concerned and the circles then distribute the targets to all the Divisions in the targets to all the Divisions in the circle on the similar consideration and the post offices found justified on the existing norms are opened in phased manner limited to targets fixed for the divisions concerned. A copy of the existing norms for opening of post offices is laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See. No. LT 938/85]

(c) No mobile van post office is functioning at any village in the State of Orissa.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Number of villages
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12539
2.	Bihar	58641
3.	Delhi	30
4.	Gujarat	10457
5.	Diu, Daman Dadra and Nagarhaveli.	55
6.	Jammu and Kashmir.	5205

1	2	3
7.	Kerala including Lakshadweep and Mahe.	2
8.	Karnataka	18578
9.	Madhya Pradesh	67006
10.	Maharashtra	25266
11.	Goa	178
12.	Assam	19108
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	2735
14.	Manipur	1401
15.	Meghalaya	4499
16.	Mizoram	492
17.	Nagaland	207
18.	Tripura	4181
19.	Punjab and Union Territory Chandigarh.	8906
20.	Haryana	4576
21.	Himachal Pradesh	14569
22.	Orissa	43898
23.	Rajasthan	26157
24.	Tamilnadu	6640
25.	Pondicherry	167
26.	Uttar Pradesh	96242
27.	West Bengal	30972
28.	Sikkim	286
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	324

Causes of loss to Scooters India Ltd.

3244. **SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH :**
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND
COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the main causes of the Scooter India
Limited running into loss; and

(b) the efforts made to minimise the
loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COM-
PANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAM-
MAD KHAN) : (a) The main causes of
losses of Scooters India Ltd. are as follows :

(1) Production constraints resulting in
low capacity utilisation;

(2) Consumer preference for other
makes of Scooters;

- (3) Strained industrial relations; and
- (4) Poor liquidity due to continuing losses.
- (b) : (i) changes in top management resulting in improved productivity and efficiency;
- (ii) Introduction of a new model 'Vijay Super Mark II' having improved fuel efficiency;
- (iii) Government loans to improve liquidity;
- (iv) Company has secured an order for export of 10,000 three wheelers to Bangladesh.

**Production and Distribution of
PVC Resin**

3245. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Limited has started production of PVC Resin;

(b) if so, the details of the production of PVC Resin of various grades by IPCL;

(c) whether the distribution of PVC Resin to actual users has been started;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) in case the production and distribution of PVC Resin has not yet commenced by IPCL, the reasons for delay and when the production and distribution of it to actual users is likely to commence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Till March 1985, about 9645 MTs of PVC Resin has been produced.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) About 700 actual users have been serviced during 1984-85.

(e) Does not arise.

Foreign brand names for internal sales

3247. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA ;
SHRI D.P. JADEJA :

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

(a) whether it has been decided to permit foreign brand names liberally for internal sales;

(b) if not, what are the criteria for giving such permission;

(c) whether M/s. Godfrey Philip has been permitted to introduce its "Chesterfield" brand of cigarettes for sale in India; and

(d) if so, what technological or economic benefits it will bring to the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). As per Foreign Collaboration Policy, foreign brand names are not ordinarily allowed for use on the products for internal sales, although there is no objection to their use on products to be exported. A condition to this effect is being incorporated in all approvals for foreign collaborations.

(c) and (d). Godphrey Phillips have not taken Government's permission for introducing the foreign brand name 'Chesterfield' cigarettes in India.

Supply of Petroleum, oil and Lubrications in Mizoram

3248. SHRI LAL DUHOMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether normal activities are often affected by the scarcity of Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants in the North East regions, particularly in Mizoram due to irregular and delayed supply of Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants allotments;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and remedial measures taken; and

(c) the total Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants allotment per month in figures of Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants lifted per month between December 1984 and February 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA): (a) to (c). Supplies of petroleum products have been generally adequate and regular in the North-Eastern Region. Occasional shortages in some areas do occur owing to transportation problems which sometimes get compounded

by floods/landslides, etc. Remedial measures are taken by Oil Industry to the extent feasible in conjunction with Railways to expedite movement of supplies by Rail and also by organising road movements.

Apart from kerosene oil, other petroleum products like motor spirit and HSD as well as lubricants are not subject to any system of allocations and the demand is met in full. Particulars of the allocation and sales of kerosene oil and of the sales of HSD and MS between December, 1984 to February, 1985 are given in the attached statement.

No data regarding sale of Lubricants is available.

Statement

(Figures in tonnes)

Name of State	Kerosene Oil						H.S.D.				M.S.			
	Dec. 84		Jan. 85		Feb. 85		Dec. 84		Jan. 85		Dec. 84		Jan. 85	
	Alloc.	Sales	Alloc.	Sales	Alloc.	Sales	Alloc.	Sales	Alloc.	Sales	Alloc.	Sales	Alloc.	Sales
Arunachal Pradesh	630	690	630	575	630	682	1281	944	967	550	430	220		
Assam	16500	16367	16070	16400	16070	15149	21560	18028	17072	3600	3280	3690		
Manipur	1420	1518	1420	1392	1420	1186	879	1055	915	720	560	460		
Mizoram	440	421	440	378	440	304	986	727	666	280	340	240		
Meghalaya	950	1075	950	1111	950	963	2646	3007	2807	730	670	680		
Nagaland	660	656	660	605	660	722	1082	1036	1244	770	610	600		
Tripura	1700	1031	1580	1134	1580	1193	980	1607	1779	340	370	260		

**Criminal and civil cases pending in
Supreme Court**

3249. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of criminal appeals which are pending disposal for more than seven years in the Supreme Court, as on 1 March, 1985; and

(b) the number of civil matters pending for more than ten years in the Supreme Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARADWAJ) : (a) and (b). As per information furnished by the Registrar of the Supreme Court, the number of criminal appeals which are pending for more than seven years is 383 as on 1.3.1985. The number of civil matters (civil appeals and writ petitions for final hearing) which are pending for more than 10 years is 2,759.

**Opening of new Post Offices in
Rajnandgaon District**

3250. SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Post Offices opened in the District of Rajnandgaon from 1980 to 31 December, 1984; and

(b) the names of the villages where these have been opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 13.

(b) DAIHADIS

CHILFI

ARAJKUNDN

PATPAR

DHAWASHA

SEONI

DOKLA

DOHE

NAWAGAON

KHAPRI KHURD

KANDADI

SHIKARI

AUNDHI

**Scheme to set up one industry each
in Idukki and Pattanathitta
Districts of Kerala**

3251. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has submitted any scheme in regard to setting up of one industry each in the Idukki and Pattanathitta Districts of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Two applications were received from M/s. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., for the setting up of new undertakings for the manufacture of carbon tetrachloride and copper clad laminates respectively in Idukki district of Kerala. They were not approved. No schemes have been received for Pattanathitta district.

Digging of wells in Godavari Basin

3252. SHRI A. J. V. B. MAHESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether digging of two wells of Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Kunavaram and Bhimanapalli in Godavari Basin has been completed;

(b) if so, the present position of those wells; and

(c) whether the contracting firm has not completed the above jobs nor have they undertaken further prospecting in the basin ?

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

(b) Kunavaram (Amalapuram) well where minor gas shows were observed has been abandoned as they were of no commercial interest. Bhimanapalli well which flowed gas at the rate of 27300 cubic matters (approximately) has been sealed after completion of testing. Further assessment wells will be drilled after interpretation of the results obtained.

(c) The jobs were done by ONGC.

**Setting up of Cement Plant at Jeypur
Orissa**

3253. SHRI SOMNATH RATH :
SHRI K. PRADHANI :

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up a cement plant at Jeypur in Koraput District of Orissa; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is expected to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil refineries and their production

3254. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be

pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of oil refineries functioning in India, with their annual capacity;

(b) whether it is a fact that these are not meeting the demand of the country;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to establish more oil refineries in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to expand the existing refineries to increase their production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) A statement indicating the number and location of oil refineries functioning in India and their annual capacity is attached.

(b) Though the refining capacity is more than the total demand, they are not meeting fully the demand of certain products.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Government have approved the setting up of a six million tonnes per annum refinery at Karnal in Haryana and are examining the setting up of the another grass-root refinery and expansion of the existing refineries.

Statement

(in million metric tonnes)

Sl. No.	Name of Refinery and Location	Installed capacity as on 1.4.1985
1	2	3
1.	Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Bombay	6.00
2.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd., Bombay	3.50
3.	Cochin Refineries Ltd. Cochin	4.50
4.	Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. Visakhapatnam	4.50
5.	Madras Refineries Ltd. Madras	5.60

1	2	3
6.	Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. Bongaigaon (Assam)	1.00
7.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Haldia	2.50
8.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Barauni	3.30
9.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., Gauhati (Assam)	0.85
10.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Digboi (Assam)	0.50
11.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Koyali	7.30
12.	Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. Mathura	6.00
		45.55

Opening of New Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Adivasi Areas in Gujarat.

3255. **SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new post Offices and telegraph Offices opened in the rural areas particularly in Adivasi areas of the country during the year 1984-85, and particularly in Gujarat;

(b) the Government's policy for opening of new Post Offices and telegraph offices in the country during the year 1985-86;

(c) whether Government have received any demand from Government of Gujarat in this respect; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 29 Post Offices and 180 telegraph offices were opened in the rural adivasi areas of the country during the year 1984-85, out of which one Post Office was opened in Gujarat. No Telegraph Office was opened in Gujarat.

(b) Norms for opening of rural Post Offices and telegraph offices during 1985-86

are laid on the table of the House (Placed in Library, See No L T 940/85)

(c) No demand in this respect was received from the Government of Gujarat.

(d) Does not arise.

Automatisation of Telephone and Telecom. Circles Exchanges

3256. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any programme for speedy automatisation of telephone exchanges has been drawn up for North-West and other Telecom. Circle in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the target dates by which all district headquarters in the country would be provided with automatic telephone exchanges (MAX-II) ;

(c) whether any delay has been envisaged in view of acute shortage of equipment or trained staff; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to eliminate delay and ensure speedy automatisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There are 1565 manual exchanges with equipped capacity of 4.17 lakh lines in the country as on 31.3.84. Automatisation of these exchanges required substantial investments in terms of financial and material resources. Automatisation is proposed to be achieved progressively during the 7th and subsequent plans.

(b) District Headquarters are proposed to be automatised during the 7th plan subject to availability of equipment and funds.

(c) and (d). In order to achieve the targets as per plan, efforts are being made to augment the indigenous production of equipment by import of suitable technology and also by importing limited quantity of finished equipment.

Poor Utilisation of 500 MW Thermal Units in Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.

3257. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bharat Heavy Electricals are finding that their capacity for 500 MW Thermal units is being poorly utilised ;

(b) if so, whether surplus capacity is due to heavy imports of power generating equipment along with credits from foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the orders received for the next five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD) : (a) to (c). Against a total capacity for manufacture of 20 nos. of 500 MW Thermal Units during the next 5 years (1985-90), BHEL has at present orders for 8 nos. to be supplied by 1988. It is Government's policy to ensure maximum utilization of the indigenous capacity. Import is resorted to any selectively and on merits, depending on the totality of circumstances.

Payment of Wages to Reserved Training Pool Telephone Operators in Bombay Telephones

3259. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserved Training Pool (RTP) Telephone Operators in Bombay Telephones are paid Rs. 2.75 per hour ;

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

(c) the minimum wages fixed by the Maharashtra Government for unskilled labourers ; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to see that these Reserved Training Pool Telephone Operators are treated as skilled workmen and paid accordingly with retrospective effect ?

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

(b) Reserved Trained Pool Telephone Operators are employed to cope with the peak hour traffic and absenteeism in the Department. Till their turn for regular absorption comes, they work as Short Duty Telephone Operators and are paid Rs. 2.75 per hour. This rate was fixed in August, 1982 taking into account the basic pay, Dearness pay and dearness allowances but excluding HRA and CCA of a regular Telephone Operator.

(c) Rs. 14/- per day plus Rs. 4.70 as allowance which is being revised in every sixth months.

(d) Question of revision of rate of Reserved Trained Pool staff is under consideration. The revised rates when fixed will be applicable prospectively.

Strength of Telephone Operators in Bombay Telephones

3260. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total sanctioned strength of Telephone Operators and the present Reserve Training Pool (RTP) Telephone Operators in Bombay Telephones ;

(b) whether Government propose to absorb a section of these RTP Telephone

operators when regular recruitment is made; and

(c) if so, the guidelines, if any, in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Total sanctioned strength of regular Telephone Operators at present in Bombay Telephones District is 4872 and strength of RTP Telephone Operators is 1700.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. The RTP Telephone Operators will be absorbed against future vacancies as and when they arise.

Increase in Prices of Oil Products

3261. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the oil companies have, raised the prices of their products after the imposition of the fresh budgetary levies ;

(b) if so, whether the increase is only as much as the additional levy proposed in the budget; and

(c) if not, how much more is being charged and the reasons for charging more ?

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

(b) and (c). Increases in the prices of petroleum products were ordered to take care not only of the levy of customs duty and increase in auxiliary duty on crude oil but also of exchange rate variations, increases in costs of exploration and refining of crude oil and the marketing of petroleum products.

Theft of Valuable Registered Letters

3262. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Registeri Chori Ka Mamla Pakra Ek Postman Nilambit" (A case of theft of registered letters detected; one postman suspended appeared) in the 'Navjyoti' Jaipur of 24 March, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether incidence of thefts of valuable registered letters sent from abroad in the name of devotees of Khawaja Sahib has been taking place for the past many years ;

(c) if so, whether Government have got any inquiry conducted into these cases earlier also ; and

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

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

(b) to (d). A few cases of abstraction of registered articles at Ajmer Head Post Office came to notice during the years 1978 and 1982. Enquiries were conducted and as a result thereof three officials are under trial in Courts of Law.

Legal Aid provided to SC/ST in Madhya Pradesh

3263. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether legal aid scheme sponsored by Union Government has been started in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, since when and the number of poor people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society in Madhya Pradesh have been given legal aid ; and

(c) the details of legal aid so provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARADWAJ): (a) to (c). The legal aid scheme in Madhya Pradesh is governed by the provisions of the "Madhya Pradesh Samaj Ke Kamjor Vargon Keliye Vidhik Sahayata Tatha Vidhik Salah Adhinyam, 1976". (No. 26 of 1976). The Legal Aid Scheme was brought into force in 15 Districts of the State on 6th May, 1976. In the remaining 30 Districts of the State, the Act was brought into force on 15.8.1976. A statement regarding the Legal Aid and Advice and Assistance given to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of society in Madhya Pradesh is attached.

Statement

Type of Legal Aid	Scheduled caste	Scheduled Tribe	General Category
Legal Aid	8187	7341	11373
Legal Advice	24974	19622	31245
Legal Assistance	6066	6263	5974

Coir Industry of Kerala

3264. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Coir industry in Kerala has been passing through a serious crisis due to fall in exports and sluggishness in the internal market;

(b) whether Government have received any proposal from Government of Kerala or from any other parties concerned with this; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take or have taken to save the industry from peril ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). The Coir Industry in Kerala has been passing through a difficult period mainly on account of the impact of drought in the earlier years, coconut wilt disease and decline in exports due to competition from synthetic substitutes and recession in the West Europe.

A number of steps have been taken to overcome some of these problems which, among other things, include :

1. Kerala Government has liberalised the restriction on the movement of husk so that the husk moves from surplus areas to deficit areas;
2. The Coir Board has developed a technique for reducing the retting period by crushing the husk before

soaking and financial assistance for the purchase of crushers for this purpose is now available under the centrally sponsored scheme for the cooperativisation of the coir industry;

3. Cash compensatory support for coir products exported has been extended upto 31.12.1985;
4. Trade delegations visited important potential markets in the European countries;
5. A work-shop on coir was organised recently by the Coir Board under the Indo-EEC Trade Promotion Programme in which delegates representing major importing countries also participated and discussed various problems relating to export;
6. The Coir Board is participating in important Fairs/Exhibitions in and abroad to popularise coir and coir products; and
7. The Coir Board is running 17 show-rooms in various parts of the country to popularise the coir products and the sales of these show-rooms have been rising from year to year.

Payment of wages to telephone operators

3265. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great difference between the wages paid to regular telephone

operators and Reserved Training Pool (RTP) Telephone Operators in Bombay Telephones;

(b) if so, the details of the comparative wages of these Operators; and the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to take steps to remove this disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The difference is due to the increase in DA/ADA rates of regularly paid Telephone Operators subsequent to fixing the wages.

(b) The hourly wages of an RTP Operator is Rs. 2.75 which was fixed in August, 1982. Whereas the monthly wages of a regular operator at that time was Rs. 565/- excluding HRA/CCA which works out to approximately Rs. 2.70/- per hour. Hence it is clear that at the time of fixation the difference in wages was very marginal since HRA/CCA was not included.

(c) The question of revision of rate of RTP staff is under consideration.

**Companies based in West Bengal
Seeking Licences to set up Industries in other States**

3266. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have information about companies based in West Bengal seeking/obtaining letters of intent/industrial licences for setting up new industries or expanding units in other States during the period between 1982 to 1984; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such companies, the number of such letters of intent and industrial licences, the total investment involved in such letters of intent and industrial licences and the principal causes for such flight of capital from West Bengal to other States during the period mentioned above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) and (b). Seven industrial

units in respect of whom Letters of Intent/Industrial Licences had been issued for locations in West Bengal, requested for change of location from West Bengal to other States during the period 1982 to 1984. Two of these are still under consideration, three were rejected while two were acceded to mainly on the recommendations of the State Governments/Administrative Ministry/Departments concerned due to techno-economic and other considerations.

**Central Subsidy to Industries in
Nalgonda District (Andhra Pradesh)**

3267. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the central subsidy is available to industries in Nalgonda District or part thereof;

(b) if so, the names of the talukas;

(c) whether Government are considering to extend the facility to the talukas of Nalgonda; and

(d) whether Government are planning an industry in Nalgonda as part of the programme of one industry in every district and if so, the details of the industry to be started there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, except Miryalaguda block which stands excluded from the purview of Central Subsidy as the level of investment in that block had exceeded Rs. 30.00 crores as on 31.3.1983.

(d) Setting up of industries in a particular district is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned although Central Government supplements their efforts by providing various incentives, concessions etc. Central investments in public sector are of a basic nature and their location is determined on a variety of techno-economic considerations. Subject to these considerations preference is given to backward areas.

Licences for manufacture of ampicillin

3268. SHRI MOTI LAL SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) the dates of issue of licences and detailed reasons for extension given every year individually for the manufacture of Ampicillin and its intermediates in the country since the issue of licences;

(b) when these units will be in a position to manufacture from basic stages;

(c) the steps Government have taken for cancellation of licences, where more than two years have passed; and

(d) the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) to (d). Details of Industrial Licences issued for the manufacture of Ampicillin/6 APA are given in the attached statement. Four of these licences have already been implemented from the initial validity period. The extension in the validity of industrial licences is granted on merits keeping in view the effective steps taken. Where the progress in implementation of industrial licences is inadequate, action is in hand to revoke such licences.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Name of the Bulk drug/Intermediate	Date of Issue of Industrial Licence
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s Max India	6 A.P.A.	25.5.1984
2.	M/s Pioneer Protter	Ampicillin	18.8.1985
3.	M/s Euphoric	(i) Ampicillin (ii) 6 A.P.A.	11.1.1985
4.	M/s Alembic Chemicals	(i) Ampicillin (ii) 6 A.P.A.	4.11.1976
5.	M/s I.D.P.L.	Ampicillin	30.1.1978
6.	M/s H.A.L.	Ampicillin	14.12.1979
7.	M/s Standard Pharmaceuticals	Ampicillin	22.12.1978
8.	M/s Gujarat Lyka Organics Ltd.	(i) Ampicillin (ii) 6 A.P.A.	4.2.1982
9.	M/s Cadila Labs.	Ampicillin Anhydrous/ Trihydrate	13.7.1983
10.	M/s Sterling Drugs	Ampicillin Trihydrate	14.5.1982
11.	M/s Ranbaxy Labs.	Ampicillin	17.3.1976

**Purchase of Bombay High crude Oil
by Foreign Companies**

3269. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether any non-Governmental foreign companies purchased Bombay High crude oil during the financial year 1984-85;

(b) if so, the quantity of Bombay High crude sold to each non-Governmental foreign company respectively during the financial year 1984-85;

(c) whether this crude oil was sold on tender basis or on the basis of negotiated term contracts;

(d) if it was sold on the basis of negotiated term contracts, the name of the non-Governmental foreign companies which secured these term contracts and the respective quantities purchased by them; and

(e) whether there is any specific policy on the part of the Government that governs the manner in which Bombay High crude is sold to non-Governmental foreign companies i. e. whether policy prohibits sale on term contract basis or not ?

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

(b) During the period of 1.4.1984 to 28.2.1985 Bombay High crude oil was sold to the following parties :

Name of Party	Qty, in '000' MT
Coastal	2756
Champlin	505
Gulf oil	875
BB. Naft	269
Attock oil	238

	4642

(c) Export of Bombay High crude oil was finalised on the basis of tenders.

(d) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

Delay in supply of LPG by gas agencies

3270. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is abnormal delay of nearly 7/10 days in the supply of cooking gas cylinders to the people by the various gas agencies in Delhi, particularly in trans-Yamuna and Ashok Vihar areas;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government to check this delay in supply of cooking gas cylinders;

(c) the names of the agencies in trans-Yamuna and Ashok Vihar areas, which put people to hardship by inordinate delay in supplying gas cylinders;

(d) whether Government propose to give any directive to all these gas agencies to supply cylinders on the same day when requisition is received; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM (SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA) : (a) Customers in the trans-Yamuna and Ashok Vihar areas have lately been getting LPG refill supplies with some delay.

(b) Efforts have been made to augment supplies in these areas, besides release of second cylinders and option to customers to pick-up the refill from the distributor on a rebate of Re. 1/- only.

(c) The name, of Indian oil Corporation's LPG distributors in the trans-Yamuna and Ashok Vihar areas are as under—

1. M/s. Amar Gas Service.
2. M/s. B. N. Gupta and Co.
3. M/s. Nandi Gas Distributors
4. M/s. Shaheed Subhash Gas Service.
5. M/s. Sivanika Enterprises.

6. M/s. Supreme Enterprises.
7. M/s. Vijay Rattan Enterprises.
8. M/s. Vishal Gas Service.
9. M/s. Rajdhani Gas Service.
10. M/s. J. J. Gas Service,
11. M/s. Delhi State Civil Supplies Corpn.

(d) Oil Company instructions already exist that under normal circumstances refill supplies should be made within 24 hours.

(e) Dose not arise.

Reservation in executive cadre of Defence Forces

3271. DR. G. NIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes persons recruited in the executive cadre of the Defence Forces including the civilian staff.

(b) whether the reservation of 18 percent in force has been fully observed, if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the remedial/corrective steps Government propose to take to ensure that orders regarding reservation are implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : (a) and (b). In the "Defence Services" (Armed Forces) there is no "Executive Cadre". There are no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Armed Forces.

The civilian staff working with the Defence Services are classified like all other Central Government servants as follows :

- (i) Group 'A,
- (ii) Group 'B'
- (iii) Group 'C, and
- (iv) Group 'D'

For the civilian posts, the reservations for Scheduled Castes at 15% and for Scheduled Tribes at 7 1/2% are in force. These reservations are being implemented in accordance with the existing Rules.

(c) Dose not arise.

[Translation]

Industrial training to Women in the country

3272. SHRIMATI USHA CHOU-DHARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken so far to provide Industrial training to women in the country;

(b) whether Government propose to start new schemes and provide more incentives in future for setting up more small scale industries; and

(c) if so, the outlines and other details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) A scheme for providing training to Women Entrepreneurs is being implemented by Small Industry Development Organisation since 1978-79.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Manufacture of ampicillin from chemical grade of 6-APA

3273. SHRI MOTI LAL SINGH : Will the Minister of CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the Ampicillin and its salts are manufactured in our country from chemical grade of 6-APA;

(b) whether it is also a fact that such Ampicillin manufactured is canarogenic and forbidden world wide due to the presence of dimethylamiline in the intermediate;

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken in the matter; and

(d) if no steps have been taken, the reasons why Government allowed manufacture of Ampicillin from chemical grade of 6-APA ?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : (a) Ampicillin is being produced in the country from 6-APA produced by chemical as well as enzymatic processes.

(b) This Ministry is not aware of such reports.

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

[Translation]

Proposal for Declaring Ajmer a Backward District

3274. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Rajasthan to declare Ajmer a backward area/district;

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

(c) by what time Ajmer will be declared a backward area/district and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Ajmer does not fulfil the criteria prescribed for the identification of the backward areas.

12.00 hrs.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must have heard from the radio and television yesterday that there is an accident on railway in my constituency and six people have died. I have given a Calling Attention notice .. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : That can be discussed later.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : It is my request, Sir . (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, the Railway Minister should come out with a statement on this... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If it calls for a statement, it will be coming. No problem. We will see.

PAPPRS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Defence Service Estimates, 1985-86 and Cantonment Fund Servants (Amendment) Rules, 1984.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Defence Services Estimates, 1985-86 (Hindi and English versions).

(Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 710/85)

- (2) A copy of the Cantonment Fund Servants (Amendment) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SRO 53 in Gazette of India dated the 9th March, 1985, under section 280 of the Cantonment Act, 1924.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 711/85)

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs, Notifications under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND COM-

PANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs for 1985-86.

(Placed in Library. See No. LT 712/85)

- (2) A copy of Notification No. SO 177(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of Management of Messrs Krishna Silicate and Glass Work Limited, Calcutta, beyond five years under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

(Pleased in Library. See No. LT 713/85)

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Unnikrishnan, Your Calling Attention.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara) : Yes, but where is the Minister ? I do not see anybody.

MR. SPEAKER : Who is the Minister ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : We can wait for ten minutes, Sir. It is unfortunate.

MR. SPEAKER : What has happened to him ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : The Minister in charge should be here. Who will answer ? What is all this ? It is a very strange thing, Sir, very unfortunate. You should tell them.

MR. SPEAKER : Is not it understood that he ought to be present here ? Does this need explanation ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : But this is an insult to the House, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Something must have happened somewhere. Where is the Minister ?

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : This is an extraordinary situation. You should pull them up.

MR. SPEAKER : I will, naturally. It is but natural. In the meantime, Geetaji, you may present the petition.

PRESENTATION OF PETITION

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura) : Sir, I present a petition signed by Shri Devi Prasad Singh and others regarding change in the administrative set up of Delhi and problems of residents of Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : Now matters under Rule 377.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : We are waiting, I presume, for the Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER : Yes, we are waiting.

AN HON. MEMBER : The Minister has come, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : What happened to you, young man ?

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CULTURE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO) : I am sorry Sir, I got stuck up.

MR. SPEAKER : You must apologise to the House.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : But, Sir, in future this should not happen. You should tell the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he is a good cricketer. Why he should be late I do not know. He should have made a faster run. He is also our fast bowler in the team.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO : Even so, there are some run-outs sometimes.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*[English]*

- (i) Need to implement the recommendations contained in the Twenty-seventh Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation regarding recruitment rules for various posts in the Water Management and Command Area Development Division in the Ministry of Irrigation.

SHRI GANGA RAM (Firozabad) : As result of queries by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation and under direction from the then Minister of State for Irrigation, the recruitment rules for various posts in the Water Management and Command Area Development Division were examined in the Irrigation Ministry in the middle of the year 1984. The existing recruitment rules are not in the agricultural interests of the country because the same do not provide equal opportunity in the matter of selection to agricultural engineers and scientists though they are specialists in this field. The Irrigation Ministry should furnish information regarding the defects pointed out and changes suggested by those who examined the above issue in respect of all aspects of the recruitment rules for each post and the steps taken by them to notify the amendments as per 27th Report of the above Committee.

- (ii) Need to lay a railway line between Sahajanwan and Balrampur via Bansi.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submit the following under Rule 377.

It is necessary to have means of transport for the progress of any area and for the setting up of and the development of industries. In this context the role of the Railways is most important. During the last several years though surveys were conducted for laying new railway lines in different parts of the country, yet the work on these lines did not start. In this connection, I would like to say that in 1977-78 the Railways had conducted a survey for laying a new line between Sahajanwan and Balrampur via Bansi in Gorakhpur Division of U.P., but this railway

line has not so far been constructed. The most important point is that as a result thereof the old towns of Bakhira, Mehdawal, Bansi, Dumariaganj and Utraula have remained economically backward till today.

It will be appropriate to mention here that important places like Bakhira, which is the largest producer of bronze and copperwares, Mehdawal, which is known for handloom industry and Bansi, the biggest grain market of Eastern U.P. could not be developed merely because of the absence of a railway line and the economic condition of the people, who depend for their livelihood on these industries, is deteriorating day by day.

I would, therefore, request the Hon. Railway Minister to arrange for the construction of a new railway line between Sahajanwan and Balrampur via Bansi immediately so that the transport difficulties and this backwardness of the area are removed and the aspirations of the people are fulfilled.

- (iii) Need to revise the timings of certain trains running on Gaya-Kiul Section of Eastern Railway and to provide a fast train between Gaya and Deoghar

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : Change in the timings of the trains on Kiul-Gaya line has created many difficulties. Here, the District Headquarters is in the Monghyr. Commissioner's office is in Bhagalpur and most of the offices of the Sub-Division level area in Lakhisarai. Proper transport facilities are necessary to reach the civil hospitals and the colleges of Bhagalpur, Palna and Monghyr, which have been denied because of change in the timings of the trains. People have been left with no other means to go to these cities except by bus or taxi, which is an irregular and costly service. The old train No. 2 KG which used to leave Gaya at 5.10 and reach Shekhpura by about 7.0 clock in the morning suited the people of the area very well. That train now arrives at 3.0 clock in the morning and it is impossible for the residents of Barbida, Shekhpura, Ariyari, Sikandara, Halsi, Aryava, Sarmer Blocks to catch the train at that time. Therefore, arrangements may kindly be made to restore the earlier timings of the train.

338 Down train running between Gaya

and Sealdah had been running for a long time but the same has been cancelled now. The train should be restored with the earlier timings.

137 Up which starts from Jamalpur for Gaya at 5'0 clock leaves Kiul at 8'0 clock. If this train leaves Kiul at 10.30 the passengers of 13 Up, 25 Up, 8 Down, 312 Down trains will get the facility of catching this train for Gaya from Kiul. Therefore, this train should start from Jamalpur at 8'o clock in the morning.

There is no fast train on this route. Therefore, a fast train from Gaya to Deoghar should be introduced so that the pilgrims may get the facility of going to the two ancient places of pilgrimage. This is a long standing demand of the people. The Hon. Minister of Railways may kindly pay urgent attention to the above points.

- (iv) Need to sanction additional funds for renovation and modernisation of Kothagudam Thermal Power Station.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : The two generating units at Kothagudam Thermal Power Station in Andhra Pradesh are very old and due to certain deficiencies, the Plant load factor is low. So, the A.P. State Electricity Board requested the sanction of Rs. 4,567/- lakhs under renovation and modernisation schemes of Thermal stations for improving their performance under centrally sponsored scheme. But the Government of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 891.70 lakhs only as Central assistance for this scheme which works out to 19.52 per cent of the estimated cost of the scheme. The Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 1,901/- lakhs out of Rs. 2,346 lakhs required for Talcher station in Orissa which is 81 per cent—Rs. 460 lakhs out of Rs. 512 lakhs needed for Karbhighia station in Bihar which is 89.6 per cent etc. So, I request the Government of India to immediately reconsider the matter and sanction Rs. 2,200/- lakhs additionally for renovation and modernisation of Kothagudam Thermal Power Station.

- (v) Need to clear scheme for modernisation of Kangsabati Reservoir Project in West Bengal.

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur) : Sir, the Kangsabati Project for irrigating an area of 3,24,000 hectares in Kharif and 6,729 hectares of Rabi in the districts of Bankura, Midnapore and Hooghly in West Bengal is nearing completion. In the meantime to satisfy the needs of drought prone areas in the upper catchment of the river Kangsabati in the district of Purulia, a scheme called the Upper Kangsabati Project has been sanctioned.

As a result of this, there will be shortage of water in the lower Kangsabati Reservoir Project and it has, therefore, become necessary to augment the water resources in the river basin by creating additional storages on the adjacent river stream tapping ground water, lining of the canal system to prevent the existing heavy seepage losses and by excavating water courses and field channels for better and more economical water management. With this end in view, a scheme for modernisation of the Kangsabati Reservoir Project amounting to Rs. 210 crores was prepared and submitted to the Central Water Commission, Government of India, for approval. Sir, the scheme is extremely essential not only to stabilise the irrigation potential created by the original Kangsabati Reservoir Project, but also to make the recently sanctioned upper Kangsabati Project effective.

Sir, after due examination, the Central Water Commission, recommended and placed this scheme before the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. The Technical Advisory Committee asked for some more details, which have since been furnished to the Central Water Commission.

I, therefore, request the Government to clear the scheme for modernisation of the Kangsabati Project immediately. I also demand that the Minister concerned make a statement in the House about this project as early as possible.

- (vi) Need to provide stoppages of Malwa Superfast Express and Dakshin Express at Vidisha and Ganj Basoda.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA

(Vidisha) : It is a welcome decision that the Malwa Superfast Express train will run daily between New Delhi-Bhopal and Indore from 1st May, 1985. There is a long-standing demand for the stoppage of this Superfast train at Vidisha station similarly several memoranda and reminders have been submitted by various organisations of my constituency for the stoppage of Dakshin Express at Ganj Basoda.

Vidisha and Ganj Basoda are very good business centres with historical background and also attract foreign and inland tourist traffic for the archeological monuments at Sanchi, Udaigiri, Udaipur Gyara-spur, Kham-baba ect. I would request the Railway Minister to look into the matter for considering these two stoppages at the earliest possible time.

[Translation]

(vii) Need to bring Purnea (Bihar) on the air map of India

SHRI D.L. BAITHA (Araria) : The district of Purnea, on the North Eastern border of Bihar is situated on the border of Nepal. There are still no suitable means of transport in the area as a result of which it is not developing.

Near Purnea, there is a Defence airfield in Chunapur which is not being used now by the Defence Department. It is, therefore, suggested that Purnea may be connected by air service. Delhi-Patna-Calcutta flight or Delhi-Patna-Bagdogra flight can be scheduled via Purnea once or twice a week and thus it can be brought on the air map. Earlier also, the private companies have been running air services from here and earning profit. Therefore, it is expected that it will prove to be a profit earning service and there will be no losses. If it is not possible to do so, it should be linked with Vayu-doot service immediately.

(viii) Need to complete the distributaries in Ganganagar District taking off from Indira Main Canal

SHRI BIRBAL (Ganganagar) : Sir, all the direct minors taken out in Ganganagar district from the Indira Main Canal have been left incomplete and if these the extended further according to the survey, lakhs of

acres of land can be irrigated with bye-flow water. The farmers of that area have been expecting water for their fields for quite a long time. The incomplete minors are as follows :—

1. Rath Khera Minor
2. Khetanwali distributary
3. Zoravarpura distributary
4. Sardarpura distributary
5. Khonda distributary
6. Khildasari distributary
7. Chulli distributary
8. Thethar distributary
9. Jesamatee distributary
10. Kanhore distributary
11. Bhojewala distributary
12. Somasar distributary, and
13. Piperan distributary.

I would urge the Government of India that these incomplete minors should be completed on a war footing so that the farmers may get irrigation facilities and their backwardness and poverty may be removed and at the same time the country may also have the benefit of more production.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

12.10 hrs.

Reported removal and shipping of priceless treasures of Indian art and culture including rare works of sculptures for display during the Festival of India in the United States of America and France.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, we taken up the Calling Attention, Mr. Unnikrishnan. Now, I can diagnose what the Minister was suffering from, namely that he was still used to the old Parliamentary procedure. This is the Eighth Lok Sabha, but he was living in the days of the Seventh Lok Sabha and he did

not understand this. Mr. Minister must understand that we have become wiser. This new Lok Sabha does not take too much time. ..

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : He must think that we are already in the 21st century.

MR. SPEAKER : We have become wiser and we not waste time in unnecessary things. We do not become busy without work now.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I call the attention of the Minister of culture to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported removal and shipping of priceless treasures of Indian art and culture including rare works of sculptures from different Museums, art galleries and temples in India for display during the Festival of India in the United States of America and France with grave risks, and steps taken by Government in that regard."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO) : I welcome this opportunity to clarify the position in regard to the art exhibitions during the Festival of India.

The Festival of India in France and USA is scheduled to open in June 1985. It will be on a scale much bigger than the one held in London in 1982 and will cover a wider canvas. It will comprise a large number of exhibitions sponsored by some of the most prestigious museums in United States and France which have displayed the greatest art treasures of the world, performing arts, Indian Film 'Festival', theatre groups, poetry readings, symposia and seminars etc. .

Six major exhibitions of classical art are being organised during the Festival of India in USA. They are :

- (1) Sculpture of India 3000 BC to 1300 A.D.

- (2) "India"

- (3) Life at Court : Art for India's Rulers —16th—19 Cent. A.D.

- (4) From Indian Earth : 4000 Years of Terracotta Art.

- (5) Kushan Sculpture.

- (6) Fatehpur Sikri and the Age of Akbar.

The art objects have been collected from 55 private/autonomous and Government museums, besides 9 private collectors with their consent. The process of selection included the examination of the exhibits by experts. As many as 76 out of 441 art objects which were initially listed for display in the exhibitions in USA have been dropped, taking into account the adverse conservation report or due to the fragile condition of the objects. Some of the art objects, which were one of their kind such as Pasupati seal and Dancing girl of Mohanjodaro were also excluded. Thus extraordinary objects of historical or aesthetic importance in the context of history of Indian art were excluded. Barhut Yakshi from Indian Museum and Amarvati Roundal from Madras Museum, which were embedded, have not been selected.

It is customary for Museums of international repute to exchange exhibitions, each side trying to project the best of the country's cultural heritage and also to receive the finest in return. For example, the National Museum New Delhi itself received exhibitions of the finest and priceless works of art such as Thracian Gold from Bulgaria, Art Treasures from Dresden and the National Gallery of Modern Art those of German Expressionist, Paul Klee and sculptures by Rodin. It may also be noted that many nations of the world have sent some of the greatest exhibitions to the United States, France, Britain and Japan, e.g. the exhibitions of Chinese Art Treasures from Tut-Ankh-Amen of Egypt and paintings of Rembrandt. Our country's cultural heritage and image is unique in the world and from times immemorial Indian art has also influenced the styles of the Art of China, South-east Asia and Far-eastern countries. Therefore, what has been selected for the Festival of India constitutes an insignificant proportion of the art works and masterpieces available in the

country. The selection of these art objects for different exhibitions is due to the fact that they are well known in the world of art. In fact exhibitions of such art treasures generate more interest and enthusiasm among scholars and general public in the art and cultural heritage of India.

Apart from obtaining insurance cover on "wall to wall" basis, every care, according to international practice is being exercised in respect of packing, transportation etc. Utmost security precautions have been taken such as valuable exhibits are escorted by armed guards, consignments are accompanied by experts, detailed photographic documentation is made at different stages of the movement of the art objects.

It would, therefore, be observed that all possible precautions have been taken by the Government to ensure the safety and security of the art treasures proposed to be sent to the Festival of India. I might add that considerable enthusiasm has been generated abroad about the art and cultural heritage of India.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Sir, I am amazed at the cool, complacent tone of the statement of the Hon. Minister which can only be compared to the amazing degree of ignorance and misinformation about India, not only contemporary India, our civilisation, our heritage and so on but also about traditions and achievements that exists in the United States of America and in various parts of Europe. Therefore, the idea of a Festival of India as an introduction to India which would correct distortions in their understanding of India was a very welcome idea. We thought that it will project contemporary India, also as a cultural heritage, and traditions and our immense diversity in food, costumes and performing arts.

This Festival which is to last for well over 18 months is funded mostly by the Government of India, that is, from the consolidated Fund of India which, as you know and as we know can only be appropriated and spent with the sanction of Parliament. Therefore, the Government of India and the Festival of India Committee appointed by them is responsible to this Parliament not merely for the way in which the money is

spent but the manner in which the Festival is conducted.

The festival is meant to project India and it cannot be allowed to degenerate into public relations exercise to project someone who has become a sort of cultural commissar, that is, the Chairperson of the Festival of India Committee.

I know, this is not an opportunity to discuss the entire gamut of festival and the very unsavoury details that have come to light about many other aspects of this Festival which have become a game of favorites for the favourites.

I shall only, therefore, confine my remarks in this connection to the decision to remove and shift priceless treasures of Indian art and cultural heritage including the sculptures dating back from Harappan age to Maurya, Gupta, Kushan and Chola periods. I know I have just seen in the statement—one should be thankful for small mercies that the Chairman of the Festival has not condescended to remove the Budha of Sarnath, as the Minister has said in his statement, and Pashupati Seal to which he has referred is a key to the understanding of history of the entire sub-continent but, believe me, this outrage was only stopped at the personal intervention of the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi but with the tragic death and disappearance of Shrimati Indira Gandhi from the scene, the Chairperson of this Festival has become a riderless horse, raiding every conceivable museum, collection, temple and even excavation sites; like the proverbial Oliver, she asked for more.

From the Patna Museum has gone the celebrated and universally-acclaimed Yakshi of Didarganj of 3rd century BC (Maurya) which along with Gyaspur Yakshi, now probably in Gwalior Museum have been acclaimed as the finest achievements. Here he says that certain objects have been excluded and this is only insignificant contour, according to them. But here these two pieces, according to Shri Aurobindo, are crowning achievements of Indian culture. One of them is going. Bodhisatva is going of 5th century AD and Alasa Kanya of Khajuraho from the National Museum, famous Buddha of Manikwar from Lucknow Museum and the

Standing Ascetic, another unique piece from Mathura Art Museum. The list can go on and I gather, more than, 75 pieces have found their way: some of them awaiting fumigation in distant Baltimore. This is my charge.

In addition, some other priceless achievements of Pallava and Chola periods, priceless Chola bronzes have been knocked off like the Vrishabha Vahana Murti of 11th century, a classical piece from Tanjore Art Gallery. The Director of Tanjore Art Gallery objected and, what is more, the attack is not confined to the art galleries of the South but to the worshipping temples. From Chidambareswar temple of Vadakalattur, Tanjavur, has gone Kalyanasundaramurti. Of this piece, late Dr. Sivarama Murthy has written. He says that, some of them have been exquisite, aesthetic and extraordinary pieces of historic and aesthetic importance. Dr. Sivarama Murthy than whom there is no better authority of Chola period has written :

"Among the great masterpieces of Pallava sculptures should be mentioned a recently discovered bronze from Vadakalattur in Tanjavur district which presents Siva as Kalyanasundara, the most exquisite, that has so far been found anywhere, so natural and full of life."

Of other temples, the exquisite and famous Rama, Lakshmana and Sita of Paruttyur and the Kalyanavaradaraja temple have not been left free, or the temples of Azhiyur in Tanjore district.

Shankaracharya of Kanchi has also taken objection to this.

I have it reliably learnt that not only the Director of Tanjore Art Gallery has objected but the Chief Minister of Tamilnadu himself Shri M.G. Ramachandran had written before he fell ill, a letter to Shrimati Indira Gandhi and she promised reconsideration and she said none of them will be taken but he fell ill and now you have a spectacle where Rama idol of Paruttyur temple has been lifted, to add insult to injury on the Ramnavami day. News items have appeared in the *Hindu Indian Express* and the entire press in the South of Ramnavami without Rama and tremendous local resentment has arisen as a result of that.

Now I refer to the excavation sites. In January-February, 1985, the Archaeological Survey of India recovered in a chance discovery at Sanghol near Chandigarh 117 sculptures, not yet fully cleaned up and exhibited in India. Nobody has seen them except some of these members of the Archaeological Survey of India. It was rare discovery, but I understand that large numbers of them, still not properly catalogued or seen in India, have already been picked up and shipped against expert advice. In an exposition of this kind one can understand a few representative samples being sent. Even that practice has been questioned. The Americans have now the biggest collections of Moghul miniatures; they are in the United States with private collectors and museum : even some of the finest bronzes like the stolen Sivapuram Nataraja which, we are hoping, will come back according to a reply given in this House. Was any effort made to contact these collectors and if so, what was their reply ? I want to specifically know this. Let him not evade or avoid this question because it is important for us in terms of Indians; there is no politics in it. What is the agreement that we have with the U.S. authorities and the Museums and art Galleries who are receiving these exhibits ? I dare say-I challenge him to disprove me-that to this day no such agreement exists. Then who takes the responsibility, this colossal responsibility, for this shipping, amounting almost to vandalism with all its attendant, grave risks. If the answer is as he has said, that it has been insured, is insurance any substitute for these priceless treasures, the symbols of our civilization ? I want to know this : insured by whom and for how much. Who has fixed the insured amount ? I am sure they must have given it to a committee of experts to evaluate these pieces before insurance was done. Did they make any evaluation report ? If there was a committee of experts who did such an evaluation before insurance cover was done, was there unanimity among them and what report did they give ? Is he prepared to lay it on the Table of the House-the evaluation report for the insurance done by these experts ?

In cultural exchanges, reciprocity is the key. We sought an exhibition of masterpieces of Louvre Museum of Paris; when Mr. Jacques Chirac was the Prime Minister some

time ago, Mrs. Indira Gandhi personally, I know—when Dr. Nurul Hasan was the Minister of Education—requested that Mona Lisa be sent here. But our request, in spite of the fact that it came persistently from the Prime Minister of India who was held in great esteem in France, was turned down. What have these Americans given us in return? It is true that they are dodging us claiming that they have no money? To cap it all, you have a calendar of events which is unique, published by the Festival of India Committee for circulation...

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Please repeat that question.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : It is not a fact that the Americans are dodging us on reciprocal exhibitions claiming that they have no money? To cap it all is the calendar of Events which has been circulated in the United States, published by the Festival of India Committee. Here the exhibits are introduced not with quotations from Rabindranath Tagore as one would have thought or Aurobindo or Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy or Mahatma Gandhi or Jawaharlal Nehru or Indira Gandhi or even the present Prime Minister Shri Rajeev Gandhi, but introduced by Shrimati Pupul Jayakar. The Americans will have to find out who this distinguished person is.

To cap it all, there is an introduction to Lord Siva, Lord Siva with the fabulous concept of non-dimensional God, the only unique concept in the entire history of philosophy, oriental or occidental, unmanifest and uncreated—according to Sankara and a living deity for millions of people in this country is introduced as an 'erotic ascetic'... (Interruptions) You can have a look at it, Sir. Lord Siva—'an erotic ascetic'? (Interruptions) It is nothing but pure blasphemy. If Sankaracharya has protested, if people are agitated all over the country, it is because of this and there you and I have a responsibility because this is largely funded by the Consolidated Fund of India.

Therefore, I repeat the question. Before shipment what are the species that have been shipped, with their specific names and the museum to which they belong, who are the experts who have evaluated them for insurance, were they unanimous and what

were their comments, if any? And in this list, their comments with details and of insurance—will it be laid on the Table of the House? Then have we signed an agreement with the recipient institutions and where are these exhibits now? Are they in the fumigation yards—at least some of them are in Baltimore—or have they reached their destination?

SOME HON MEMBERS : Erotic?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Mr. Unnikrishnan, you send that book to him. They want to see.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Erotic ascetic?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I am extremely thankful to the Hon. Member, Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan who, in his inimitable style and his rhetoric, has brought out many points regarding the festival—light to be exact. In fact there has been some duplication. I have got 8 points which have been brought out and in his preamble to the questions which are really 3 in number, he has referred to the 'cool', complacent and ignorant manner' in which the reply has been given by the Government. He has also referred to some of the points which have also came out in the *Indian Express* by a letter written by him to the Editor. ...

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Also in *Statesman* and many other papers.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Anyway, I have got a copy of the *Indian Express* here dated 13.4.85. May I first of all say that this letter—I would not like to say it is a half truth, but I would like to say that it is a travesty of truth?

Firstly, he said that the festival is mostly funded by the Government of India—which is not so. On an earlier occasion I have already replied in this House and also in the other House that the Festival of India is being held both in France and in USA and that as far as USA is concerned, our expenses will be about Rs. 515 lakhs approximately as of to-day and on the American side, various organisations there will be spending more than 12 million dollars and by to-day's rate, which is, I think, Rs.

13.50. or 14, it comes to Rs. 18 crores as against Rs. 5 crores by India.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You have got the money already ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Then he has also referred to appropriation by Parliament. This has been reflected in the various appropriations passed by Parliament. Apart from the Ministry of Culture, there are various other Ministries which are also associated with this Festival of India and these appropriations have been passed by Parliament last year also.

Then he has referred to it as some public relations exercise for the Chair-Person of the Festival of India. The person is not present here and it would be—I would appeal to his gallantry and I am sure gallantry is not dead here in India nor chivalry—this is not a public relations exercise at all for anybody—neither for the Chair-person nor for anybody else. Only this is one of the biggest events as far as India-US relations are concerned as far as creating an awareness and more consciousness both in USA and India for culture is concerned and this is a unique opportunity for the people of India and the Government to help in creating this between the two largest democracies of the world. We have a continuous culture of more than 5,000 years. This has given us a unique opportunity. This was decided not today but when our former Prime Minister late Mrs. Indira Gandhi had gone in 1982, President Reagan and Mrs. Gandhi had agreed then that Festival of India will take place in America in 1985. So, this is consequent upon that and it is not PR exercise for anybody.

Then the second point is this; he gave us some unsavoury details about games of favourites. I don't think there is any game of favourites in this thing at all. It is like giving the dog a bad name and hanging it. I do not think it has any relevance. In fact he never substantiated any of the games of favourites at all.

Then he mentioned about removing and stripping priceless articles and objects of art. This has not happened so far. I can assure you, nothing is going to be removed and stripped from anywhere,—temple,

museum or from any gallery or anything. I would like to assure the House about this.

Then he mentioned about intervention of our late Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi about the Buddha and Pasupathi last time; and he said something about the riderless horse, I think it could not be farther from the truth. There is no riderless horse at all. There is no question of sending some of our priceless things. In fact it has happened that sometimes those objects of art which are well known have already been around; especially some of these objects of art have gone to Japan and to the Festival of India in London. They are being sent again. So, there is nothing new in it. It has already gone to England in 1982. It has already gone to Japan. The same objects have gone and the same objects are going this time too. There was no hue and cry when it went to Japan. I don't know why such a hue and cry is made now when the same objects are going to the United States.

Then he referred to Sanghol and the Yakshi. I have already said in my statement about Yakshi. About Sanghol it would be an interesting point to know that although 117 objects were found, only 5 of them are sought to be cleared. It is under the consideration of the Government. It has not gone so far. We are consulting our experts. I will give the names of the experts which the Hon. Member has asked for. It is only after consulting them that Government will decide whether it could go and how many pieces will go.

He also referred to some things finding their way to Baltimore and fumigation. I would like to say that fumigation has been completed at Baltimore and the exhibits have reached National Gallery, Washington. They are not lying anywhere or sprawling around as he tried to imply.

He mentioned about Vrishab Vahana and the items which are being worshipped in temples. None of these has gone out. These objects are being evaluated and after the evaluation is done, then the Government will decide about it. They will decide about the 9 bronzes on which the Tamil Nadu Government at first agreed, then again they

changed their mind; again they have reconsidered and have cleared all the 9 bronzes. Government will decide whether these 9 bronzes should go or not. Final decision will be taken.

He referred to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. I have already answered that. The Tamil Nadu Government, especially the Chief Minister, had considered and again reconsidered and now the Government of Tamil Nadu has cleared all the 9. So, this will be decided upon.

The third point was of excavation of site at Sangol and that also I have answered. His fourth question was on the agreement.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Only two questions I had asked specifically. When I summed up I put two questions only and if you want me to repeat them...

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : You have repeated those questions three or four times and they became eight. Now, he has asked what is the agreement with the USA and he was telling that there was no agreement existing today and there was shipping vandalism. Sir, I would like to say here that Carter Brown who is going to exhibit these bronze statues and sculpture objects of art at the National Gallery has given a written undertaking with the Festival of India and the agreement between the USA and India is yet to be signed and it is only after it is signed, that the objects will go. I would like to assure the House of this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Those which had been signed had gone.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Those which have not yet been signed have not gone.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will you please give details ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : There are many different institutions which are holding the exhibits.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will you please give the details of what has been signed and what has not been signed ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : As I said, more than 70 objects have gone.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You can give the details later.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I will give it later definitely. Now, about the insurance, since there are more than 76 articles, insurance had been made and the amount for the entire quantity is approximately between Rs. 70 and Rs. 80 lakhs. This is the insurance amount for the objects which will go out.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Crores or lakhs ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : That is a matter of opinion. We have to go by our experts, not by your opinion. If you were expert on that...

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Are you talking about the premium paid or the insured amount ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I am talking about the premium, not the insured amount. There are more than 70 objects. Whatever is possible to be laid on the Table of the House, I will lay them.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Is it not the whole list that you would be laying on the Table of the House ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Whatever is possible to be laid on the Table of the House, I will lay them. But if you start asking everything to be laid on the Table of the House, it is not possible to lay them all on the Table of the House.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I asked about the list.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Therefore, whatever is possible to be laid on the Table of the House, I shall certainly lay them on the Table of the House. Then, he wanted to know about the Committee of Experts. Now, the names of the Members of the Committee for evaluation of works of art for insurance purposes are : Shri Karl J. Khandalawala, Chairman, Board of Trustees, Prince of Wales Museum, Dr. P. Banerjee, former

Assistant Director, National Museum, Dr. M.S. Nagaraja Rao, Director General, Archeological Survey of India, Dr. L.P. Sihare, Director, National Museum. The names of experts of Conservation and Restoration are : Shri A.S. Bhisht, Chief Restorer, Shri O.P. Aggarwal, Head, National Conservation Laboratory and Mr. B.N. Tandon, Director, Science and Archeological Survey of India. I have just received information that the insured amount is Rs. 120 crores for 84 objects and the premium comes to about Rs. 80 lakhs.

(Interruptions)

Then he said that the Americans were dodging. I really do not know what they are dodging.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I asked what were the comments of the members of the expert committee whose names have been given. Were they unanimous in their comments ? That was my specific question.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Government is guided by expert committees; it is not mandatory on Government to accept their recommendations. Government is only guided by that. I will come back on that also. We have consulted the expert Committee and we are guided in our decision. The final decision rests with the Government.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : What did they say ? What were their comments.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Once again, I invite your attention to Rule 197; can there be a sentence by sentence debate in a calling attention ?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I want answer to my specific question. He has given the names of the members of the committee, who evaluated those objects for insurance. Were they unanimous and what were their comments to the Government ? I have posed a specific question and nothing else.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : What is possible to be told in the House, I will do that. It is for the Government to take a decision. It is an expert committee of advisors; it is to aid the Government to arrive at a decision. It is not possible for me to lay everything on

the Table of the House. That would set a very wrong precedent.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Are you claiming that it is not in public interest.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : It will be a bad precedent, which can create difficulties later... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Is he claiming that it is not in public interest ?... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I am only claiming that this is a body of experts; it has to advise the Government to arrive at a decision.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : What were their comments ? Was there unanimity ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He says that the Government takes a decision on the basis of such recommendations; whether there is unanimity or not. And it is left to the Minister; if he wants to reveal something, he will do that and if does not want, he will keep it away.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Government can withhold information only on one ground, when the Minister says that in the interest of State, this information cannot be given. There is no other ground which Government can withhold information.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am not asking for a military secret; I am not asking for an intelligence report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you know the feelings of the citizens of Tanjore; I am only reflecting their concern, concern of everyone of us in the House, about out priceless treasure of art which are exhibited there. If I ask what is the expert opinion, am I asking for an intelligence report, or some document of confidential nature, or some military secret ? If he says that in the public interest, it is not possible to give this information, I will sit down.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : A member cannot insist on the Minister to reveal something which he does not want to reveal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let the Minister answer the question; please sit down.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN : In a calling attention, a Member can ask one or two questions.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am asking for clarifications only...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down; the Minister is on his legs. I would request all the Members to take their seats. No further discussion. Let the Minister reply.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No Please. Mr. Kurien, please sit down. The Minister is on his legs. He is replying.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : I am not going to set a bad precedent. I am sorry. *(Interruptions)* You are most welcome to your views. He wanted to know who Shrimati Pupul Jayakar was. She is the Chairperson of the Festival of India Committee. She is a very distinguished person, and she has been associated with the promotion of various arts and crafts of India for the last four and a half decades. She is a very distinguished person. I am only very sorry for the knowledge which the Hon. member has regarding the Chairperson of the Festival of India Committee. There are three committees, one in the United States, one in France and one here. Shrimati Jayakar happens to be the chairperson of the Committee which conducted the Festival of India Exhibition in London. There is the one for France as well as for the United States. Sir, I have answered all the points which have been raised by the Hon. member.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am on a point of order. Please refer to page No. 413, Kaul and Shakhder—"Whenever a Minister makes a statement in response to a calling attention notice, he is expected to answer all the points that might have been raised in the short notice questions or any other questions raised in the motion." Therefore, he has not answered my question. As I said, he can take a plea and say that it is not in the public interest. Then I will sit down. I have asked a specific question.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Is it in relation to calling attention ?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Yes. It is Shri Anantasayanam Ayyangar's old ruling. Therefore, he has not replied to the point that I have raised. When specific things are asked, they must be answered adequately. As I have said, I am not seeking any secret. I have said, that it has been insured. He has also told us that the following members constituted a committee. Now my question was whether their recommendation was unanimous while certifying that it was fit to be shipped and while they specified the amount to be insured and so on, were they unanimous ? If not, there will be two opinions. What were their comments and advice to Government ? That is all. That is the specific question that he must answer or take the plea that it is not in public interest.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister told you. Sometimes, he is not willing to reveal certain things

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Here is a group of experts on whose saying, the Government will have to decide. It will be setting a bad precedent. It is not a question of giving away defence secrets. He is not asking for defence secrets. But I would not like to set a bad precedent, whereby the internal notings of the Government of India are placed on the table of the House. It will have serious repercussions and this can lead to asking questions on defence secrets also.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : I am not asking for ministerial notings. There is a difference between ministerial notes and the advice of a group of experts. If it is ministerial notings, I would not ask.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Unnikrishnan, he is telling that after the experts opinions, the Ministry has taken certain decisions. There may be some differences among the members. They will take a final decision on the opinions given by the Committee.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It is not that. That is the point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There may be some information which he is not interested in revealing further. He does not want to create a precedent. When he feels that it is not necessary to reveal something, we cannot insist upon the Minister in this regard.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : What is the whole business of Parliament about ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: He is setting a dangerous precedent. If you find it embarrassing, you better maintain silence.

13.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : His opinion is that in the Committee meetings, there may be so many things, but Government is taking a good, favourable and also justifiable decision. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : On certain aspects, Government have not taken a final decision. These decisions will be taken, based on the advice and evaluation, but as I said, the advice and evaluation are not mandatory. Government will have the final say. So, the decisions have not been taken, and I would like to set the precedent of giving the notings of the advice to Government to be placed on the Table of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is saying that a final decision has not been taken. The Minister has not taken a final decision. Therefore, you need not necessarily insist. Therefore, leave it at that.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Sir, you should not be a party to diluting accountability.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Not at all. No. I say that the Minister is saying that the decision has not been taken.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : If that is so, we have nothing to say.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When a decision is taken, you have the right to ask why Government has taken such a kind of decision. But the Minister is telling that the decision has not been taken.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It has

been taken, Sir. Probably you have not listened.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No the Minister is telling so. When he is telling so, I cannot do anything. He is on record that the decision has not been taken.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You have come a little late, Sir. Things have been shipped;

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister is saying that...

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : You were listening, Sir. You did not probably follow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You wanted some clarification. Members may differ on whether there was unanimity. Whatever decision is taken will be based on the advice .. But the Minister has said that he has not taken any decision Then what is the purpose of asking what took place in the meeting ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO I have concealed nothing In respect of whatever, Members had asked for, whatever information I am able to give, I have given to the Hon. House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If too many Members speak, I cannot hear. One by one please.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : To set the record straight, I would like to make a submission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Is it related to the calling attention ? Regarding calling Attention, I cannot allow you . . .

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : I am on a point of order relating to the proceedings of this House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : My point of order is this : Irrespective of the information required with regard to a particular subject, every Member in this House has the right to call for information

and demand from the Minister certain information that he requires, unless it is against the interests of national security, or it is a Defence secret, or it is something which, the Minister or the person concerned feels, is against the interests of the country ..

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no point of order, because he has already clarified the whole thing. Whatever the Members wanted, he has clarified . (*Interruptions*). Please sit down.

Mr. Jaipal Reddy, you carry on.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Let me complete. We are not asking for any notings of the Ministry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no point of order. Please sit down.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : We want to know the findings of the Committee set up by the Government. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It cannot become a precedent. How can it be precedent. He is just taking a plea.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahabubnagar) : A lot of ground has already been covered by our esteemed colleague, Mr. Unnikrishnan. We welcome the idea of the Festival of India to be held both in USA and in France. But what is very intriguing and ironical is that in the matter of an exhibition, they are interested in observing strict secrecy. In a report that appeared in *The statesman* only yesterday, the correspondent stated that he was prevented from taking snaps of the art pieces which were being air-lifted and shipped to USA.

I would like the Hon. Minister to answer as to why the government or the authority concerned in the matter or the powers that be are trying to keep the whole thing secret. Just now, my Hon. friend, Shri Unnikrishnan, referred to the manner in which the idol was removed from the temple. The Minister, I understand, has denied it. But it

appeared in a newspaper. You are from Tamilnadu. It has appeared in *The Hindu*. It has caused sensation there. I am quoting from *The Hindu* dated April 11. It reads as follows :

"His Holiness Sri Jayendra Saraswathi of Kanchi Kamakoti Peedam regretted the removal of some deities from the temple at Parithiya village in Thanjavur district to the US for exhibition, and asked the Government to stop forthwith such practices which violated the sanctity attached to these deities."

So, the Minister should say whether they have been removed from the temple or not; whether he was merely referring to the fact that they have not been shifted to the US.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : It has been removed and brought to Delhi.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I think he tried to draw a subtle distinction between the two. In the first place, nobody has the authority to remove an idol from a temple under the Antiquity and Art Act 1972, Section 19 sub-section 7. It reads as follows :

"The power of compulsory acquisition conferred by this section shall not extend to any object being an antiquity or art treasure used for *bonafide* religious places."

So, I would like the Minister to explain how in the first place, these idols were removed from a temple. In the report read out by the Minister, he admitted, originally a list of 441 items was prepared. I would like to know whether this list includes such things as Buddha of Sarnath, as Madura Buddha in Rashtrapati Bhawan. I would like to know whether such things can be even included initially in the list. Does this government have any idea about pricelessness of these articles ?

I am only reminded of the famous statement of Carlyle made in the 19th century. He said if a choice was to be made between the British Empire and Shakespear he would prefer the whole of British Empire. You must remember that Carlyle was a great champion

of colonialism and he made this statement when the British imperial glory was at its zenith. Therefore, could a thing like Buddha of Sarnath be initially included in the list at all. He has not mentioned which were the terra-cotta figures that were shifted to USA. He says that all these things are in vogue; whenever exhibitions are held, such objects are shifted. Just now, Mr. Unnikrishnan referred to the manner in which the Paris Museum refused to make certain objects available.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : When did he refer to it ? He never referred.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He referred to Mona Lisa.

SHRI K. P. UNNIRKISHNAN : I referred to the statement of the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the former Prime Minister; she requested the then Prime Minister of France and Dr. Nurul Hasan was the Minister of Education.

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Did you refer to any statement ? I am sorry you did not.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He wanted an exhibition to be held abroad where exhibits like Mona Lisa were to be displayed.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I would like to know from the Minister whether he is aware of the tradition of the US Museum, Smith Sonian Museum not to make their objects available for display anywhere.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : I am on a point of order. Under rule 197 (2) a Member is allowed to ask only a question and there cannot be a debate on the statement made by the Minister. The Hon. Member is asking the second question. What is your ruling ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down. He is putting the question.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He has refused to take the House into confidence in regard to the opinion expressed by the experts. He cannot refuse to withhold the

information except on the ground that the disclosure of that information would be detrimental to the interest of the State. I am using the word 'State' in the sense of political science. I am interested in bringing this to the notice of the House that the experts of this Committee, at least some of them, have placed on record that some art treasures should not be sent at all. The Minister should tell the House as to whether such an opinion was recorded by the experts. The Minister has just now stated that the Government is still examining the opinion expressed by the experts. The Government cannot examine the opinion of the experts in regard to 76 articles that have already been sent away. Did Government take any decision in regard to those articles ? Were those articles shipped to USA without the Government taking any decision at all ? Who are the members of the Festival Committee ? How many times did the Festival Committee meet ? Did the Chairperson take all the decisions ? Did Chola Bronzes include apart from Vrishabha Vahana Murthy, Kishabahva Devar consort ? What is the decision of the Government in regard to these art pieces ?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : After hearing the whole Ramayana if he asks who is Sita, I am at a discount. Anyway, I will try to answer some of the points which have not been raised earlier.

I would like to reiterate once again that Government is not impervious to the feelings of the people whether of South India or North India or the whole of India or the experts. He said that some of the idols had been removed. Nothing has been removed. Experts of Indian origin, who are living abroad, have come. Curators of various Museums have also come. They have identified certain art objects, paintings, etc. It is not that just because they have identified something, we are falling on bended knees and giving it to them. Government is considering each item on its merit. It is also guided by the experts committee. Then there are three or four underlying principles which are applied before it gives its final decision whether an object ought to go or ought not to go. If the object is the only one of its kind, generally it is not allowed to go. But if the same thing has gone to London and Japan, it is only going to the third place. And in certain cases Government has agreed.

Secondly, from the Conservation point of view and from the fragility point of view, I have already said this in my opening remarks, in my answer to the Calling Attention. If the hon. Member was attentive, he would have noted that I have answered most of the point which he has raised now. Thirdly, from the point of view whether we would like these to go out or not, he has asked about Vrishabha Vahana and Kishababha Devar Consort. As I said, these are still under consideration of the Government. Then, Sir, he has said that some 70 or 80 have gone out, this also is misleading the House. The Government cannot consider those which have already gone out, Government is considering those which are still here. It is only after consideration that these will go out or not. There is no question of its going without Government considering it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Minister is correcting himself, Sir. He said that with regard to the opinions expressed by experts, the Government was still considering. Does he mean to say that 76 precious articles have already been shifted to U. S. A. without the Government taking a decision ?

SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : If he cannot understand, what can I do. Sir ? I am not a professor of English.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : At this rate, Sir, I should be a professor in English because I cannot make him understand.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : It is not my mother tongue. Anyway, he wanted to know who were on the Festival of India Committee. I say, there are three committees. If he wants I can read out all the names. There is a Committee in the United States, there is a Committee in France, there is a Committee in India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can lay them on the Table.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : What about the violation of the Act ?

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : What violation ? We are violating no Act. Government of India has not removed anything, it has not violated any Act... (Interruptions).

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is attracting a privilege notice, Sir. I have thrown a distinction between the removal of idol from the temple and the shipment of the same to USA. This idol may not have been shifted to USA. Does it mean that the idol has not been removed from the temple ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not removed, he is telling.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Government of India has not removed anything from anywhere.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : If the Government of India has not removed, then who has removed it from the Paruttyur Temple ?... (Interruptions).

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : You constitute a committee of the Members of the Lok Sabha to go and see.....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down, all of you

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Sir, one point which I have not answered, I would like to answer now. He has referred to a statement from the *Statesman*. I am sorry to say it is travesty of the truth. Everything which appears in newsprint may not be factual. In fact, no one was prevented from taking photographs of anything. I am told that when they were asked to keep on doing rehearsal of taking the photographs, the people refused to do that. They declined to do that.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Not a single photo was allowed to be taken.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Who has removed these idols from the temple ?(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Be precise in what you want to say.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, firstly, you must have read the news item that Ram Navami was celebrated without Rama, which Unnikrishnan Ji has also referred to. You must have also read the news item in which

His Holiness Shankaracharya has condemned the removal of idol from the temple. To this day, the Government has not denied this item. Even now the Minister does not refer to this. He merely says, the Government has not removed anything.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : There is a question coming up tomorrow from Shri Chidambaram on this specific issue ...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I would not allow other Members to go on speaking. Please sit down all of you. Mr. Reddy, what further clarifications do you want ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Minister has not categorically denied that the idol was removed from the temple. I have also referred to the legal position in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is telling that the Government has not removed anything from the temple.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : It is not the Government that does, it is the Festival Committee which has removed it.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Neither the Festival of India Committee nor the Government has removed anything from anywhere. The institutes which are in control of it have handled it themselves.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : He is saying that the temple people have handed it over.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He says the institutes have done it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are discussing about that particular Committee.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am referring to the removal of the idols from the temple for shipment to the USA for display at the exhibition.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : That is the point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What he

is telling is that neither the Committee nor the Government have removed this idol or anything which you are referring to. That is all. That is very clear.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : No, that is not clear.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : He has to admit whether it has been removed or not. That is the question.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are raising the question regarding the Festival of India and you have asked whether the Government have removed the idols or not. He says, no.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : If the Government of India has not removed, who has removed ? The Minister must state that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is very easy, but you do not understand. In call attention, I cannot allow this. That is all over. We are going to the next item.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No further discussion. I am not allowing anyone. Please sit down.

SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL : Regarding the removal of idols of deities from Paruthiyur temple, I may say that some pieces of idols of deities were kept there for safe custody. I understand only those have been taken out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I do not want any further discussion on this. All of you please sit down. We now go to the next item-discussion and voting on the Demands for grants for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Shri Digvijay Singh.

(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Member is on his legs, I will request all of you to take your seats.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1985-86—Contd.

[English]

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH (Surendra-nagar) : Mr. Deputy speaker, Sir, I wish to dwell on a subject, which to my mind, is the most critical and the most crucial one for the entire future of this country. This is the subject of population growth.

Before, I make my observations, may I ask a specific question to all the Members here to sincerely tell me as to how many of us raised the subject of population control while canvassing in the elections? Around four thousand candidates stood for the Parliamentary elections two and a half months ago; and thereafter in the months of February-March, we had around 25,000 candidates who stood for the Assembly elections.

13.24 hrs.

(Mr. Somnath Rath in the Chair)

So, 25,000 candidates for the Assembly elections and 4,000 candidates for the Parliament elections contested, and I would like to ask how many of these candidates belonging to any political party raised the most critical issue facing the country, which is the population issue. I do not know whether others did, and if they did, may I ask not only Government but the entire population of this country through the media to ascertain and to introspect as to what extent they are committed to this cause. We say that family planning programme is the people's programme. Well, the people's aspirations, the ethos of the society, are reflected during elections and if we did not raise this issue whilst canvassing for an election, I personally feel that to whichever place we get elected we are not committed to the cause. What is the use of talking about any issue with great expertise after the elections if you don't talk of it while canvassing? Where does the fault lie? I think it is time that we introspect. Every person who is in public life has an opportunity to introspect. Let me try and tell you the gravity of the problem.

We initiated the family planning programme in 1952, 33 years ago, and when we initiated the programme, our net annual increase of population rate at that time was somewhere around 1.25 per cent. I agree that the death rate was much higher than the birth rate and the birth rate may be 45 per thousand, but the net annual increase rate was 1.25 per cent because the death rate was high. Today the birth rate may have come down from 45 per thousand to 36 per thousand, but correspondingly our death rate has come down to 13 per thousand because of modern medicine. Therefore, our net annual increase rate has risen to 2.2 per cent today—2.2 per cent at the end of 33 years of family planning. Where is it going to lead us to? I have statistics which have been given out by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and they tell us—I dare say they have done a good job, they have done their best. I do not have any grouse against the performance of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, I think, under the circumstances and the set-up that we have today. Even if they have done their best, but look at the outcome, look at the result. We have today reached a population figure of 740 million—these are today's statistics. And the estimations are that by the turn of the century it would be somewhere around 970 million. The plans are that we achieve the goal of a net reproduction rate of one, which means one woman replaces one woman. That is the net reproduction rate of one. If we achieve that goal of net reproduction rate of one, thereafter the population explosion can be, to some extent, brought under control and the earlier we reach this net reproduction rate of one, the nearer we can reach our target or goal of zero growth.

The Government's estimate is that the net reproduction rate of one percent would be attained or achieved by the year 2,000 A.D. I have my grave apprehensions because our birth rate today is 36 per thousand and one cannot achieve a net reproduction rate of one percent until you bring your birth rate down to 21 per thousand. May I ask whether anybody believes that the birth rate can fall from 36 per thousand to 21 per thousand in the course 15 years? I have my gravest doubt. I feel that this net reproduction rate of one percent will not come down until at least 2010 if not 2015 A.D. That means, the birth rate will not come

down to 21 per thousand right until 2010 or 2015. If this happens, the projected growth of population is expected to rise to 100 crores or 110 crores by the time we reach 21 per thousand. Thereafter, if the goal is to reach a zero growth rate, even the Governmental Statistical Department feels that until the 22nd century, we cannot reach the zero growth rate. That means, we will reach a population of anywhere up to 1400 millions or 140 crores. I feel this is a very optimistic figure. The World Bank figure says that the population of India will stabilise at 1,800 millions or 180 crores. Now, if our population stabilises anywhere between 140 and 180 crores, have we been able to ascertain the impact of this explosion which to my mind is more explosive and dangerous than any other problem which the country is facing? The way of life, the method of our offering civic amenities to the people is affected. The impact on the environment will mean the destruction of forest, excessive grazing of grass land, soil erosion etc. More than that, look at the impact of this population explosion on the urban settlement in this country. It is estimated that in the year 2,000, out of the 10 largest cities in the world 3 may be in India. Three out of the 10 largest cities will be Indian cities in the year 2,000 and it is also estimated that half of the population in these cities will be living in slums. This is not restricted to these cities alone. The total urban spectrum, the whole urban life in this country is going to move towards a larger and larger percentage of slum population and unauthorised colonies. I feel that a time has come when we have to take some steps, which have to be certainly drastic. I have introduced an Amending Bill to the Constitution whereby we will have to make constitutional provisions to see that this explosion of population does not engulf the whole future in this country, whereby the next generation or may be the generation after that will feel what kind of barbarians lived two generations ago when they could not think of taking stern steps to see that the population growth was curbed at that time.

I also feel that it is a very unique opportunity that Eighth Lok Sabha has of taking a stern decision and very firm measures to see that the population growth is curbed even earlier than planned by the Government.

I shall not take more time of the House because I am sure I shall have an opportunity of taking on this issue when the Constitution Amendment Bill is discussed. But I do expect a very strong and a firm commitment of every elected representative in this country, whether he is a Parliamentarian or a legislator or a Municipal Corporator or a Panchayat Sarpanch to be committed to this cause and to see that his performance as a leader of society is trend-setting. I hope, this warning will open the eyes of the Government.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demand. I particularly welcome the enhancement in the outlay for the Department of Family Welfare to Rs. 500 crores from an average annual outlay of Rs. 160 crores during the Sixth Plan period. This is a quantum jump of three times signifying the importance attached to the population issue by the dynamic and forward looking administration of Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Since Independence, almost a new India has been born in terms of numbers, our population doubling to 70 crores the accretion to the population every year being of the order of 13 million which is equivalent to the population of the entire continent of Australia. Our performance on the population front is going to spell the difference between achievement and non-achievement of a beneficent spiral of economic growth and rising real incomes. It is going to determine whether we are going to succeed in our fight against poverty and destitution. It is ultimately going to determine our very national destiny.

India was the first country in the world to have a governmental programme for family planning. The programme has grown, with the Plans and we have succeeded in averting about 60 million births uptill now. The growth rate of 1.9 per cent achieved by us compares very favourably with most of the third world countries in Asia and Africa. But we are far behind China and some of the small countries, like, Singapore. We have been constantly falling short of the targets set by ourselves with our population control objectives receding farther and farther into the future. If our present goal of net reproductive rate of unity is to be achieved by 2000

AD, 100 millions couples have to be persuaded to accept family limitation.

The working group of Seventh Plan has determined that we have to achieve a sterilisation equivalent of 43 millions during the Seventh Plan period. If this is a result-oriented Government, I requested the Ministry to give serious thought as to how we are going to achieve this massive population objective. I submit that the programme suffers from three major deficiencies. Firstly, there is no proper functional linkage or sufficient coordination between the four major aspects of the programme, namely propaganda, person to person motivation, incentives and services. Each of 100 million eligible couples has to be taken from non-awareness to awareness and acceptance in an unbroken chain of action. This linkage is missing to a large extent. Secondly, it is still a largely bureaucratic programme and no other evidence is required for this than the paltry amount of Rs. 1.5 crores set apart in the Budget this year out of a total of Rs. 500 crores, constituting less than 0.3 per cent, for the involvement of voluntary organisations. The mobilisation of voluntary agencies has not been achieved to any significant extent at the grass roots level.

Thirdly there is tremendous under-utilisation of existing infrastructure. There are 75,000 family welfare centres and sub-centres or facilities in the country, almost one million paid working-medical, para-medical village guides and trained dais and multi-purpose workers, engaged in the programme.

If one family planning centre is able to motivate one family in three days or one worker paid from the exchequer is able to persuade one couple in 43 days to accept family limitation, we will be able to fully achieve our Seventh Plan target.

The key, to success in the programme therefore, is organisation of a mass movement and better programme management.

At the village level, the Mahila Mandals, youth clubs, teachers, village libraries, indigenous medical practitioners and other charge agents have to be mobilised behind the programme. An average Indian village has only

1,000 population with 160 eligible couples. It has been demonstrated in many villages that success is possible.

I quote from the Statesman of January 2, 1984 :

"In Akhela village in Sikar district, Rajasthan, all eligible couples of 60 houses have got themselves sterilised."

There are many other Parivar Kalyan villages which are almost realising 100% acceptance. The mass movement for family planning at the grass root level, in my opinion, can be linked with our efforts for literacy, anti-dowry drive agitations and afforestation, rural development and employment to provide the linkage with other on going socio-economic development programmes of the country. The structure for implementation of the mass movement has to be built up from the grass root to the block, district and State level. At the national level, I propose that there should be a population council headed by the Prime Minister to oversee the programme though, of course, the programme has to be implemented by the Health and Family Welfare Ministry which is the nodal Ministry, as family planning cannot be serviced divorced from the medical and child health infrastructure.

All the elements of the family planning programme require qualitative improvement—we are going to spend Rs. 12 crores this year for the mass media. Kindly get out of the hackneyed structure of the mass media. Let us mobilise the very best professional and creative talent in the country as also the modern VCR, television and other new communication technology for mass media effort. Our incentive per sterilisation has increased from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 150/- but still it is less than 1/100th of the incentives that are given in countries like China. In China, for instance, there is subsidised housing and increased stipend throughout the career of eligible couples who accept family limitation. There is need for massive training of the huge staff to improve their managerial and communication skills and attitudes. There is need for sufficient equipment for methods like laparoscopy. We must even fabricate or import sterile mobile units or modules which can give safe conditions for sterilisation and

other services in the remotest villages of the country.

There is also need for a qualitative shift in the programme to the spacing methods which cover only 5.5% of couples now protected. The importance of spacing methods is specially relevant for the purpose of penetration of acceptance to the younger couples.

I congratulate the Ministry for improving the IUD performance in Copper T-200 the efficacious and widely accepted. IUD method acceptance of which has increased from 0.7 million to 3 million in the last two years. I request the Government to seriously consider manufacturing the required capacity of 4 million Copper-T annually within the country as against imports under the auspices of the public sector Hindustan Latex.

I also beseech the Government to implement without further delay the US aided contraceptive Marketing Organisation Project.

A word to ICMR to please speed up the introduction new technologies of contraceptive the injectibles and subdermal implants which will make a sea change in the delivery and acceptance of family planning services.

Sir, the Ministry should concentrate their attention in four States, namely, U.P., Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, whose lacklustre performance is dragging the entire programme down.

A word on population education about which we have been talking so much. Even a fundamentalist Muslim country like Iran has compulsorily introduced family planning education in the higher secondary schools and colleges. We must introduce comprehensive health, demographic and family planning education as the child grows and comes to the reproductive age.

A word to my fellow-Parliamentarians. I request my fellow-Parliamentarians, irrespective of the party affiliations, to raise our voice in unison and give our entire support for the programme in our constituencies, in the entire nation.

Finally, I welcome the initiative taken by the Hon. Minister, Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai, who has addressed letters to all Parliamen-

tarians and who has also called upon persons from all walks of life already to find ways and means to make the programme more mass-based and to improve programme management.

Let us fervently hope that the next five years shall witness a tremendous upsurge in the family planning movement giving a powerful thrust to our national endeavour to build under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who is having a second look and is streamlining all aspects of development programme in a modern, socialistic welfare State in our country.

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI (Madras South) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would first like to begin by saying that health is wealth and only a healthy man can be an asset to our society and to our country. What is health? It is not the absence of disease, but it is the presence of positive energy in the human body. This is a well-established fact that, when one is weak, one is susceptible to various diseases, one can catch a disease easily and fast. One single factor in our diet which keeps the resistance high is the protein-content in our food. Lack of protein it is proved in medical science, leads to lowering one's resistance to infection. Such a vast country like ours, India, fared badly in the Olympics not because we do not have good talents, good athletes. Our critics have done the post-mortem analysis and have always thrown the blame on lack of training facilities, lack of good practice, lack of trained coaches, and so on and so forth. But I would say that it is mainly because of lack of stamina. To reach that excellence, to reach that peak one has to be physically fit and one has to put in his or her best effort to reach that excellence. The reason for our athletes not coming up to the international standards is lack of stamina; they get exhausted at the final stages. I would say that our team can do well if they are physically fit; and they can come up to the international standards with that electrical charge which brings the finish and enables the athlete to sustain physical endurance for a longer period, if they have the stamina, and this stamina comes from a high-protein diet.

I can say that the diet of an average Indian is sub-standard, lacking in protein and vitamins and making millions of our people sick. What is the cure? Not the costly

medicines. Not the hospitals. Not the doctors. They all come later. Sir, as the old adage goes, prevention is better than cure. The standard of our diet has to be improved by evolving and giving our people a diet which can give nutrition and which is well-balanced and which is rich in vitamins, fats and carbohydrates.

Our urban and rural people suffer from diseases caused by contaminated water, stagnation of water, scattered garbage, open gutters and improper drainage. All these lead to breeding of mosquitoes, flies and rats. Diseases like malaria, cholera and gastro-enteritis which were totally eradicated—are back again in Tamilnadu, Kerala and Bengal.

Despite our five-star hotels, no foreigner trusts our water and he prefers to drink aerated water. He is afraid that he may catch some abdominal ailment. I think this is a shame that we cannot have good drinking water.

Contaminated water causes diseases like filaria, meningitis and brain fever called encephalitis. Children and adults can go blind because of trachoma and suffer from night blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency.

Another common disease is leprosy which can be totally curable provided it is diagnosed early and the patients must be given the full course of treatment. Here I will suggest that a separate department should be set up to look after and rehabilitate them so that they are not looked down upon as outcasts of our society and our country.

Our poor women, due to repeated pregnancies, fall a prey to tuberculosis and bronchitis. They produce unhealthy children who suffer from rickets due to calcium deficiency in their diet. All these fill up our hospitals with patients who could be prevented from falling sick.

Sir, our poor people's earnings go towards doctor's fees and costly medicines. What is the duty of the Government? Sir, the government can distribute adequate funds to adopt preventive measures rather than go in for curative treatment. Let

us introduce modern technology to make the lives of poor people easier by giving solar energy and bio-gas smokeless choolas which will reduce health hazards and not damage the eyes especially of our rural women. The use of saw-dust and husk should be popularised.

The unconventional sources of energy such as animal dung can substitute charcoal and wood which later on form useful fertiliser ash. All this should be done on a large-scale programme.

Every school, whether in urban or rural areas, should teach children hygiene and clean habits in the initial stages.

I would like to stress dental care. Practising doctors are few and that too only in the cities and the charges are high which poor people cannot afford. Dr. Sushila Nayar, once said on the floor of the House, 'If we do not have dental care, the country will become toothless.' Sir, I am afraid we will have political tooth-ache and the country may really become toothless.

There are hardly 30 dental colleges in the country. In the whole of India there are about 125 Medical Colleges. Delhi did not have a Dental College until two years ago.

Now, regarding Family Planning, I would like to say this. The one single cause of ailment in our country is the uncontrollable population explosion. It is outstripping all our efforts to provide essential supply lines and it is hindering our growth towards the national economy. Unless we tackle this problem it is bound to increase. Irrespective of caste, creed, colour and religion, it should be made compulsory. Compulsory measures should be taken to restrict the family after two children.

I would like to say here that although incentives are there, care and proper handling are important. Just to achieve ambitious targets, it is also important to carry out the surgical operations in only certain months in the year. For instance, May and June are very hot months especially in the South. I think these months should be avoided for any surgical operation because

the cases can become septic and healing will take a long time.

In conclusion, I would like to emphasise that Family Planning can only succeed with positive and active participation and involvement of all the people in the national interest. As Prime Minister pointed out, every M.P. should go out and tour his or her constituency and see that this problem is solved. They should take up this issue and convince our womenfolk about the need to restrict the family, of course, with the help of their men. Everybody should see to it that Family Planning becomes reality in the future. With these words I conclude. Thank you.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA
(Tamluk) : Sir, I oppose the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

The discussion of the Budget of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare should be done in the background of the National Health Policy announced by the Government in the year 1982. It is well known that Government announced its health policy in the year 1982. It took a long period of 35 years since our independence to declare the national health policy. I do not know how many more years it will take to implement this policy.

Prior to this policy being announced, Government appointed certain expert committees like the Bhor Committees, Mudaliar Committee, Hathi Committee, Srivastava Committee and other committees. These committees in their wisdom recommended many things. Finally the National Health Policy was announced in the year 1982. There is nothing new if we discuss it in the light of the recommendations given by the different expert committees. In the National Health Policy of 1982 it was announced that the slogan will be 'Health for all by 2000 AD'. As a slogan it is no doubt very good. But I would like to emphasise and tell them : Don't keep it at the slogan stage only. Slogans should not be used as only slogans. But the ruling party always used to use slogans for their purpose. In 1971 they used *garibi hatao* slogan. Now they are using this slogan. My point is this. Some priority should be there. But Government has not

given priority to Health and Family Welfare programmes. On Colour TV and ASIAD and other things they spent lot of money. But when it comes to Health and Family Welfare programmes only very meagre amounts are set apart for this purpose.

14.00 hrs.

Then the question of political will of the ruling party becomes a very major factor.

Another slogan is the drinking water will be provided to all the people of the county by 1990. Now, we are able to provide drinking water for 31% of our population. At this rate, if we want to cover all the people of our country under drinking water supply scheme, it would require Rs. 15,000 crores. I would like to ask a very simple question. From where will the money will come from for this purpose? The Government has always given a very rosy picture in this respect and they make a complacent announcement in this regard.

There are two aspects of this problem. One is preventive measure and the other is curative measure. Coming to the preventive measure, we must discuss it in the light against the socio-economic background of our country. The preventive part of the health problem should be discussed in the background of the socio-economic conditions prevailing in the country. Sir, poverty is increasing in the country. More than 50% of the population of our country live below the poverty line and the Government are trying to ignore the reality of poverty situation. They are always interested in giving re-definition to the poverty line by changing the figures, by manipulating the statistics. The old and new 20-Point Programmes have become absolutely irrelevant because 50% of the population of our country are below the poverty line even after 37 years of independence. The most important point is that despite the impressive advances made in our foodgrain production which stood in the year 1983 at over 151 million tonnes, resulting in buffer stock of 21.5 million tonnes of foodgrains as on December 1, 1984 in the same year, we noticed under-nutrition and infections. Of the 23 million children who were born, 3 million will have died before one year, another million dying before the age of 5, while 9 millions will have been growing

into adulthood with impaired physical stamina, low productivity and poor mental abilities and 7 millions will grow into adulthood suffering from milder form of malnutrition resulting in their physical and mental impairment. Thus only 1/8th of the 23 million born in 1983, that is, 3 million babies will become healthy, physically fit and intellectually able persons.

The problem of malnutrition in our country including the problem of malnutrition in our children is a problem of inequitable distribution rather than of insufficient food resources. Sir, we have enough food resources. But what we are lacking is the proper distribution system. The World Health Organisation has pointed out that ours is the country which has the highest incidence of infant mortality. Even those surviving survive with low physical and mental health. What is the reason for this? We are at present providing drinking water only for 31% of our population and only 5% of our population are enjoying the basic sanitation facilities.

This is the situation now. Unless the people are given enough food, all these programmes become fruitless and all these slogans will remain on paper only.

Coming to the curative part of the problem, firstly, I want to deal with the medicine problem. Eighty per cent of medicines that are sold in India are of non-essential category. Seventy eight per cent of medicines of our country are still in the hands of multinationals. Sixteen per cent is in the private sector and six per cent in public sector. We are having control of only six per cent of medicines. I do not know what type of medicine we are supplying to the patients in our country.

In the year 1974, the Director General of World Health Organisation warned that the Third World countries were becoming the dumping ground for medicines which multinational corporations were unable to dispose of in their home countries; these medicines sometimes included the drugs banned in their own countries.

Even a small country, Bangladesh, our neighbouring country, took strong measures

in this respect, but I do not know why we are avoiding strong legislation or administrative measures in this respect.

Some strong lobbies of multinationals—yesterday, the hon. Minister also admitted it—are working in our country and they are working within the ruling party with in the administration and within the Government, and they have been able to create enough pressures on the Government not to take strong measures against the multinationals so far as medicines are concerned.

I want to quote an example from China, not because that it is a socialist country. They have developed their indigenous medical system called acupuncture. They have modernised it. We can also in the same way develop our indigenous systems like Siddha, Unani, Homeopathy, naturopathy, yoga and Ayurvedia. They are very good systems. They only need some modernisation and in that way, we can make a lot of progress in the field of health.

Physical education is also very necessary. None of my friends has mentioned about it. I would request the hon. Members from the ruling party not to lead the youth of our country at least in the International Year of the Youth to the world of violence, crime and sex of cinema, but lead them to the playgrounds. That will help them to develop their stamina and health to a great extent.

Health education should be made a compulsory subject in the school curriculum. I remember my childhood; in the old days, health education was there in the curriculum, but that is not so now. I would request the hon. Minister to take note of it and see that in the school level, some sort of health education is given to our students, so that they can take care of their health. Mid-day meals should also be provided to them.

1409 hrs.

[Shri Zaimul Basher *in the chair*]

Much has been said about doctors and nursing staff. There are some problems for doctors and nursing sisters. They want housing accommodation. Their scales of pay

need revision. A situation should be created whereby the doctors and the nursing staff can help the patients and create a very smooth atmosphere for their treatment.

Now, there are Community Health Guides in our Health Programme. They are getting a minimum remuneration. They do not have any pay scales. At present the remuneration is Rs. 50 per month. Nowadays, fifty rupees is nothing, as you know very well. I humbly request the hon. Health Minister to make it at least Rs. 100 per month, so that at least the pocket expenses are given to them. This is a very good idea and I urge that the Government should go ahead with it.

Sir, many of my friends have spoken about family planning. This is a must in our country. Nobody is denying that. But the point is how we can make it a successful programme. The problem is, more the poverty, more the superstition and more the superstition, more the population. The problem is linked with poverty, superstition and illiteracy. If we can eradicate poverty, if we can eradicate illiteracy, then automatically, family planning will get a very good jump. So, I will put the emphasis on solving these two problems, that is, eradication of poverty and eradication of illiteracy. This should be taken note of. Sir, I would like to quote from a book 'Geography of Hunger, in which the author has rightly pointed out that in a family, where there is poverty, where there is illiteracy the population is more and more there. Therefore, for a successful family planning programme, we must take note of these two things.

Lastly, I would like to point out that whatever we have achieved during these 37 years in the field of health and treatment, we are having it only in the urban sector. A vast population of our country, which lives rural areas is still denied or deprived of the opportunity of getting health and medical facilities. I have no objection if you build more hospitals in urban areas. But in the rural areas, there should be more hospitals and more facilities for the common man.

The hon. member who spoke prior to me pointed out that health is wealth. A new definition should be given to this proverb.

In our country, the treatment for health has become a commodity. You can purchase it. If you have wealth, you can purchase your health, that is, you can purchase your treatment. But anybody who has no money, who is poor, who is living below the poverty line, will not be able to have the facilities for better treatment. This is related to socio-economic conditions and unless we can change the social order of our system, I do not think we will be able to do justice to our people.

One more point. According to the National Health Policy which has been announced, there would be one Primary Health Centre for 50 thousand people, in hilly areas and tribal areas

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOH-SINA KIDWAI): It is 30,000 and not 50,000. For hill areas it is 20,000.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: I stand corrected. Now, we are having only six thousand primary health centres. Calculations can be made, how many primary health centres should be constructed within 15 years to implement this idea which is there in the National Health Policy.

More than 1,000 primary health centres should be built every year, if we are serious to have Health for all by 2,000 AD. Government should take note of this. But from where the money will come. Thank you.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): While supporting the Demands for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, I congratulate both the Minister and the Ministry for having circulated a fine Annual Report containing very good information and statistics.

Our achievements in agriculture, industry and science and technology are spectacular. But all these achievements will be diluted unless population explosion is checked, and due importance is given to this problem. As far as family planning is concerned, the policy that has been enumerated is that by 2000 AD. our birth rate would be 21 per thousand. Death rate, of course, is steeply falling, but it must be 10 per thousand. In-

infantile mortality should be below 60 per thousand, and effective couple protection should be 60%, and life expectancy at birth should be 64 years. Though the birth rate is falling, the death rate is also falling. It has now come down from 27.4 per thousand in 1951-52 to 12.5 per thousand in 1981.

To achieve these targets, family planning is very important. All the incentives should reach the beneficiaries. Socio-economic conditions should improve. For centuries, the Adivasis and Harijans have been subjected to exploitation. This should be removed. To ensure this, our Government has introduced sub-plans for tribes, and other schemes for Harijans together with the Minimum Needs Programme for all. What is necessary is that the poor people and villages should be educated, for the simple reason that 80% of our population lives in rural areas. They long for more children because they think that more children necessary for them to earn their livelihood, and also as a security for their old age. So, if their standard of living is improved, if their socio-economic condition is improved and they are assured of the longevity of their children, I think this plan will succeed. To do so, we must involve the people's representatives, beginning from an elected member in a ward, to that of an M.P., and also voluntary organizations like Lions Club, Rotary Club etc., and cooperatives, so that it can become a people's movement. People must be educated through our different media. What is most important is that we should inspire confidence in the minds of the people, more so of the villagers. Family planning will enhance the living conditions of the people.

It is said that we should resort to one child norm in family planning as is in China. That is not possible in our country by coercion. In China, if one child norm is violated the couples are project to wage cut and they are deprived of many benefits. But our policy is to adopt family planning by persuasion and not by coercion; and it should be and above political factions. There were setbacks in family planning in 1977-80 as it was given a political colour. There was much witch hunting at that time. In the words of Prof. Madhu Dandavate, the mountain in labour only produced a mosquito, because we know are the findings of the commissions appointed by the Janata Government to probe into

the family planning. I myself was the victim because, as Health Minister of Orissa, I was the recipient of Karve Award as Orissa stood first in family planning. Nothing found out against Orissa, as far as family planning was concerned, as the family planning was by persuasion not by coercion. Let us forget the past. It is a good augury that every political party is thinking of this problem as a national problem. We should reach our goal or else within 50 years what will happen is that the population in India will be one-third more than China's population today. We must be very cautious about of the explosion.

As far as health for all by 2000 A.D. is concerned, we should also give more stress on Indian medicine and homeopathy. In every PHC, there should be a doctor of Indian medicine or homoeopathy. Three doctors are said to be posted in PHC as mentioned in the Report, but I find only two doctors. It is a welcome steps but there will be a lady doctor BHC. It is a welcome step, but rarely find a lady doctor; somehow, they manage to remain in urban areas: they hesitate to go to rural areas. If they are married, then the couples also choose not to remain in rural area or PHC. We know that every second doctor in PHA is meant for family planning, so that the incentives meant for the beneficiaries can be better utilized being supervised by him.

About communicable diseases I am of the view that it must be cent per cent centrally sponsored scheme. We have got spectacular achievement in eradicating small pox, eradication of communicable diseases should not be left to States alone. It is not that we should leave it to the States, because if a State or a Union Territory fails, it will spread throughout the country. Steps should be taken to eradicate communicable diseases like leprosy and T.B. and to do so, we must see that the assistance given by the Central Government to the States are utilized for that purpose. Our officers of the Health Department going to different States should not satisfy themselves by discussing in the Secretariat or with the Director of that State; they should go to villages without notice and supervise on the spot whether the norms mentioned in the schemes are being implemented or not.

There are hospitals, Health Centres constructed under the U. K. aid programme. Surgical instruments are supplied to different States with UK aid. But at places the State Governments have not posted any doctor. In due course of time, either those buildings constructed with UK aid will collapse or the surgical instruments will be rusted. In some cases there are doctors but medicines are not being supplied. It is not enough giving prescription by the doctor to the poor man in rural areas, because he has not the capacity to purchase it. So every dispensary, PHC and Hospital should be provided with medicines to be given to the poor patients free of cost. In the PHCs and hospitals we must have sufficient beds to accommodate in patients. In the Report it is said that there is a plan to convert dispensaries into hospitals. There should not only be provision for sufficient indoor patient beds but died should also be given to the poor patients. Unless you make provision for free medicines and diet for the poor patients, it is no use having in-patient beds. In order to reach the goal of health for all by 2000 AD Indian medicines, homoeopathy and also allopathy medicines should be made available to the poor patients free of cost. It is said in the Report that it will be made available at cheaper rates, but will not be suffice. There are people who cannot purchase the medicines at all. They should be given medicines free of cost.

About communicable diseases, of course, the stigma is there for leprosy. This can be removed by educating people so that leprosy can be eradicated. There are not sufficient technicians in PHCs to examine the sputum to detect TB. There must be sufficient technicians to examine sputum, detect patients of TB and to treat them in a large scale. Diseases like TB and leprosy are more prevalent in rural areas than in urban areas, because people live there in unhygienic conditions.

About malaria the less said the better. Earlier even in medical colleges the medical students were not able to collect malaria parasites for their examination. But we have missed the bus. Because of the wrong planning malaria has again raised its ugly head.

Capitation fee is still collected by some

of the medical colleges. Our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, was against it. It do not understand why it has not been stopped. The medical colleges which are collecting capitation fee, should be dis-affiliated from the University.

In the medical college, a student after doing his MBBS course, is required to undergo training for House Surgeonship for one year. Only then he is entitled for the Degree. To add to it, doctors who are under training for getting their Degrees, may be asked to serve in rural areas for one year so that they can learn to accommodate themselves in rural areas when they are posted in service. In this way, they will also develop the service attitude towards the poor patients in the villages. So all the medical students before getting their Degrees, should be asked to go to rural areas for one year.

For the entrance examination of MBBS the Indian Medical Council has not yet devised any method after the decision of the Supreme Court. I do not know what will be the fate of the MBBS entrants.

Much has been said about drugs. Even on the Demands of the Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers, IDPL has been much criticised. But I am of the view that the assistance given to the States must contain 40 to 50 per cent by way of medicine instead of cash, and medicine must be supplied through IDPL agency as efficacy can be assumed. The IDPL should not only be a system for production of medicines, it must be a system for distribution also. The States should not be allowed to purchase medicines from central assistance fund, as they please to check malpractices. So, the Government may please consider this while giving financial assistance to the different States and more so a cent percent centrally sponsored schemes medicines require proper examination and checking. The common drugs and the life saving drugs must be made available at the door of the common man.

Provisions are there in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act to punish people dealing with the spurious drugs, and the Food Adulteration Act, 1954 provides punishment for food adulteration. This Act has been amended to the effect that if food adulteration causes death or grievous hurt the punishment may

be life imprisonment and not less than Rs. 5,000 as fine. But I would like to know from the Hon. Minister how many cases have ended up in conviction and how many persons have been prosecuted for adulterating food articles causing grievous hurt. We are hearing that many persons die not only because of spurious drugs but also drinking illicit distilled liquor. Provision can be made in the appropriate Act to punish person with life imprisonment who deals with illicit distillation of liquor causing death or grievous hurt.

Similary, the Drugs and Cosmetics Act also requires some amendment to make it more stringent. We are not satisfied with prosecuting some hawkers here or there under the Food Adulteration Act, it is the wholesale dealer who does adulteration and sends the foods material in bulk to the market. is the real culprit and must be punished. We can register number of cases to show how we are implementing this Act, by prosecuting some of the hawkers and petty retail dealers but that is not the crux of the matter. The crux of the matter is that the persons who are responsible for adulteration, they should be hauled up.

So, Sir, I once again congratulate the Health Department for taking very positive steps in the field of family planning and family welfare, such as immunisation and material and child health care centre. I am confident that India will progress if we can make progress in the fields of family planning and family welfare and achieve the goal of health for all by 2000 A.D.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. I would not take much time of the House because being a heart patient, I have been advised not to talk much. But I would certainly be lacking in the discharge of my duties if I keep mum over matters of public importance, which deserve attention of the Government.

I am saying this only on the basis of my personal experience, because it is only the wearer who knows where the shoe pinches. I had the misfortune—or should

I say privilege—of being admitted to the Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital as a heart patient. I was there for thirty days.

The medicines that are supplied in the Government hospitals are on the rate contract system. This means that the firms quoting the lowest rates get the order for supplying medicines. The lowest rates are invariably quoted by small manufacturers. And once they get the order, the rates are so low that they cannot meet the quality of the medicine. I talked about this to the doctors and it would be highly improper on my part to name those doctors. During my stay in the hospital my wife was looking after me. One night I had some trouble and she had to make a dash to the Sisters' Room. The doctors turned up and senior doctors were sent for. I was immediately attended to properly.

14.37 hrs.

(**SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN**
in the Chair)

Unfortunately for my wife, she had cordial trouble coupled with bronchial asthma, hyper tension and thyroid. When she went to the Sisters' Room in the biting cold, she herself was confined to bed. But she could not be given proper medicine in the hospital, not because the doctors did not want to do so, but because the doctors round themselves helpless under the rules. After about ten days I said : Doctor what are you doing ? You are playing with her life. The reply was : Panditji, get her admitted in the hospital. I said : Well, I will be happy, if you give her a room in the Nursing Room and I will have to pay only Rs. 20/- for diet charges. I asked whether that was the only reason standing in the way of her treatment. But his reply was that the medicines which are being supplied to them were of sub-standard quality. The doctors said with responsibility that sub-standard medicines are being supplied in the hospital not only in the Ram Manohar Lohia hospital, but in other hospitals too. That is why they are not to be blamed. This is something very serious and the Government should take note of it. These tablets and capsules act best in the body of the patient when the raw material is microfined. This facility of microfining

the raw material is not available to the small manufacturers. Hence poor quality; standard is lost sight of. It is because the rate contract is there, small firms are just given the opportunity to quote low rates and they make capital out of it.

The injections and mixtures retain their potency when prepared under sterilized conditions. This facility of keeping the plant sterile and germ free does not exist with small firms. The result is sub-standard mixtures and injections which can even cause reaction on patients.

These small manufactures do not have adequate testing laboratories to test their own drugs and hence they cannot monitor their own drug quality. These small units send their samples for passing by Government laboratories. Once the sample is passed, then the product manufactured is different from the sample got passed. How the samples are passed is an open secret. I hardly need throw any light on this. Moreover, the Government only does the chemical analysis. The Government does not undertake the therapeutic analysis, i.e., the rate of absorption in body, the rate of break up in body, the rate of passing out of body and ultimate cure rate. The therapeutic efficacy is only attained by the reputed manufacturers.

It is also a fact that due to fear of poor therapeutic effect, the good doctors of Government hospitals do not use these drugs of small firms available in their hospitals on their families and themselves. When I say this, I shall quote the doctors telling me, 'Panditji, honestly speaking, when any member of our family falls a prey to some ailments, we get medicines from the markets and, not from the hospitals.'

I had another bitter experience. I was a heart patient. I was removed to a hospital at Karnal on 16th of December, 1984 and later on I was removed to the Ram Manohar Lohia hospital on 24th December where I remained up to 25th of January. I have absolutely no complaint to make against any doctor. They were all good, but they were helpless. I was lying as a patient in that hospital. Well, Calcigard was not available in the hospital. I purchased this medicine for Rs. 135/- from my

pocket. I know it for certain that being a Member of Parliament I am entitled to free treatment, but what does this free treatment mean?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : I have to make one submission. The speaker just preceded me spoke for about half-an-hour. Therefore, in all humility I request you to kindly permit me more time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : But unfortunately the problem is there are so many Members of the Congress Party who want to speak.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : That is correct. But there should be no discrimination between a Chairman and a Member. As a matter of fact, in the list my name appeared before his name.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There will not be any discrimination on my part.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : In fact his name was first, but he was sitting in the Chair at that time. Therefore he could not speak.

(Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : The co-chairman has come to his rescue.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Any-way, Mr. Chairman, what I was going to submit is that the Government should take note of all these things.

Medicines are prescribed by the doctors or specialists. I personally went to the Dispensary at Curzon Road. I said, the doctor at Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital prescribed medicines for 12 weeks. The doctor at the Government dispensary, Curzon Road said, "I am helpless; I cannot give you medicines for more than a month; I have no powers". I am living at Karnal. My coming from Karnal to Delhi, when Parliament is not in session, and going back would cost me not less than Rs. 300 if I come by car. I said, "The doctor at the R.M.L. Hospital had prescribed for a period of 12 weeks; why are you bothering me?" He said, "Sir, I cannot do. I have no power to give beyond one month". The result was, I had to come after a month

again because I needed medicines. These are technical things which the Minister can look into. I did not want anything for anybody else but for myself. These are matters towards which I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Ministers. Fortunately, both of them are present here.

Then, I come to the medicines purchased from Super Bazar. The people at the Super Bazar say, medicine is not there. We have to get a non-availability certificate. One has to go from pillar to post from shop to shop to find out whether a particular medicine is there. Why do you go to Super Bazar? I do not understand. I can say with confidence, may with sense of responsibility that we can get better type of medicines, standard medicines from other shops than from the Super Bazar. Therefore this restriction should be removed.

Mr. Chairmans, the thread that is used for stitching wounds just at the time of operation is of substandard quality. I am saying this on the basis of personal knowledge. My colleague, Chaudhary Rizaq Ram, ex-Member of Parliament was operated upon at Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. Eight months have elapsed but his wound has not since been healed. Only the other day, I happened to talk to him. I asked him as to what is the trouble was? He told me that the thread that was used for stitching after the operation was of substandard quality. It has simply sent a shudder into the core of my heart? I was shocked to know that in the standard hospitals where Members of Parliament and VIPs are treated, substandard threads are given for stitching wounds. I would request the Hon. Minister to kindly look into this aspect of the problem as well.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly wind up.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Mr. Chairman, he will speak on behalf of me also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You cannot give him time. Only your Party can give.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : My name is in the list. But I will not speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You don't have

any time. Only the Party has got the time.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Mr. Chairman, I had the privilege of being a Minister for 5 years in Haryana and PWD was under my charge. So, I have my finger on the pulse of the officials/offices of the Department. I know where the fault lies. The CPWD officers/officials attached to the hospitals care *tuppenny* for the Medical Superintendent or the CMO. It was in the month of December, when it was biting cold, hot water was not available in the Nursing Home, Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, not for a day, but for 4 days. Being a patient, I personally called on Dr. Bhargava, the Medical Superintendent. He was good enough to ring up the senior officers of the CPWD. I called on Dr. Choudhary, CMO. He took cognizance of the matter. But all this was an exercise in futility. Officers and officials of the CPWD would come to my room and ask, "What is the trouble?" and I will say, "This is the trouble. I am not getting hot water." After half an hour, another batch of officers will come. Again, another batch of officers will come. But to no avail. I rebuked them, "Well, officers, dear friends, you are not human beings. You are heartless creature" These were the words I used because I was a patient, I was suffering and it was biting cold, and hot water was not available.

I have to make one suggestion in this regard. The CRs of all the officers working in the Hospitals should be countersigned by the CMO or the Medical Superintendent of the particular Hospital with which they are attached so that they know that these senior doctors could make adverse entries into their personal files. That will lead to the efficient functioning by the officers of the CPWD. They will discharge their duties and obligations with sincerity of purpose and "devotion to duty" will become a maxim of their life. I know it. When I was a Minister, this system was introduced in Haryana when the reports of officers of all the Departments used to be countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner of the district because he was the administrative answerable to the Government. Everything became all right. Coming to health and education ..

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Are you going to another subject now? Why don't you

write it down and send it to the Minister ?

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : As you please. But I want to say a few words.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already taken more than 15 minutes. I am really sorry; you have to conclude now.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Lastly, I would request the Hon. Minister to make arrangements for physiotherapy in district and subdivisional Hospitals. This is a must because nowadays spondylitis, lumber spondylitis and cervical spondylitis have become so common that patients have to make a dash very often to Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and other big Hospitals. The only treatment that is prescribed is physiotherapy. So, I have this suggestion to make to the Hon. Minister. It does not cost much. It costs at the most about Rs. 1 lakh. This will give relief to a large number of people who have to rush to big cities for this treatment.

I had so many points to make but because of the bell that is ringing, I have to abide by your orders. With these words, I support the Demand and I do hope the Hon. Ministers will look into the genuine grievances to which I have drawn their kind attention without prejudice to anyone, without any sort of complaint against anyone, because Facts are facts and they must be squarely faced.

[Translation]

DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI (Khalilabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and want to congratulate the Health Minister for introducing a detailed scheme for extending medical facilities to the rural areas also. In this connection I would like to give certain suggestions. For example, there is a direction that life-saving drugs should be stored in refrigerators. Government have supplied refrigerators to all the Primary Health Centres in the rural areas but most of these refrigerators are either out of order or because of non-availability of power in the rural areas for weeks together, these refrigerators remain off with the result that the life-saving drugs go waste. I want that the Hon. Minister should make arrangements to ensure that these life-saving drugs do not go waste.

Here, I consider it appropriate to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister towards the corruption prevalent in hospitals. I have no hesitation in saying that even how Banaras Hindu University and Sir Sunder Lal Hospital are the two hospitals where doctors serve the patients with the utmost sincerity and devotion. But there are other medical colleges where without charging money, doctors do not prescribe medicines dressers do not dress the wounds and compounders do not administer injections without charging extra money. The entire country is affected by this sort of corruptions. This affects those poor people most who buy medicines by selling their utensils. I would request that these people who exploit the poor should be punished by the administration without any mercy. Diseases like Malaria, T.B., blindness and leprosy have been brought under the National Health Programme. In addition, goitre, filarir, cholera and cancer are spreading in India very fast. These should also be brought under the National Health Programme. A cancer patient comes to know of his disease only at a very advanced stage. At that time it becomes very difficult to save his life. Government should see that if in the district hospitals, the patients cannot be treated due to lack of equipments etc., then at least arrangements should be made to diagnose Cancer at the primary stage so that the life of the patient could be saved. This arrangement must be made. Government in their report have acknowledged that incidence of malaria during the past few years has increased and mosquitoes have not been controlled. Fogging technique has also been adopted. Fogging is done once in four months. But after four months the mosquitoes breed again because there are no regular arrangements to remove dirt and insanitation. Attention should be paid to this side. Everyone admits that our whole progress comes to naught because of increasing population. Every year a lot of money and staff are being provided for the speedy implementation of family planning schemes. In this connection I would submit that there are couples who are ready to undergo operation even after the first issue. If some casualty occurs and their child dies there should be some provision in the law to help them in their old age. The incentives being given for adopting family planning programme should be further enhanced. For one hundred seats in the Engineering and Medical

Colleges, fifty thousand applications are received. I would suggest that the children of the parents who adopt family planning methods should be admitted to these colleges on priority basis. In service also, they should be given priority. I would also say that the Ayurvedic system of medicine had imparted medical knowledge to the whole world but same system has been neglected in our country. For admission to the M.B.B.S courses candidates are required to be Inter Science with Biology whereas for getting training in Ayurveda *i.e.* for admission to B.A.M.S. or allied courses, the minimum qualification prescribed is Inter Science (Biology) with Sanskrit. I would also like to submit that in a country like India, indigenous drugs should be encouraged because these have no side-effects, they are cheap and the poor can afford them and

15.00 hrs.

they will not have to dip into their savings, I request the Hon. Minister to make special provision for this keeping in view the economic condition of the country.

I have yet to raise several points, but as you have rung the bell I would restrict myself to one or two important points. I would like to point out on the floor of this august House that infectious diseases are taking an epidemic form in the entire country. The main cause is the tumblers in which water is served in hotels. A T.B. patient, a person suffering from V.D. and leprosy patient drink water from the same tumbler. The tumblers are cleaned in cold water and again water is served in them to other persons. These tumblers carry germs of these diseases and healthy people also get infected by them. In this way, infectious diseases are spreading rapidly. The second cause responsible for the spread of these diseases is our telephones, which are used by all types of persons. It is a serious matter and it should be studied in depth so that the spread of these diseases could be checked. I would like to say that the earthen pots should be used in small hotels to serve tea or water. They can be destroyed after use. In big hotels, tumblers must be cleaned with boiled water or water mixed with potassium permanganate so that these diseases could be checked from spreading.

Sir, in the end I would like to submit

that doctors do not want to serve in the villages. Besides, health centres have been set up far away from villages and there is total lack of ANM in them. The reason being that they are provided with residential accommodation at places far away from the village and having no means of communication. There are no arrangements for supply of water and electricity there. No arrangements are made even for their security. That is why patients in the rural areas are deprived of the benefit of medical attention. I would like to say that Government should take steps to improve the situation. Only then our family welfare programme could prove to be a success.

[English]

DR. V. VENKATESH (Kolar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to start with the universal truth, "If wealth is lost, something is lost, but if health is lost, everything is lost." According to the W.H.O., health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of diseases or deformity.

One of the fundamental rights of every human being, irrespective of the race or religion he belongs to or the political belief he holds, is to be ensured a good health. Owing to several factors like lack of health-consciousness, low per capita income, lack of adequate education, non-availability of proper sanitary conditions and safe drinking water, unhealthy social taboos, etc., it has not been possible to secure good health for all Indians. Though we have eradicated plague and smallpox, various other diseases like cholera, malaria, leprosy, tuberculosis, blindness, filariasis and several other diseases have not yet been contained.

There is a wide prevalence of insanitary conditions in urban and rural areas. The provision of protected water supply and drainage is totally inadequate. Even after so many years since we got independence, the women, to answer the call of nature, have to go to open places where there is no privacy. The food consumed by the average Indian is both insufficient and ill-balanced.

The curative and preventive health services are totally inadequate. At the time of inde-

Every time our heart beats there are approximately 2 more births than deaths. The world birth and death ratio is 29 and 12 respectively for every 1000 people. Thus we are living in an age of population explosion. If the present rate of population growth continues, it would take only 12 1/2 years to add

one more billion to the world population. At sunrise on the 1st day of the next century there would be at least 6.2 billion people on this planet, each sharing an area of 0.02 sq. km. India being in the second rank in population explosion will suffer the worst.

We all want to give a better life, for our women, a better life for our children. There are 3 basic improvements needed in the lives of women which have a direct influence on the infant mortality rate and healthy growth of the children. 1. More nutritious food for the women during the crucial time of pregnancy and breast feeding and for children during the weaning time. 2. More choice for the women to decide about the size of their families and the interval between the births. 3. More education to increase women's access to vital information.

The Government of India have not taken specific measures in this direction. I want the Hon. Minister for health to have some specific programmes to achieve these aims.

Then, Sir, regarding incentives for family welfare, to make a worthwhile dent on the population control, the government has not come out with any package of incentives considering the shortcomings in the family welfare performance over the years. It is high time that the Government adopts a minimum national action programme on incentives such as cash incentives for couple undergoing terminal method of family planning. Special benefits for voluntary opting for one child should be given. Special increments should be given to those who are working and opting for one child. Allotment of houses, loans at lesser interest, leave and travel concessions and income-tax rebate, reduced electricity and water tariff for those adopting the small family norm should be considered.

Special efforts should be made to provide jobs for women on a pay on par with that for men. We should train more women to be teachers and technicians. We should have methods both for men and women and contraception should be the responsibility of the family.

Our doctors are underpaid and as a result they are going abroad for a better life and facilities causing more vacancies in country-

side hospitals and dispensaries and malpractices increase in the medical profession.

In order to contain these maladies the Hon. Minister for Health has not come out with the proposal of nationalising the medical profession. I propose to provide a minimum pay of Rs. 5,000/- and ask the doctors to serve the suffering population in the rural areas, providing housing facilities etc. Thereby the Government can also check the 'brain drain' which is a menace to our developing country.

I conclude with the universal truth that "prevention is better than cure."

PROF M. R. HALDER (Mathurapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, having got the privilege to speak on the health budget I would like to support this budget because this budget is matured by very healthy statistics. I have gone through the booklet which is published by this government, namely, National Health policy and also the Report of this department for 1984-85. I have gone through these books intuitively which follows that the policies and the steps taken by this government are praiseworthy. It follows from the Report that this government will try to instal primary health centres and subsidiary health centres and subcentres in different areas of our country with certain norms.

It is written for 30,000 population one primary health centre would be constructed and in some special cases like scheduled tribes areas and hill areas there are some concessions. Where there are 20,000 people one health centre and where there are 5,000 people one subsidiary health centre will be formed. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that I am coming from Mathurapur Parliamentary constituency which is in Sunderbans area which is most neglected since Independence. I have already written to the Hon. Minister regarding health problems of that area. I wonder whether any parallel to the type of problems faced by our area is available in our country. In Sunderbans there are seven to eight Islands and each Island is at least ten to fifteen kilometers away from the headquarters. Then there are the areas from where if a patient is taken in an emergency to the headquarters it will take 3 to 4 hours. Since Independence the people of

Sunderbans have been neglected from their health point of view.

A little while ago one of my friends from the Opposition said that there should be coordination between water supply and environment pollution department.

I agree with that proposal. A few days ago, I put a question in this Parliament and I got a reply from the Minister in charge of Housing. In the reply it was stated that in the year 1984-85, Rs. 12 crores of money was refunded by West Bengal Government to the Centre. What is it due to? It is due to the inefficiency of the Government of West Bengal. They have not been in a position to maintain the other charges so that the money could be spent. I am of the opinion that there should be correlation between this Department and Water Supply Department along with Environment Pollution Department. But at the same time I would be congratulating the Hon. Minister if something is done to the people of the Sunderbans area. People are not only suffering from water problems but they are suffering from many other problems.

Here I would like to point out another very important matter. It is known to everybody that most of the Blood Banks are situated in city areas. But what about the people of the rural area? It is known from statistics that majority of our people are living in rural areas. A peasant who is seriously injured or in disease needs blood. But for getting blood he has to go to a city which is about 100 miles away or 200 miles away from the rural area. My suggestion to the Hon. Minister is this. In each sub-divisional hospital there should be provision for keeping blood. There should be blood banks established in each sub-divisional hospital. For X-Ray, the peasants have to go to cities only. There are no provisions for X-Ray in the rural areas. I wish to suggest that in each Primary Health Centre there should be provision made for taking X-Ray.

I wish to tell the Hon. Minister something about life-saving drugs. It is known to everybody that there are so many ingredients by which medicines are manufactured. Those ingredients are imported from outside the country. There are so many agencies in our country. Only a few companies are importing

those ingredients for manufacturing life-saving medicines as a result of which poor people are not getting the needed life-saving medicines. So, my suggestion is, Government should take necessary steps so that Government itself may import these ingredients of life-saving medicines and supply them to all the companies, big as well as small, so that they may manufacture the essential life-saving drugs. Regarding the prescription of medicines, the WHO has cautioned that a few medicines are back-dated which are not only harmful but also have adverse effects. These are being prescribed by doctors in this country although they know these things fully well.

In this context, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister so that she may take necessary immediate steps to stop using those medicines in our country. Otherwise they may have adverse effect on the patients.

In this connection, I would also like to request the Hon. Minister to do something for the people of Sunderban areas in West Bengal because the people of those Islands who will be constituting not less than 15,000 or 20,000 deserve special care and attention of the Health Minister and the Health Department. I also take this opportunity of inviting the Hon. Minister to visit my constituency so that she may be in a position to know the condition of the people living there, especially in the matter of health and sanitary conditions in those areas. My friend, Shri Sanath Kumar Mandal is also representing the Sunderban areas. On behalf of the people of my area, I would again request the Hon. Minister to pay a visit to my areas so that she will be in a position to get the first hand information regarding the health conditions there. With these words, I support the Demands for Grants of the Health Ministry.

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI (Bhadrak) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants relating to the Health Ministry. Sir, it has been very well stated that 'Health is wealth'. A well-fed healthy people are the greatest national asset because human beings are not only the end, but also means of all economic developments. Human welfare and efficiency go together. Healthy people are the greatest national asset. To achieve this, we all should have a joint effort

to enable the citizens to live in a healthier and better life. It is no doubt that the Government is quite aware and the Government is taking every step relating to family welfare as also medical health care services, preventive measures, curative measures, etc. A sizeable fund has also been allotted for this purpose in the recent budget provision. I am sure that in the coming five years, our Government will no doubt achieve its targets and endeavours.

Sir, first of all, removal of malnutrition is the biggest step in promoting health of the people especially children and expectant mothers. I know that the Government is aware of these problems and taking effective steps for a promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care for mothers and children under 20-Point programme. We all have accepted that in medical cases, preventive methods should be adopted and priority should be given to this aspect than curative measures. But practically what we are doing is that we continue to allocate 80% of the allocated resources to curative aspects. So, unless malnutrition is abolished, drinking water, sanitary amenities are provided, housing for the poor is improved and basic health education is imparted, no amount of hospital and drugs is going to help. In this connection, I request the Hon. Minister to initiate and take determined action to strengthen preventive measures for promotion of public health.

No doubt, the Health Ministry is taking steps for controlling major diseases like TB, leprosy, small pox, malaria etc, which are mostly confined to rural areas. These diseases are there in these areas, because there are no hospitals with proper facilities to take care of these people. The Government is also taking necessary steps to carry out cataract operations on a large scale by providing financial assistance to voluntary organisations in order to check blindness, which is found mostly in the remotest corners of this country. Government is aware of it and taking necessary steps in this behalf.

Then, facilities for cancer diagnosis and treatment have been developed in almost all major hospitals in the country. But instruction and suggestion should also be given to the people side by side to remain free from alcoholic drinks which are most harmful to the

health. This could be done by campaigning through different media in the remote areas.

The modified plan of operation for control of malaria was conducted during 1984-85 by which the incidence of malaria has declined from 6.5 million in 1976 to 2.18 million cases in 1982. The national filaria control programme strategy to tackle the problem of rural filariasis is in progress. The infant mortality rate which was at the level of about 127 or above for a number of years has declined to 114 in 1982. More attention should be given to reduce this rate more rapidly. In this connection, I request the Hon. Minister to appoint village health guides to every additional primary health centre for better health promotion. This will remove the social stigma which has crept in our society since a long time.

Much has been said in regard to our family planning programme. The rapid growth of population has been one of the greatest impediments in the way of improving the standards of living of our people. Ever since the dawn of the era of planned development in 1951, the Government has been treating population as a central issue for the national developmental effort. In developing countries like India, the high fertility can outstrip the efforts to faster prosperity. It was in recognition of this fact that India launched an official family planning programme to promote decline in birth rate. Government has taken it up boldly, and steps have been taken to ensure public involvement through a massive programme of educational campaigns and publicity.

The mass media particularly Door Darshan and AIR are being utilised for the motivational campaign. Spacing, methods are encouraged as much as terminal methods and the two children family norm is now emphasised for the implementation of this programme. In this connection, I would request the Hon. Health Minister to keep a vigilant eye on the adoption of this programme even in the remotest areas where it is needed much.

Besides, I would like to refer to the health conditions prevailing in my State. Our State Government has projected a sum of Rs. 12,399.00 lakhs for the Seventh Five Year Plan and Rs. 2408.00 lakhs for Annual

Plan 1985-86. But the ceiling for the Seventh Five Year Plan has not yet been received from the Planning and Coordination Department, in the absence of communication from Government of India.

Now I want to discuss the suggestions of the State Government as to how far the Working Committee has recommended for the development of health and family welfare in Orissa.

First of all, the suggestion was to establish 100 new Primary Health Centres, 25 upgraded PHCs, construction of 300 sub-centres and conversion of 39 Ayurvedic and Homeopathic dispensaries in the Seventh Plan period for which a sum of Rs. 1657.17 lakhs was projected. But the Working Group has recommended the establishment of 50 new PHCs, conversion of 450 rural dispensaries into PHCs, construction of 500 sub-centres and conversion of 42 sub-divisional hospitals and 135 community health centres. They have recommended Rs. 3402.00 lakhs for the Seventh Plan period and Rs. 675.00 lakhs for the year 1985-86. I would request you to go deep into the matter and see that more allocation of funds be sanctioned from the Centre for the implementation of the programmes immediately. As Orissa is a poverty-ridden State and the general health condition of the people is worse, more care and initiative should be taken for the promotion of health, by providing more accident units in National Highway Hospitals additional beds in district and sub-divisional headquarter hospitals and construction of staff quarters.

Secondly, as per the requirements of the Government of Orissa, the State Government has projected a sum of Rs. 3410.95 lakhs for medical education and Rs. 30 lakhs for research work during the Seventh Five Year Plan. For this, the Working Group has suggested Rs. 700.00 lakhs for medical education and research. But Orissa medical colleges and research institutes need more modern, scientific and sophisticated hospital instruments for further research.

As there is no medical research institute in Orissa, I would request the Hon. Health Minister to establish a centrally sponsored research institute in Orissa, especially in Bhubaneswar.

Since ISM and homeopathy systems of treatment are getting more popular in the State day by day, the Government of Orissa has suggested that 126 homeopathic dispensaries, 126 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 25 Unani dispensaries and three hospitals—one Ayurvedic, one Homeopathic and one Naturopathic—should be established. For this purpose, the State Government has projected a sum of Rs. 1016.82 lakhs and the Working Committee has recommended Rs. 500 lakhs in the Seventh Plan. So, I would request the Ministry to allot more funds for establishing the above mentioned hospitals and dispensaries. A vigilant eye should also be kept on the sanitary conditions and maintenance of the hospitals and operation theatres. Arrangements should also be made to supply free medicines to the poor and needy patients who cannot purchase costly medicines from the outside market for their treatment. These poor people, who are not able to maintain their families with their earnings, how will they be able to purchase the medicines from the outside market? So, more attention should be paid to poor people from backward areas, where especially, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and backward classes people are living.

I would like to mention another most pertinent problem of Orissa. The State has always been affected by natural calamities since long. At the time of these calamities like flood, drought etc., the distressed people in the interior areas are not getting medical facilities due to which very often, they are losing their lives.

15.35 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

Taking this problem into account, I would request the Central Government to implement a permanent programme by which the age-old problems may come to an end.

In conclusion, I welcome the National Health Policy's goal of 'Health for All by 2,000 A.D.'. I am sure that under the effective and dynamic leadership of our young Prime Minister, we will definitely and without doubt be successful in fulfilling our aims and objectives. Thank you.

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Patna): Sir, I

thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. I congratulate the Government for reducing the import duty on Linear Accelerator and Magnetic Resonance and other vital sophisticated equipment. But here, I would like to give a suggestion : there should be a provision also, that when these instruments are purchased, the company which gives these instruments should give a guarantee for the supply of spares and repair facilities for at least five years. Otherwise, in most of the institutions, such costly instruments become junk.

Secondly, I also congratulate the Government for reducing the duty on intermediates which are used in the manufacture of Refampicin, a drug which is used in the treatment of tuberculosis and leprosy. Here, I would like to mention that in the treatment of tuberculosis, we start with three drugs. This is very costly. So is the case with leprosy. I suggest that Government should either heavily subsidize the treatment of these two diseases, or there should be a free supply of the medicines to the patients. Otherwise, the patients cannot afford to continue the treatment. They leave the treatment, and then they develop drug resistance.

By our sustained efforts, fertility rate has been reduced, life expectancy has been increased and mortality rate has also been reduced. But here, in the booklet given by the department, it is said that with the increase in life expectancy, we are now going to face the problem of old age, i.e. geriatrics. There is no mention in the book about how to tackle the problem of geriatrics.

Now I come to the question of medical education. It is very unfortunate that the standard of medical education in this country is going down. No less a person than the Chairman of the Indian Medical Council has openly said to the Press that the standard of medical education is going down in this country. The reason for this is not far to seek. The educational institution controlled by the Centre, viz. Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research at Pondicherry is under the threat of de-recognition by the Indian Medical Council. If that is the fate of a Centrally-controlled institution, then you can very

well imagine the fate of the institutions governed by the provincial Governments.

Here, I will suggest that there should be a yearly quality assessment of all medical colleges in the country. Otherwise, we will produce sub-standard doctors, and people will say that possibly, the Department wants to do family planning in a roundabout way. So, the standards of education should be improved. There should be some quality control among the medical colleges.

I would also suggest that in each State, at least there should be one hospital which should be a complete hospital, provided with all facilities—at least one in each State. If possible it should be financed by the Centre. In Bihar, there is no single institution, except the very old Mental Hospital in Ranchi, which is financed by the Centre. That is all. There is no institution worth the name in the health sector, financed by the Centre. I suggest that the Indira Gandhi Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research should be taken over by the Centre, and it should serve as an apex body for the whole of the State of Bihar.

I would also mention that the Indian Council of Medical Research under the Ministry of Health has taken over one very big institute, viz. the Rajendra Memorial Institute at Patna; but they are doing nothing there.

They are not able to appoint a Director in the last 4-5 years in that Institute. So, I think that Institute also should be developed into a very good research institute for tropical diseases.

Health education in India has not been given proper attention. If we want to achieve health for all by 2000 A.D., then we have to lay more emphasis on health education. In this programme, doctors, para medical staff of the health, retired persons and health guides should be involved. Priority should be fixed and many of the programmes of family planning, prevention of diseases, immunization, etc. can be propagated through this health education programme.

Now, coming to the family welfare programme, I do not know how they have given

this name to this programme. What welfare to the family is done by this Department? Now, at least some persons from the Department, after the marriage of any couple, should go to the couple and explain about the family planning, their advantage, etc. Last year, I was doing a survey and I found that still women were coming with 10 children, 11 children, 12 children and even 13 children. I can say about my province that except in a very highly educated family, people don't think about family planning unless they have at least four children and that too two sons and two daughters. If they have four daughters, then they will go on producing children till a son is born. So, that is the state of affairs there. I suggest here that more propaganda is needed in this system also. In that family welfare programme, the government is providing two pills and these pills contain very high concentration of oestrogen; and after the modern research it has been found that if we give high dose of oestrogen, that would produce breast cancer and cervical, and cardiac vascular diseases. So, I think the government should take note of it and see that these pills should not contain that much concentration of oestrogen.

Coming to eradication of diseases, in that paper, there is no mention about eradication of kalaazar. There were two questions recently in Parliament—one from Bihar MP and another from Bengal MP—saying that Kalaazar is rampant in that part. If a proper scheme is funded by the Central Government, then this disease can be eradicated by spraying DDT.

ICMR has been doing research on anaemic in pregnancy. I think this government at least can do one thing, they can supply free iron tablets to the pregnant ladies; that itself will serve a big purpose in our society because so many women die because of anaemic problem during pregnancy and during delivery. They lose a lot of blood during delivery and they die because of that; and that anaemic control programme will go a long way in improving the life expectancy of the women in the country.

In spite of many years of freedom, we have not evolved a food policy. Every government should evolve a food policy especially in our country. It has been now

proved by research that brain develops more during intra-uterine period and in early part of infancy. So, you must provide adequate protein to the mothers, to the children in the early part of their life. So, there should be some food policy for the prevention of sub-development of nervous system including brain and also for the prevention of protein and energy mal-nutrition and deficiency disease and also prevention of heart disease in the elderly age group. So, the government should come out with a food policy for the whole nation.

Some of the life saving drugs are not available since years. One drug is busulfan; this is for the treatment of chronic myeloid leukaemia. The patient runs from pillar to post to get this medicine and they spend a lot of money; still they do not get it. So, all the life saving drugs at least should be available in this country. The Minister of Chemicals and Fertilisers has said that the Government is going to have a drug policy soon. There should be a drug policy according to the necessity and priority of our country. In our country infectious disease is very common. The infectious disease should be given priority in formulating the drug policy.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are having discussion on an important and basic problem. Everybody knows that our country's population is 70 crore 40 lakh today and the number of hospitals has not increased in proportion to the increase in population. I would like to say something about the existing hospitals in the country. Today, two types of hospitals are functioning in the country, that is, the government hospitals and the private hospitals. The condition of the private hospitals is better than that of the government hospitals functioning in the rural areas and the district hospitals. Why is it so? The reason is that it is the affluent section of the society which gets treatment in the private hospitals. These hospitals are run by those doctors who are employed in other hospitals. People are losing faith in your hospitals. Today, 50 per cent of our people are living below the poverty line. When they go to hospitals for treatment, they do not get medicines there

also. I have seen that patients have to purchase even bandages, what to say of medicines. I am talking about the Patna Hospital. Patients have to purchase bandage from outside, what to say of the availability of medicines there. You say that medicines are supplied in hospitals free of cost. Where do these medicines go? You will have to answer it. The poor die in their houses without medical treatment and they die in hospitals also. You must pay attention to this aspect. You will have to see to what extent medical facilities have been provided to the poor people and whether sub-standard medicines are being supplied to them. Sub-standard medicines are purchased because the dealing officer gets commission. Besides, the agents of drug manufacturers offer samples, which are approved by your officers and medicines are purchased from them only. These sub-standard medicines can even cause death of the patients. Today, people are dying due to non-availability of medicines or due to sub-standard medicines. It is a slur on the Government of a country where a large section of the people die either without medicines or due to sub-standard drugs. We shall have to think how we are to remedy the situation. There are many doctors in Bihar who have passed their examinations but are sitting idle. Government should remedy this situation.

So far as family planning is concerned, a lot of amount is being spent on this programme, but the result has not been commensurate with the expenditure. What are the reasons for that? I belong to a rural area. I have come to know that the employees are warned that if any of them is not able to achieve the target, his services would be terminated. They give the names of those people who have already undergone sterilisation operations. On paper, it is shown that so much work has been done in a particular area, but the reality is somewhat different. That is why this programme has proved a failure. A house to house campaign should be initiated to educate the people that increase in the country's population is responsible for the deteriorating conditions in the country. We have observed that even the poor are taking to family planning wherever the family planning programme has been launched. Doctors do not work properly in the rural hospitals. Bihar tops in every respect. All the evils can be seen in Bihar. I do not hesitate in saying that all kinds of evils are

there in Bihar. The poor do not get medicines there. The doctors are being appointed at the same place where they reside. They are earning money by doing private practice. If you want to improve the situation there, you will have to ban private practice. Every year the situation is discussed and would continue to be discussed. But the situation is getting worse day by day. Government are receiving various suggestions from here. These suggestions will prove beneficial only after the shortcomings have been removed. Only after that, we shall feel that Government have given benefit, to the common people, of the suggestions which were given to them. But it does not happen so. Nurses have been on strike for the last several days in the Lok Nayak Jaya Prakash Narayan Hospital. In fact, their demands are not-so significant. Government have conceded some of their demands. Despite that, the officers concerned are not fulfilling those demands. Who is suffering on account of this strike? The officers are not following Government's orders. Government should conduct an enquiry to find out why their orders are not being implemented. Patients are being put to great difficulties. Government should pay attention towards it. Bihar Government had appointed Sunil Mukherjee Committee. This Committee had submitted its report to the Bihar Government in which the Committee had recommended the setting up of a medical college there. The said report has been sent to the Central Government. But the Central Government have not accepted this recommendation. We want the Central Government to reconsider their decision and accept the suggestion of the Bihar Government for the setting up of a medical college in Bihar so that more and more people could get the benefit of medical treatment.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Minister that in the Budget proposals of the Ministry of Health, an attempt has been made to provide medical facilities in the rural areas. Though the intention is good, yet there may be shortcomings for one or the other reason. While congratulating him I would like to draw his attention towards these shortcomings. I shall take up family planning first. A lot of publicity is made in respect of family planning. If emphasis is laid on its implementation aspect, I feel it will prove more successful be-

cause an atmosphere has been created in its favour. Both the rich and the poor in the country have now realised that if population is not controlled and if family planning methods are not adopted, our country will slide backward. Mr, Chairman, Sir, we are facing a difficulty in this regard. I read in the newspapers one or two days back that now deluxe Nirodhs are also available. Now a situation has developed when Nirodhs have also been categorised. While drawing the attention of the Hon. Minister I would like to submit that the atmosphere of categorisation created in other fields should not be allowed to be created in respect of Nirodhs and family planning.

A serious situation has been created in our medical field that owing to mismanagement people have almost lost confidence in the Government hospitals. In Delhi you will see that the number of private nursing homes of course not of the size of All India Institute of Medical Sciences is increasing. You will see a great rush in them and people are having more and more faith in them because of better facilities. I feel that capitalism has started entering the medical field also. While drawing the attention of the Minister, I would like to say that Government must take steps to change this trend and he must touch this point while replying to the debate.

Dhanvantari and Hakim Lukman used to be guiding stars for our medical practitioners. When we see the country's budget, the Hon. Minister deserves commendations, in so far as other things are concerned.

But, at the same time, I would like to submit that Allopathy should not be imposed on us as the English language has been imposed. The Indian system of medicine, is recommended everywhere but out of the total allocation of Rs. 537 crores in the budget for the year 1984-85, only Rs. 29 crores have been earmarked for the Indian systems of medicine. It is a matter of serious concern. A meagre sum of Rs. 29 crores would be spent for the development of Indian systems of medicine which includes Homeopathy Ayurvedic, Yunani and other system of medicines. All of them have been provided with only Rs. 29 crores. I would like to request the Hon. Health Minister to examine if a conspiracy is not being hatched to ridicule the Indian systems of Medicine. Homeo-

pathy is gaining popularity these days and the children of all the M.Ps. want to receive Homeopathic treatment. It is a matter of shame for us that the Indian systems of medicine are neglected and Ayurvedic is becoming extinct in a country which had produced medical practitioners like Dhanvantari and Lukman. The Vaidyas are rightly blamed for such a situation. Previously, pathological tests were carried out by simply feeling the pulse, but they did not train their disciples in this art. I would like to ask Government what they have done for the development of the cheap Indian systems of medicine? I agree that your intentions are very good, but, for the present atmosphere and situation, we all are responsible to great extent. I would like to submit to the Hon. Health Minister that like Allopathy necessary allocations should also be made for Indian systems of medicine, whether it is Homeopathy or Ayurvedic or Naturopathy. You should explore the *vaidyas*. No expert *vaidya* would come to you to ask for a job with the qualifications which you have prescribed for them rather you will have to look for him. You will have to honour them and ask them to do research work for the development of the Indian systems of medicine. If you do this, you will find that you would not have to spend billions of rupees on health. Drugs and medicines worth billions of rupees are being imported in the country from abroad. Every Hon. Member of this House has expressed concern about spurious drugs. How much helpful could you prove in the efforts to check such spurious drugs? If you take steps to eliminate such activities, you will find a definite change in the situation.

I would like to mention one more thing in this regard. I had raised this matter under Rule 377 also and this matter is regarding the mosquito menace. Three fourths of the diseases in India are caused by mosquitoes and flies.

16.00 hrs.

In New Delhi you have controlled mosquitoes and flies, but in Outer Delhi, this menace is still there. The menace of mosquitoes and flies in the old Delhi area beyond the railway line, is as great as in the rural areas. Till now you have implemented the malaria eradication programme and Kala-Azar eradication programme, but if you

initiate mosquit and fly eradication programme, the diseases like Malaria and Kala-Azar could be eradicated. I would request you to do as much as possible in this Budget. The bell has been rung and the Hon. Chairman is very kind. If I find an opportunity, I would give you suggestions in writing also. With these words, I congratulate you and urge you to provide more funds under this Head.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to draw your attention to the speech of our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, which she had delivered in the World Health Assembly in 1981. She had said :—

(English)

"In India we should like health to go to homes instead of a large number gravitating towards centralised hospitals. Services must begin where people are and where problems arise."

[Translation]

The greatest need of today is of paying attention to the health programmes being implemented in the rural areas of our country. I would like to say a few words about the Primary Health Centres.

During the First Five Year Plan, there were 725 Primary Health Centres and 17,521 Sub-centres and at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the number of Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres has risen to 5,955 and 65,643, respectively. This in itself shows how much importance we attach to it and we have made tremendous progress in providing medical facilities in the rural areas.

There are mainly four functions of the Primary Health Centres—the first is the curative part, the second one is the preventive part, the third is health promotional aspect and the fourth is family planning. Many Hon. Members have expressed their views about the family planning. I would like to draw your attention towards the preventive part.

The preventive part consists of sanita-

tion, water supply and nutrition, our food-stuffs are being adulterated, which is the cause of many problems.

I would like to say a few words about water supply. I come from North Bihar, where most of the areas are affected by worm infestation. There are worms in the stomach of the people which cause many diseases. These diseases are prevalent not only in our State, but there is worm infestation in every part of the country. Many medicines have been produced for this purpose and there are no two opinions about it that these medicines have their effect also, but we have not been able to launch any-control programme against this menace. Why would we not have a centrally Sponsored Control Programme against worms so that the persons suffering from worm infestation could be protected from various kinds of diseases and such diseases could be controlled?

Secondly, I would like to speak about the rehabilitation of health education. Hon. Members have given very good suggestions about many aspects of the health education. I would like to say in this regard that there are many diseases like leprosy and tetanus whose main part is rehabilitation. The poor people living in the villages do not have any knowledge about the diseases they are suffering from. Therefore, the diseases should be detected first so that these could be treated. I would, therefore, request that the Government of India should allocate more funds under this Head.

Sir, there is worm infestation in a major part of our country and where people are suffering from goitre, iodised salt is distributed to them. There is shortage of salt for the last several years in our country. It is difficult to say what the reason for this shortage is. It is not shown, if it is due to fall in production or there are other reasons. I would like to say that there should not be shortage of iodised salt and its production should be sufficient to meet the requirement. It should be available to the people at reasonable prices. Sometimes, iodised salt is sold at a price higher than that of the ordinary salt and naturally the poor people will purchase the cheaper salt. With a view to provide protection to the people, iodised

salt should be made available according to the requirement in the rural areas and it should be cheaper than the ordinary salt.

I would like to speak about private practice also. Private practice is allowed in Bihar. It is an open secret that all the Government doctors are doing private practice. If private practice is stopped all of a sudden, it is not going to solve the problem. This is the situation there. Once earlier private practice was banned in Bihar, but the situation worsened instead of improving. There are 1800 beds in the Patna Medical College Hospital, but the number of patients is not less than 3000 or 3500 on any single day. Patients are found lying on the floor of the hospital. We wanted to improve the situation by banning private practice; but the situation could not be improved. Private practice has to be banned in phases. When people would understand the situation, it could be abolished.

In the end, I would like to express my thanks to the Hon. Minister and support these Demands.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government of India have formulated the National Health Policy recently, in which it has been said that health for all would be guaranteed by 2000 A.D. A very good message has been given. All the people would then have good health. But, at present, 50,000 persons die of tetanus whether they die in the hospitals or outside the hospitals. Similarly, 25,000 persons die of Diphtheria and 3,300 persons suffer from whooping cough and 30 lakh children fall victim to night-blindness every year.

16.10 hrs.

[SHRIMATI BASAWA RAJESHWARI in the Chair].

One crore people in the country are blind even today. Their number goes on swelling. How is it that even today 16 lakh people in two lakh villages do not get potable drinking water... (Interruptions). . Let it be 14 lakhs. The situation is so grim. The report submitted by the Bhore Committee indicates how schemes are formulated.

[English]

If India lives in villages, the focus of health-care should be the village.

[Translation]

The Bhore Committee report goes on to say that keeping in view the magnitude of the population in villages, we should focus our attention on villages. But, what happens? You may be straight forward, but the officials of the Health Department are not straight forward in their statements. Instead they conceal the truth. The fact remains that the allocation of funds to the Health Department is very meagre. If you have a look at the plan allocation of this Department, you will find that in the First Five Year Plan, the allocation was 4.5 per cent of the total plan outlay, in the Fourth Plan it was 2.9 per cent and in the Sixth Plan it was further reduced to 1.9 per cent. Thus, its allocation has successively decreased. Then, how do you hope to achieve health for all in future? Even now, at least 3 crore people in the country are such that they do not have proper arrangements of latrines in their homes and one crore people carry their night soil. A British women journalist had passed a remark which was very very shameful that India was a big latrine where people eased themselves here and there. This is the situation of the country and you tell us that the health of the countrymen will improve. They make big claims but conceal these things. You just think why these things are concealed.

This report makes a beautiful presentation. Its cover is very beautiful. The proverb "much cry little wool" comes true here. On the face of it, the book gives a very good look, its cover is so fine that the hand slips over it, then why read it? They claim that your average age by 2000 A.D. will be 64 years. I ask, what your average age is today? Why do they not reveal it? The average age even in small countries is 70 years. You take the case of Mongolia, Morocco, Jamaica. Compared to which country is your average age high? The rate of mortality in Sri Lanka is 3 per cent. What about you? When you quote figures, you select in countries whose figures are low and you project them. What do you propose to feed us with when you say that by 2000 A.D. our average age will be 64 years? I ask what the average age is today. You are not telling about 1984-85, but you say that it will be 64 years by 2000 A.D. This is how you present the figure and mislead the people. But, your department cannot

escape the sharp eyes of the people. Have you ever heard, where your medicines are sold? All these hospitals are dens of corruption.....(*Interruptions*). This is written in your book. The Estimates Committee of this House has said in its report :

[*English*]

"Medicines amounting to Rs. 1.34 crores in 1978-79, Rs. 1.18 crores in 1979-80 and Rs. 1.60 crores in 1980-81 were purchased direct by Chief Medical Officers in the various cities where CGHS is in operation, without any check whatsoever. That there was no approved testing house in Patna..."

[*Translation*]

Patna is very famous. Those belonging to Patna do not even hang their heads. The report goes on to say :

[*English*]

"No check was made in Bangalore either, even though approved testing houses were there. The direct purchases made there amounted to Rs. 41 lakhs in 3 years. This is negligence of a high order which deserves to be condemned."

[*Translation*]

You may condemn them as you like but there doctors purchase sub-standard medicines. And what is the situation with regard to the system of issuing medicines. A member of Parliament was saying in connection with the services of your C. G. H. S. in the villages that he had to make rounds far a month for the medicine. It further says.

[*English*]

"From the memoranda received and the evidence heard by the Committee, it appears that perhaps the weakest and the most criticised area of CGHS is the present system of dispensing medicines. Medicines are not readily available; indented medicines take a few days, sometimes up to 7 days, to arrive; "

Quality of medicines does not inspire confidence."

[*Translation*]

This is the report of your Estimates Committee; you just go through it. They have also dwelt on the health policy. You say that the funds are not allocated. Its very first chapter reads :

[*English*]

"It was thoroughly discussed . "

I do not know whether it was discussed. "Hospitals and dispensaries for providing medical relief to the people particularly in rural areas were grossly insufficient and quality of service was very poor."

[*Translation*]

You make wild claims of the achievements to be made by the year 2000 A. D. I would say that they raise such hopes for the future that the disease and the patient both may remain alive. This is the speciality of the Health Department that the disease and the patient both should remain alive. They have said :

[*English*]

"In Health Dispensaries, there was only 0.24 bed per 1,000 population."

[*Translation*]

Such is the situation. What can be discussed on this policy? In the 20-Point Programme also, you have stated that you will eradicate leprosy. But how are you going to do that? That by time, many more lepers will join the fold. You read there policy further :

This is the answer given to me on 15th March, 1984.

"The Working Group set up by the Government of India..."

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : This comes under 20-Point Programme in which you are very much interested. The programme

is, 'Leprosy Eradication by 2000 A. D.' If you want me to conclude... [English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have to conclude the debate today.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : This is a long answer—I will not read it—where they say that the Leprosy Act should be amended and all that.

You would have read in the papers this news-item that blood is sold. These are the headlines : "Terrible life of blood traders". When the Government is trying for voluntary donation, it should ban professional donation or at least the professionals should be licensed.

[Translation]

Blood sellers keep standing outside the hospitals for selling their blood,

AN HON. MEMBER : What will happen to blood suckers ?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : This will be answered in the next age, not in this age. We shall also be guilty of that. Those who support by remaining mute are also guilty. Such is the situation prevailing in the country. I do not know how you are going to achieve your family planning target. Today, you are not in a position to achieve your target. There are no proper arrangements in the hospitals. An Hon. Member was just now saying that as many as three patients were kept on one bed. Is it so that out of the three, one belonged is C. P. I. (M), another to C. P. I. and the third to some other party ? Such is the situation in the hospitals today. The only remedy for it that we should not read books. I request you to pay surprise visit to hospitals and then the whole position will be before you which otherwise does not find place in the books or reports. This situation is not reflected in your speeches and assurances. You kindly pay visits to the hospitals and have an assessment to the entire situation and make your speeches accordingly. Neither preventive measures nor protective measures are being taken in the hospitals.

With these words, I conclude.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO (Siddipet) : Sir, in our country the system of medical care is mainly through the complex of the State-owned Primary Health Centres and hospitals in rural areas. The heart of India lies in villages. Majority of the Indian population live in villages. However, 80 per cent of the doctors are concentrated in cities whereas 80 per cent of the people live in villages. Health refers to the state of complete physical, mental and social well being of an individual. For this, it has to be adequately attended by preventive, curative and promotive health services. The basic unit at the rural level which offers these services is the Primary Health Centre. The majority of these Primary Health Centres in India are run by a single doctor. A single doctor cannot provide preventive, curative and promotive services to a population of more than one lakh.

If preventive measures at the PHC level are perfectly exercised, we would not have this lot of rush at big hospitals. Most of the diseases are due to lack of preventive measures. We still find dysentery outbreak, dengue fever, malaria fever, etc. The most important problem in rural India is blindness. To day we find 9 million people are blind and 45 million people have impaired vision. Why ? Because most of them have vitamin A deficiency and other vitamins deficiency.

Not only this, we have got a number of infectious diseases like TB, leprosy and so many other diseases. For TB particularly we have got no sufficient resident hospitals after giving the preliminary line of treatment. The second line of treatment of TB which includes rifamin and pyrazinamide is very costly and our people cannot afford it. They are not manufactured in our country. So I request the government to make these medicines within our country.

Then we still find serious outbreaks of tetanus, epidemics like meningitis, infective hepatitis, cholera and so on. Specially in cholera preventive immunisation is also inadequate. You still find polio myelitis, diphtheria and tetanus.

Then, Sir, in rural India we find most patients come for snake-bites. The anti-venom

sera which is used in treating snake bite is not available in all PHCs. I request the Minister to see that the antivenom sera is available not only at the government hospitals but also in the market for the benefit of private medical practitioners who also treat these cases.

The basic structure, the basic unit which provides services to rural India is the PHC. But the PHC is looked after only by one doctor. But every year we are turning out 17000 doctors and 10,000 specialists. In spite of our turning out so many doctors, we are not able to provide medical facilities for our rural india as our doctors are not willing to go to rural areas and they prefer to go abroad because of better pay and other facilities and our government is also encouraging them to go abroad by not giving them employment here and by not giving them more incentives. So I would like to request the Government of India to provide more incentives and other concessions like house and rural allowance and better salary etc. so that we can retain them here and can give a better service to our rural people,

Then our Primary Health Centres are not in a position to give a comprehensive medical care at the primary health level because the PHCs are not having not only qualified doctors but there are no specialists like radiologists, micro-biologists and pathologists

A single doctor has to do the clinical investigation of the patients. He does not have the other supporting investigation hands and as such, the patient does not receive the proper treatment. With the result the patients do not get cured and they come to urban hospitals. In the urban hospitals also there is lot of rush and one finds the patients lying in varandahs and also on the ground. There is lot of rush both in the urban and rural hospitals. To meet this rush we have to increase the number of doctors. The poor people are suffering like this whereas the well to do and those who occupy high positions are running abroad for treatment. Most of these well to do patients are attended to by doctors of Indian origin. I find no effort is being made to retain these well qualified doctors here. I request the government to take necessary action to retain the well-qualified doctors in India and also provide medical aid to the poor people. Thank you.

[Translation]

16.32 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI MOH-SINHA KIDWAI) : Madam Chairman, I am thankful to all the Hon. Members who have expressed their views on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Health and have also given some good suggestions. A number of Members have participated in this debate and this is a proof of the interest evinced by the Members of Parliament in this Ministry. They have particularly drawn the attention of the House towards the lack of facilities and other shortcomings in the rural areas. I am very grateful to all of them.

So far as the question of health is concerned our hospitals, doctors, nurses and medicines also are linked with it. Many Hon. Members have said in their speeches that the preventive aspect of disease is more important than its cure. This is absolutely correct. I think to be healthy does not mean only to be free from a disease. It means that we should be mentally and physically fit because it is only a healthy person who can be a good citizen of the country. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, emphasis has been laid on these things, i.e., food, productivity and work and, I think, productivity is directly linked with health. Unless a person is completely healthy, he cannot work properly. Therefore, I am of the view that as long as we are not completely healthy, the country cannot become healthy and the developmental works linked with health cannot be executed properly.

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My sister Dr. Kalpana Devi, sitting on that side, has said that many immunisation programmes in the rural areas are not implemented properly. Many of our colleagues have said that medicine are not available in the Primary Health Centres. If we go by what Shri Daga has said, he has even given up hope, which sustains life.

I would certainly like to learn from all that has been said in the House. I would also like to make a mention of the respective views expressed by many of our Hon. Members.

The Budget allocation for our Ministry in the Sixth Five Year Plan was Rs. 2,831 crores. We have sought an allocation for Rs. 9,866 crores in the Seventh Five Year Plan. The Seventh Five Year Plan has not been finalised yet. So far, we have been spending three percent of our total budget on health. If we get an allocation of Rs. 9,866 crores, our expenditure on health will come to 5.5 per cent. We have to depend on the size of the allocation made for health. By the time the Seventh Five year Plan is finalised, a picture will emerge before us as to how much money we have been allocated under different heads.

There are two fields of activities under the Ministry of Health. One is Health and the other is Family Planning. There are a number of programmes under health, such as the Malaria Eradication Programme, the National T.B. Control Programme, the National Blindness Control Programme, the National Leprosy Eradication Programme as also drug control. Goitre Control is also under it. Apart from these two departments, we have a third wing for research work. All these Departments constitute our Health Ministry.

First of all, I would like to speak about Family Welfare. I am glad that so far as the work of Family Welfare or Family Planning is concerned, all our Hon. Members belonging both to the ruling party and to the opposition have said that we should speed up the work of arresting the growth of our population. I feel happier when Hon. Members from the other side also insist upon this programme. I would like to congratulate all the Members for that. Really, this programme is very necessary and it is in the national interest. I would like to say to the Members of both the sides that we should think and express our views on the programmes which are of national interest by rising above party politics. I think the biggest problem of our country today is to arrest the population growth.

But the Health Ministry cannot work in isolation on such programmes. The Health Ministry is seeking the cooperation of the other Ministries for these programmes. As some of the Hon. Members have rightly pointed out, we should seek people's participation and this we have done. About its awareness you will see that in 1911-1921, the

death rate in our country was 47 per thousand and the birth rate was 48 per thousand and the difference was just marginal. Subsequently, after independence, with the spread of education, health facilities also increased, and there by we could reduce our death-rate significantly. We have controlled all the epidemic diseases like plague, small pox and cholera. The result is that our death-rate has come down. But it is true that the decline in our birth-rate has not been as significant as the decline in death-rate. This has resulted in an increase in growth rate and India is the first country which has paid attention to the family planning. In 1930 when other countries had not even thought of it, Karnataka took initiative in this direction and started a clinic for this purpose. Since then, this programme has been going on. In 1935, when Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru became the Chairman of the National Planning Committee, he gave this programme the utmost importance and asked Government to implement this programme. When Shrimati Gandhi became the Prime Minister she set up a full-fledged Department which could look after this programme. We can check the death-rate by providing medicines and treatment and by creating awareness among the people but so far as family planning is concerned, it is a personal matter and in this personal matter we are trying to mould the feelings of the people by educating them, motivating them and by establishing person-to-person contact. A few years back, unfortunately, the family planning programme was given a political colour and it was said that the Government was doing this work with a particular motive. I want to say, and I have no hesitation in saying this, that during that period of three to four years, this programme in India had been pushed back by many years. Today, we feel happy that we have such a big infrastructure. With the Alma-Ata Declaration, we have created an infrastructure here which is quite good. There will be a sub-centre for a population of every five thousand, Primary Health Centre for a population of 30 thousand and a Community Health Centre for every one lakh population. It is our endeavour, and this is being done also, that in each Community Health Centre there should be 5 to 6 specialists, e.g., one Gynaecologist and 5 other doctors, who may look after the health of the people of the area. In a Primary Health Centre, three doctors are posted. Just now Shri Pandey referred to the Indian System of

Medicine. We have written to the State Governments that out of the three doctors, one should be of the India system of Medicine, may be a Vaidya, Hakim or Homeopath. I want to tell you all this because by 1990 our infrastructure will be complete. In the Seventh Five Year Plan period, we have proposed 50 thousand Sub-centres and 10 thousand PHCs for the whole country. This infrastructure is expected to be completed by 1990. Our efforts are that doctors, midwives and ANMs may be posted there. Shrimati Kishori Sinha was saying that the condition of the PHCs was bad and another Hon. Member had complained that ANMs and Health Guides remained absent. I agree that at certain places they may be absent. May be they have some personal difficulties. Under the Health Guide Scheme, a population of one thousand is covered. They are not posted from outside. Villagers propose their names and they are appointed by them. They are not paid any salary. They belong to the village concerned and are given Rs. 50 as honorarium and Rs. 50 for medicines to treat minor ailments. We have tried to implement a universal immunization programme. Some arrangements have been made for expectant mothers also. Dr. Thakur had suggested that they should be provided with supplementary medicines, like folic acid, iron, etc. For your information, I would like to tell you that we have a scheme for this purpose. Alongwith family planning programme, we give importance to mother-and-child care also, because to my mind it is necessary to run the two programmes simultaneously. These can not be separated from one another. For a healthy child the mother must also be healthy. The mother should know about the precautions to be taken during pregnancy. It is quite necessary that she is given education about such things, because the future of the new generation is linked with the education of women. It is the duty of all of us to educate expectant mothers about the pre-natal and post-natal requirements and about child care.

It has rightly been said that infant mortality rate is sufficiently high in India. On the high side, just now Shri Daga was saying that the Health Ministry held out so many hopes to the people. I think it is the foremost duty of a doctor to infuse the will to live in his patients. If we say to a patient that he will die very soon, he will not live even for two days. I

do not say that there should not be any criticism, but the good deeds should also be appreciated. You should be aware of the difficulties of the field workers, mid-wives and other persons working in the Primary Health Centres. 20 per cent of our people live in cities and 80 percent live in villages. Our plans are prepared according to the size of the population so as to extend them the facilities to which they are entitled. For that cooperation of all of you is solicited. We require the help of the voluntary organisations, the Members of Parliament, and the Legislators as well. The Members of the cooperatives, the Panchayats and the District Councils should also come forward to help. I think our programme can progress only when there is people's participation. The need of the hour is to push this programme forward. As I was saying, we have chalked out a universal immunization programme for the expectant mothers and the children. We have decided that by 1990 all the children up to the age of one year and the expectant mothers should be immunised against all those diseases which cause death of thousands of children. At the time of birth, the children are affected by tetanus, respiratory problems and diarrhoea. Till now five protective injections of Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, B.C.G. and Polio used to be given to the children. Now we are adding one more injection for measles. We shall be giving these six injections to them upto 1990. In addition, the expectant mothers will also be immunized, Iron, Folic Acid and Vitamins are also given to them. Vitamin 'A' is also being given to the children to prevent blindness. I cannot give all the figures at the moment due to paucity of time, the infant mortality rate is coming down gradually. Shri Daga was saying that instead of talking of 2000 A.D. we should talk of the present. I want to tell him that our figures give us a lot of hope and we should hope that the plan we have formulated would be implemented. At present, the birth rate is 33.6 per thousand. I am giving you figures for 1983. The death rate is 11.9 per thousand. The infant mortality rate which was 114 in 1980, came down to 110 in 1981. This shows that the programmes we have taken in hand are bringing the figures down. This gives the hope that our infrastructure will be further strengthened. It was said that the doctors did not go to the rural areas.

It is true that the doctors do not want

to be posted in the P.H. Cs. willingly. You know that the Finance Commission has sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 400 for those doctors who are working in rural areas, Rs. 250 as rural allowance and Rs. 150 as rent for residential accommodation to those who have not been provided with government quarters. At present the number of midwives is five lakhs. Similarly, the number of Health Centres is more than four lakhs. The persons working in sub-centres include A. N. Ms., etc. We are determined to complete our infrastructure by 1990.

Mention has been made about the shortage of medicines in P. H. Cs. In my view it is because of the increase in population that everything is in short supply. At present an amount of Rs. 1,02,000 is being spent on one P.H.C. by way of medicines, etc. by both the Central and the State Governments. and, as you know, 5 to 7 sub-centres fall under the jurisdiction of one P.H.C. We have been very successful in implementing the Governments programmes in this regard. In order to achieve greater success, it is necessary to change the education policy, as has been suggested here. I would like to tell you that during our school time our syllabus included the two subjects of Basic Hygiene and Basic Health Education also. This was particularly in respect of girls education. We are trying even now that such subjects are included in syllabus.

Just now, an Hon. Member from the other side, perhaps Shri Satya Gopal, was saying that the Government were paying more attention towards colour T.V. and Vedio than to the rural health schemes. I would like to make it clear to him that now T.V. is not merely a means of recreation; we also want to educate the masses through T.V. We want to impart education to the people through T.V. Our network programmes cover almost 75 per cent population of our country and we want those people also to learn something. From these programmes, they can learn some basic things.

People from other countries are going to the Moon and the stars and science and technology are making rapid advancement. We should see how we could use that knowledge in our life and make the people happy. We should see how we can make the best use

of science and technology in our educational and other programmes so that they may be helpful in achieving our objectives.

A complaint has been made about one of our National Programmes, i.e. the Malaria Eradication Programme. There are no two opinions that in 1965 we had a few malaria cases. But now this disease is again on the increase. The State governments and the Central Government share the expenditure incurred it, on 50-50 basis. Now, we have made arrangements P.H.Cs., for blood test. The test will reveal whether the patient is suffering from malaria or not. I would like to tell you that other factors are also responsible for the spread of malaria. Industries are growing rapidly in the country. Agricultural production is also increasing. The growth of industries gives rise to insanitary conditions which lead to breeding of mosquitoes on a large scale. This is the main cause for the spreading of malaria.

It has been stated by the Members from both sides of the House that there is shortage of funds with the State governments. But it is also true that we cannot function without the help of the State governments. 50 percent expenditure is to be borne by the state governments. It is the responsibility of the State governments to ensure timely sprays. If three sprays are undertaken in time, there is no reason why the disease could not be contained. Our Malaria Department is fully alert and it gives regular warning and provides help in such cases. Efforts are made to ensure timely sprays and the supply of medicines in the highly endemic districts or areas. So far as Malathion is concerned, it is supplied to the State governments by us and we meet the cost of that cent per cent.

Similarly, mention was made about leprosy. It is unfortunate that out of 12 million leprosy patients in the world, 4 million patients are in India alone. Only 20 per cent cases are infectious and, with the modern medicines, we can make them non-infectious within a period of one and a half weeks. The patient can get his treatment at home also. At present, the problem is that the people approach us when the disease is an advanced stage and as such their treatment takes time. It is a social evil in our society and it is detected late. With the modern medicines, we have been able to give

the patient treatment at his home itself. I would like to tell you that the total number of cases detected is 33.4 lakhs. We have given treatment in 33.1 lakhs cases and the number of patients discharged is 19 lakhs. There may be some variations in the figures but the point to be noted is that the programmes undertaken by us are proving more and more successful.

A lady Member has referred to TB control. T.B. patients are generally found at places where workers live in small and dirty houses. Efforts have been made to provide sputum test arrangements at every PHC so that we could detect the T.B. patients, in the country and give them immediate medical treatment.

We have opened sufficient number of hospitals, medical colleges, Ophthalmic departments and mobile clinics in the country for the control of blindness. There are 80 mobile units, which do cataract operations every year. Similarly, this facility is available in 2000 primary health centres and 404 district hospitals. We try to ensure that cataract operations are done there.

I am of the view [that the children should be given immediate treatment as they have to live a full life. Old persons manage their affairs somehow but if a child loses his eyesight at an early age, his whole life is ruined. Efforts are being made to save children from blindness. Efforts should be made from both sides. The mother should also take care to save the child from blindness during pregnancy and after the child is born, he should be vaccinated so that he could be saved from this disease.

Diarrhoea also causes death of children. We are also trying to popularise household remedies, i.e., rice water mixed with salt and sugar can be given by mothers to their children to save their lives.

Mention has also been made about goitre. It is a fact that the incidence of goitre is on the increase, Iodized salt is a must for its treatment. We are trying to expand our plants. We propose to give subsidy to those who set up such plants. We propose to produce only iodized salt during the next plan so that we could get rid of this disease.

I would like to say something about ICMR. Our doctors worked with dedication at the time of the Bhopal tragedy. They have done a commendable job.

Chaudhry Saheb from Bihar was saying something about the three hospitals. He referred to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Somebody made a reference to the Safdarjung Hospital while others to the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. Shri Chiranjilal Sharma referred to the Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital. I am sorry that he had to face some difficulty about getting medicines there. But I would like to say that there are doctors in our country who have earned a name in the world. They have earned a name for their country on account of their professional excellence.

In Tamil Nadu there is an Apollo Hospital where resident doctors from abroad have started all the departments. You will be surprised to know that Dr. Coolie is a world renowned doctor, who is expert in open heart surgery and his success is 98 per cent. In our Apollo Hospital also they have been successful in 97 per cent of such cases. It is the Indian doctors who are performing such operations.

The Medical Institute was set up in 1956. It does not mean that it should function like an ordinary hospital.

17.00 hrs.

The purpose was to make available all facilities with high level expertise under one roof. But the Medical Institute is functioning like an ordinary hospital. If it functions like an ordinary hospital, i.e. if patients suffering from ordinary ailments like bad cold, etc are admitted to it, it will not be able to provide specialised services. Medical facilities in respect of cancer and cardiology are available with us today. We are providing funds for them. Within a period of one year we have been able to undertake such operations and as a result the people are getting great relief. Crores of rupees are being spent on those who go abroad for health surgery. We should save this money and provide more facilities with that money to our doctors. It will increase their skill and our people will get more facilities.

Shri Vyas was saying that the ordinary people did not get admission to the hospitals.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Big people will get admission even if they are suffering from cold. But the poor people suffering from serious diseases are not able to get admission.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : That ought to be so but it is not that the poor people do not get admission at all. The average number of patients in O.P.D. of the Ram Manohar Lohia and Safdarjung Hospitals is above 3000. Their bed-strength is 1200 and 1500 to 1800 and patients are always there in the hospitals.

They do not turn away any patient. You may tell me what could be the other alternative except putting the patients on the floor, but we do not refuse to take any patient and we do not turn him away.

It is also correct that there are two patients on one bed. When there is a continuous flow of patients, what else can we do? At the pace at which the population is growing today, the requirement is not going to be met even if the entire Delhi is turned into a hospital.

17.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the chair*]

Until referred hospitals are set up in Delhi, the huge rush of patients would continue in the Safdarjung, Lady Hardinge and Medical Institute Hospitals. There is such a huge rush that, despite efforts, one or the other shortcoming remains. I agree that sometimes medicines are not available and people have to face difficulties, but I would not agree that nothing is being done and all doctors are useless. I would agree to the factual position and would make efforts to meet the shortage... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : We do not get medicines.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : I would like to tell Choubey ji that our health should be in such a good condition that there may not be any necessity for medicines.

Just now our friends from Tamil Nadu

were speaking, and our colleague, Vyjayanthiji was also speaking. I want to tell them that we have launched a ten week Family Planning campaign. I would like to remove the misgiving that it is our intention that if any State gets the award, this six week award would not be given to that State. The work done by any State during the period from March 1984 to March 1985 would be examined. The period of this ten week campaign would not be added to it. Secondly, you feel that the work of family planning should go on continuously, but four months of the summer season out of 12 months has not to be counted in our country. If four months of the rainy season are also not counted should we work only for the remaining four months? This programme for ten weeks has been launched so that the people could be accustomed to work throughout the year. The cases of sterilisation could be less during this period of campaign. About the summer season, it has been said that operations should be done in an operation theatre and people should be educated and motivated to adopt other methods for spacing. For all such things, a ten-week campaign has been launched. No specific targets have been fixed for this campaign. In this campaign the State Governments have been asked to focus their efforts on family planning and on speeding up their activities.

Some Hon. Members have asked what is being done by the I.C.M.R. I would like to tell them that many experiments are being conducted there. The most commendable thing is that research is going on to find out an injectible drug. One of the drugs can be injected and will be effective for one year to one and half years and the second method is of embedding a tube under the skin. Research is being conducted on both of them. Experiments are being conducted on about 1500 women and very good results have been obtained. We should hope that these would also succeed in the next one year or one and a half years and the injection would prove to be effective for a period of three to five years. Good research is going on in this direction and good results would be achieved through it.

Mention was also made about the blood banks. Vyjayanthiji had also referred to it. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, we want to increase the facilities of blood banks mental health and dental health. One of our

friends was saying that people sold their blood to the blood banks. At certain places, such things do happen

AN HON. MEMBER : This is going on at every place.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI : It is not a fact. Fifty per cent are donors. When people go to the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, they are asked to supply a bottle of blood of their friends and relatives. It means that it is not available there on commercial basis. Donors donate their blood voluntarily. It is very difficult to store it and utilize it. We are making efforts to provide more facilities of blood banks and to provide this facility to more and more people. But, as it becomes very difficult to store it and utilise it after a certain period, this work would be increased gradually. I hope during the Seventh Five Year Plan, we would be able to increase this facility.

Some Members had made a reference to drugs. Some friends have said that the drugs which are banned in foreign countries are being prescribed in India. But it is not that the drugs which have been banned in all the countries are being prescribed here. There are many drugs which have been banned in two countries or four countries, but in our country we do not prescribe any medicines without consulting the High Power Experts Committee. 38 drugs have been banned in other countries. Different countries have banned different drugs, but our Experts have said that out of those banned medicines, six medicines are less risky and are not harmful. These six drugs approved by them are being prescribed in our country. We have selected six drugs out of those 36 or 38 drugs.

Members have also spoken about sub-standard and spurious drugs. I would like to say that most of the drugs are purchased from I.D.P.L. which is a public undertaking. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act has been amended recently to make it more stringent. At present, testing facilities are available only at two places—one is at Calcutta and

other is at Ghaziabad, where 21 States are provided with testing facilities. These facilities have to be increased and we have written frequently to the State Governments and asked them to direct the Drug Controller and his entire staff to test the drugs thoroughly. Licensing policy has to be made more stringent so that spurious drugs and sub-standard drugs could be eliminated and the difficulties of the people could be reduced.

With these words. I thank you all once again.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put all the Cut Motions moved to the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to vote together unless any Hon. Member desires that any of his Cut Motions be put separately...I now put all the Cut Motions together to the vote of the House.

All the Cut Motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 43 to 45 relating to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare."

The Motion was adopted

**Demands for Grants 1985-86 in respect of Ministry
of Health and Family Welfare voted by Lok Sabha**

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 25th March, 1985		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by Lok Sabha	
1	2	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
43	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	33,31,000		1,66,58,000	
44	Medical and public Health	52,67,88,000	17,90,53,000	2,63,39,41,000	89,52,70,000
45	Family Welfare	18,94,33,000	1,86,33,000	4,44,71,65,000	9,31,67,000

Ministry of Irrigation and Power

17.72 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 63 and 64 relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power for which six hours have been allotted.

Hon. Members present in the House whose Cut Motions to the Demands for Grants have been circulated may, if they desire to move their Cut Motions, send slips to the table within fifteen minutes indicating the serial number of the Cut Motions they would like to move. Those Cut Motions only will be treated as moved.

A list showing the serial numbers of the Cut Motions treated as moved will be put up

on the Notice Board shortly. In case any Member finds any discrepancy in the list, he may kindly bring it to the notice of the officer at the table without delay.

Motion moved :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the Fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1986, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 63 and 64 relating to Ministry of Irrigation and Power."

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 25th March, 1985		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER					
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
63	Department of Irrigation	29,77,31,000	4,41,34,000	1,31,18,53,000	13,81,71,000
64	Department of power	38,49,31,000	2,80,76,11,000	1,92,46,60,000	14,58,02,56,000

SHRI M. SUBBA REDDY (Nandyal) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring the following facts to the notice of the Government through you.

Regarding the Demands for Irrigation, I would like to say that these are not appropriate. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, these have been reduced by seven per cent.

Whatever it be, more amount has to be allotted for the development of irrigation which has not been developed adequately. Shri K. L. Rao, the then Irrigation Minister had prepared a plan for connecting Ganga-Yamuna-Godavari-Kaveri. If these four rivers are linked up, the entire India will be benefited. Because of this, the unity also will be improved. Nowadays, the economic condition of the country is not sound. Therefore, the big schemes may not be taken up soon. So far as my knowledge goes, there are several incomplete projects in Andhra Pradesh. The great man, late Jawahar Lal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, had laid foundation stones of Srisailem Project, Nagarjuna Sagar, Pocham Padu and several other projects in Andhra Pradesh as also of the Seeleru power project and Vamshadhara and Somasila irrigation projects. All these projects have not been completed. The State Government has spent nearly Rs. 30 lakhs on the Vardaraja Swamy project which is a medium project in my constituency. Recently, the Forest Department has objected to the construction of this project on account of the starting of Tiger Project. In spite of Rs. 30 lakhs having been spent on the Vardaraja Swamy Project, the Central Government has not given its clearance to the construction of this project which will affect only 260 acres of land and that too in one corner, whereas one lakh acres of land has been allotted for the Tiger Project.

Under the Reservoir the ayacut is 20,000 acres and nearly 20,000 people were rehabilitated there whose properties have gone under Srisailem Project. At least for the sake of these rehabilitated people's interest, the Central Government will have to give clearance for this project.

Sir, regarding Srisailem project, the reservoir work is complete but all seven units are not yet commissioned. Only four units are working at present, which will produce

electricity to the tune of 110 mega-watts each. If the balance three units are completed and commissioned, the productive capacity of electricity will rise to 70 m. w. and the income will be Rs. 50 lakhs daily. Under these circumstances if the Government still delayed the completion of the project, it will be a colossal waste to the country. It is a nationalised project. Under irrigation there are two schemes proposed for Rayalaseema Famine affected area. The Planning Commission has not given clearance for the right Canal but no allotment was made by the Central Government. The Planning Commission has not yet given clearance for the left Canal. This will go through the forest and supply water to Madras for drinking purposes. If the Central Government does not take immediate steps to give permission, the supply of water to Madras will be inconvenient.

Sir, you and I will try our level best to get the permission for both the States purpose. Yours is drinking water problem and our problem is irrigation. Both will request the Central Government to take immediate action to give permission.

Regarding the Polavaram, this is on the Godavari River and is an important project for Andhra and Maharashtra. It is meant for irrigation and power. The Andhra and Maharashtra States are utilising only 10 per cent of Godavari water and the rest of 90 percent is going to the sea. Due to this river every year the Andhra Pradesh is suffering from floods and a huge amount is being spent by the Central Government. Some people are suffering from floods and some from famine, particularly in the Rayalaseema area. Every year the Central Government is spending huge amounts for engagement of labour at the time of famine. On one side is famine and another side is flood. If the Polavaram Project is sanctioned, both the things viz. the problem of famine and floods can be solved. The flood water, which may be thus controlled may be useful to famine affected area if it is linked with the Krishna river.

In Andhra Pradesh there are three important rivers connecting Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh which are Krishna, Tungabhadra and Godavari. The waters of Krishna and Tungabhadra are already exhausted. The Godavari is available to cover

famine affected area like Rayalaseema and control of the floods damaged areas, I hope the Central Government will consider to sanction the Project and complete all the projects soon for the benefit of the country. But, for irrigation power development will not be made liberally and cannot solve the food problem even after a hundred years, at this rate. The growing population should be controlled by making legislation and not by propaganda by wasting money. I feel as a former Chairman of the Zila Parishad, the self-employment scheme and IRDP schemes are colossal waste and there is lot of corruption involved in these schemes. Due to the disparity of the schemes many people are not satisfied. The amount allocated under the above schemes is being misused and so there may not be any schemes under self-employment and IRDP. It is really a wastage of Government money. I suggest and request you to postpone this kind of schemes for a period of three years and the amount can be diverted to irrigation and power to complete pending projects.

On one occasion the Hon. Minister for Steel declared in the House that the steel plant at Vijayanagaram has been stopped due to shortage of power. If the steel plants are started, so many persons will be benefited and such important industries should not be postponed, and it is not advisable to take up wasteful schemes by spending huge amounts for cheap popularity. So, I request the Hon. Prime Minister to allot more money out of the Plan for irrigation and power.

Sir, in the end I thank you for giving this opportunity to speak a few words on this occasion.

SHRI V. SOBHANEDREESWARA RAO
(Vijayawada) : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to achieve the targets fixed for providing irrigation facilities in the country. (1).

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced to Re. 1."

Failure to clear the proposed Polavaram Project in Andhra Pradesh. (2)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to construct a reservoir on Krishna river below Nagarjunsagar dam and above Prakasam Barrage. (2)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Need to take up Inchampally multi-purpose project on Godavari. (4)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide funds for modernisation of Krishna Delta System. (5)

“That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100.”

Need to provide funds for renovation of Kothagudem thermal power station.
(14)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapur) I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to construct a barrage on the Subernarekha at Bahasraghat in Midnapur District, West Bengal. (10)

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide funds for drainage of water and development of Dhurdah Chavar in Saran district of Bihar. (11)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide funds to drain out accumulated water of Gandak River Project in Saran District of Bihar. (12)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide funds for drainage of water and development of Hardiya Chavar in Saran district of Bihar. (13)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to take steps to construct embankments on river Ganga from Manji to Sonpur to prevent loss of property caused by floods in Saran district of Bihar every year. (46)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to take steps to check erosion caused by river Ganga in Bihar. (47)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for early completion of Gandak river project. (48)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to construct embankments on Mahi, Sondhi, Daha and Bohata rivers. (49)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to take steps to drain out water from Hardia and Dhurdali Chavar. (50)

SHRI PIYUSH TIRAKY : I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to ensure irrigation water for the rabi crops during non monsoon season to North Bengal districts from Teesta Barrage project. (16).

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to review ad hoc sharing of Teesta waters with Bangladesh. (17)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to approve Kangsabati reservoir project submitted to the Central Water Commission by the West Bengal Government (18)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide irrigation facilities to tea gardens in Doars and Tarai in West Bengal- (19)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to sanction funds required by Farakka Barrage Control Board for banks protections works. (20)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide funds immediately for Subernarekha Barrage Project. (21)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to honour the unanimous resolution of West Bengal Assembly regarding Teesta Waters. (22)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to provide more funds to check erosion of the right bank of river Ganga downstream of Farakka Barrage. (23)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to explore ground water in Chhotanagpur and Santhal Parganas. (24)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to establish Water and Land Management Training Institutes in Cooch-Bihar, in North Bengal and at Ranchi in Bihar./ (25)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to ensure flow of 40,000 cusecs of water in Hooghly during the lean period (January to May).

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Irrigation be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to ensure availability of water in Ganga basin for irrigation and 40,000 cusecs for Calcutta port for navigation. (27)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of Power be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to set up Gas Turbine in D V Project on war C footing. (28)

"That the Demand under the Head Department of power be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to reonovate and modernise Badarpur Thermal Power station immediately. (29).

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT (Tehri-Garwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express many thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak in this subject. I would like to confine myself to the subject of power only, because if I take irrigation and power both, it would take a lot of time. Instead of electricity, energy can be said to be an exact equivalent of the term "power". It has a very important role in our life. If we want to industrialise the country or to raise our agricultural production or our standard of living, it is most essential. A great leader of the world, 'Lenin' had said that revolution meant electrification. If we look back to our history of the last 300 years, we shall find that the complexion of our social structure has been changing with the kind of energy that we have been putting to use. When we introduced mechanisation, the feudalism came to an end and thereafter with the change in the form of energy and power, our social structure also changed. I am of the view that the way in which we use energy, has a great impact on our society. The greatest formula of energy given by the world scientists was the one which fused our spiritualism and science into one. Einstein gave a new formula $E=mc^2$ in respect of energy which is the greatest achievement of one time. Whatever progress we see today in our country is due to our nation-builders Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Shrimati Indira Gandhi who paid the maximum attention to this field, the proof of it being that when the country attained independence in 1947 and when the Five Year Plans had not started, we had a total installed capacity of 1352 megawatts and today it is 42,440 megawatts. One megawatt of power costs Rs. 1 crore. Thus, Rs. 40,000 crores have been spent on it.

Nature has blessed our country with unlimited resources. If we look at the 20,000 feet high Himalayan peak, we find a perennial source of power in the shape of snow which is inexhaustible. It melts every year and we utilise it every year. At the lower ranges, there is a very large strip, where we can build micro-hydel power projects. We have built some such projects also and if you have been to Badrinath, you might have noticed that micro-hydel power schemes are in operation under the snow and glaciers. Thereafter, when we come to the third strip at the height of 6,000 to 4,000 feet, there also we find limitless energy by which we can meet the power requirements of the country. When we come still downwards, we come across canals and small waterfalls where again we can set up mini-hydel power projects. We get limitless power from our plateaus and rivers in the South. Apart from this, we have large reserves of coal in our country. We have found large reserves and have also created large reserves and with that we generate electricity.

I want to make a humble submission that we shall have to give more importance to the hydel power and we should include only those schemes under the hydel power projects, which could serve all the three purposes. We should increase resources of irrigation, potential of irrigation and potential of power. Besides, we should control floods. The biggest problem in our country is the problem of floods and drought due to which we suffer a loss of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000 crores every year and we have to provide a large amount of money as relief. We have to give a large amount of money as relief against floods and drought and the only way to avoid it is to construct dams across the rivers emanating from the Himalayas. We are constructing dams in Kashmir, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and even in Bhutan and Sikkim, as also on Teesta river, but the ratio of hydro-electricity at present is 34 per cent. The day this ratio reaches 40 per cent, most of our problems will be solved. The difficulty we face is particularly more during the peak hours.

I want to make a submission with regard to hydro-electric schemes. Most of them are in the Himalayas, for which we have not conducted a complete geological survey. We face new problems and our engineers solve

them also. There is one place in our Uttar Pradesh, Maneki Bhali where so much water used to gush out as if it was not a rock but a sponge, but that problem also was solved.

Another thing which I want to say is that the equipment that we have at present for digging tunnels is not up to date. With the machines which we have, we can construct a tunnel only up to one metre a day. But, now the latest machines have been developed which can construct tunnels upto 25 metres a day. Therefore, we should modernise them. Schemes should be prepared every year for the new machines to be pressed into services. It has generally been seen that on the completion of a scheme, these machines keep lying at different places. We have not prepared any scheme for their use in the future. We should chalk out such a phased programme for their use that on the completion of a project the machines could be put to use on another scheme.

I repeat again that we should have multi-purpose schemes. In the year 1947, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had laid the foundation of the Yamuna complex, but we could not decide for 10 to 12 years as to where its barrage should be constructed and from where it should be started. Consequently, its cost escalated. Thereafter, we constructed five power stations, but the places where a reservoir could be constructed for them, falls in five States. I would request the Central Government that the sharing of waters should be decided according to a national formula. I am not speaking for Uttar Pradesh alone, I am talking about all the rivers from Assam to Kanyakumari including Punjab, Maharashtra and Assam. You should decide the sharing of waters on the basis of a national formula so that the work on our projects could be done with ten times more speed. Generally, most of our projects, which are being constructed, are based on 'run of the river'. Out of these projects, some function at 30 per cent of their capacity and some others run at 40 per cent of their capacity. I would like to submit to you that the day you construct reservoirs on their heads and make them multi-purpose scheme, these power houses will start generating much more electricity without any additional investment. On completion of Kisan Project the utilization of capacity of these five power houses of Jamuna which at present is 40 per cent,

will rise to 80 per cent and at the same time our total capacity will also increase.

I want to make a submission about Uttar Pradesh. There is a scheme named Tehri Dam Project there of 2,000 Megawatt capacity. If we are not able to complete it soon, its cost will escalate to an extent that we shall not be able to meet the additional expenditure. Uttar Pradesh does not have resources to complete it even in 20 to 25 years. We have 30 per cent share in its irrigation capacity. We shall have to incur this expenditure. Therefore, the Central Government and Uttar Pradesh Government should jointly construct the Tehri Dam Project. Many branches of the river Ganga and its subsidiaries fall into the Tehri Dam, It would not only increase the irrigation potential but floods in the Ganga will also be checked and at the same time 2,000 Megawatt of electricity will be generated. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have proposed that it will bear the entire cost of its 30 per cent share in irrigation, but it will give 25 per cent of cost in respect of its share in power and the rest should be borne by the Centre. We want that the sharing should be decided on the basis of a national formula. My humble request is that a decision in this regard should be taken soon, as the delay is causing problems.

A large area of land, i.e., 20 to 25 villages are likely to be submerged under this Dam. The whole of Tehri city will be ruined. A problem will be created when the people are asked to evacuate. Developmental works have come to a standstill there. I want to request you that the human factor should be kept in view while implementing the thermal and hydel power projects. Attention should be paid towards rehabilitation of the people who are likely to be displaced from there. Liberal facilities should be given to them at the places where they are rehabilitated. They should be provided with all the facilities there.

Now, I want to make some points with regard to thermal power stations. In our country, the average of 'plant load factor' of our thermal power stations is 50 per cent. As a result of the steps taken by the Government during the last 2 to 3 years, this plant load factor has increased, which is welcome. We have made provision for renovation and

modernisation of the old power houses. Arrangements for the supply of coal have been made. I welcome all these steps. But, this scheme of Rs. 500 crores for renovation and remodelling should be implemented vigorously. Not only there is need to vigorously implement it, but our Departments of Coal, Power, Petroleum, Railways and the Heavy Industries will also have to work in coordination with one another.

I want to urge that the coal factor should be looked into. I would like to give you an example. I was reading that in the Thermal Power House in Obra, 10 kilogram coal per kilowatt hour is consumed, in Ramagundam it is 6 and in Farakka it is 9. Either it is a printing mistake or we are getting Jhingurta coal whereas we should get coal from Bina or Jayant which we are not getting. In this way, we are consuming coal ten times more. With this coal, we can increase our power production and reduce the cost of production. We should enforce joint a inspection system strictly and increase the availability of wagons. But I would like to say that B.H.E.L. will have to make more efforts. I agree that the industry of the country should progress but there are generic problems in all the power stations. We should remove the manufacturing defects. BHEL should make arrangements for the after-sales service. You may place orders worth Rs. 400 crores out of 500 crores to BHEL. BHEL should constitute a task force. Appropriate parts should be supplied for Instruments Limited, Kota. Coal of good quality should be provided at the appropriate time. What happens during the rainy season? The Hon. Minister was saying that so much coal was produced that there were not sufficient parties to lift the coal. We cannot understand why there is shortage of coal where we require it. When we ask the reason for that we are told that it is due to the shortage of wagons. In this way, a vicious circle is formed. This situation should be remedied.

I would particularly like to welcome the rural electrification schemes which have been completed. The Rural Electrification Corporation has done commendable work. They have improved their financial policy and made it more liberal but I would like to urge that rural electrification has no meaning if we carry out electrification in accordance with the definitions of the C.E.A. So long as the

Harijan bastis and mohallas are without electricity, there is need to improve the system. For this purpose, the schemes are there with you and you have invited schemes from every State. The need is to carry out strict monitoring and get them implemented. You have mentioned about the Single Phase Canadian System through which electricity will be supplied or the Two Phase supply system in Uttar Pradesh but if you cannot supply electricity for lighting from 6 O' clock to 10 O' clock at night then we shall not be able to use it for radio, T.V. and for lighting. So, there is urgent need to make a qualitative improvement. It should be done immediately. Good work has been done in respect of rural electrification.

You have mentioned about setting up of gas-based power plants. Work on it should be started so that gas is put to use. Gas plants have been set up at Oraiya and at other places. The Hon. Minister, Shri Vasant Sathe, has just mentioned that they are going to set up power plants of 250 MW each for industries at places having industrial complexes. Power intensive industries like the aluminium industry should be allowed liberally to set up such power plants. In the case of BALCO, HINDALCO or NELCO we are not able to utilize their full capacity due to the non-availability of captive power plants. We have to import these things. If we solve this problem facing these big industries, we shall be able to supply power to villages and to the small scale industries. Otherwise, small industries are ruined.

I want to make another submission. Agriculture needs power during certain specific hours. It needs more power during November-December at the time of Rabi sowing and during April-May at the time of harvesting. Efforts should be made to distribute power on rational basis. It should be met through the national grid. The concept of national grid is very good. It should be implemented strictly. The State Governments should also be informed about it. The Hon. Members should persuade their respective State Governments to agree to this proposal so that power is equitably distributed and the concept of national grid is implemented. Here, I would like to refer to the report of the Rajyadhyksha Committee. More than 300 recommendations have been made by it. About 150 recommendations have been accep-

ted till today. I do not know how many recommendations have been implemented. We have not seen a better report. We should take some decision thereon. Important decisions have been taken in the Power Minister's Conference held here. These should be implemented. If we want to enter the 21st century and make further progress in the field of agriculture, we have unlimited resources and energy. The Railway Ministry, the Heavy Industry Ministry and Irrigation Ministry and the Coal Ministry should co-operate with the Power Ministry so that the country could be modernized and we may be able to achieve our goal.

[English]

SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN (Calcutta South) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I not only support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power but I also congratulate the Government for making improvement in the power situation by very effective means. In fact, I find from the Report that the capacity addition in 1984-85 was 3,080 megawatts and the new capacity injection in the Sixth Plan would aggregate to 14,000 megawatts. A capacity of 4,500 megawatts is being planned for 1985-86. The plant load factor has been increased from 47.9 per cent to 50 per cent in 1984-85. The achievements of the three super plants, namely, Korba, Singrauli and Ramagundam, are also very attractive to note. They are running with about 3,000 megawatt capacity. But the position does not end there. What happens is this. The Central Government produces only 15 or 16 per cent of the total power produced in this country, and the balance of about 80 per cent is being produced by the State sector. The subject of electricity is in the Concurrent List and, therefore, both the Centre and the States can do it. But it so happens, for historical reasons or otherwise, that 80 per cent of power is being produced by the State sector. I was looking into the figures that have been supplied to us. I was surprised to see such a position that today when in U.P. the number of villages which have been electrified is 60,863, in West Bengal the number of villages electrified is only 18,658. West Bengal comes in the 13th position. Regarding rural electrification, I read in the papers the other day that crores and crores of rupees remained unutilised during the first four years of the Sixth

Plan period; the money has been diverted and has not been used for rural electrification in West Bengal. There was no dearth of money, there was no question of any default on the part of the Central Government, but the State Government having got the money could not even utilise that. When we see the position in respect of pumpsets energised, we find that West Bengal's position is dismally low : the number of pumpsets that have been energised as on 31st January, 1985, is 32,951 whereas in Tamil Nadu it has been 10,20,914. It is a matter of shame. That is why, perhaps, we find that the opposition benches are almost empty; perhaps they do not want to face us ..

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : As if your benches are full.

SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : The worst performance of West Bengal in the matter of production of electricity is well known now.

No industry can develop and no country can progress without power. Money was forthcoming and money was there. You will see bamboo pilrs. You will see the cables also but they cannot work the machine as there is no electricity. In villages after villages for 7 1/2 years this is the state of affairs in Bengal run by our left-front government. They have time only to do propaganda against the Centre and they continue only by making false promises....

(Interruptions)

During Dr. Sidhartha Shankar Ray's regime we have electrified over 13,000 villages whereas they have done only 500 villages. Money was not the constraint. They know that. In 1973 the Kolaghat power plant was sanctioned and the work was to start. From 1973 till 1985 only one unit has started after 10 years of work, hard work by the left front government. God alone knows when the other two unit will come into being. The normal target date is 7 years. It has not come up. In 1984 all the three had to be completed, but it was not done. There is no explanation. Sir, what is going on in my State is sheer politics, sheer vilification and politics is not only going on in the plant but also in the departments and all the time there is interference with the electrical engineers. There is rampant interference

from above and people will have to be absorbed whether you want them or not. People will have to be transferred from one plant to another. The sole object was to give as much harassment as possible.

(Interruptions)

I am fully aware of what is going on there, and how many times Board has been changed. They cannot find anything. The engineers are unhappy. The workers are unhappy and there is constant interference from the Writer's Building, the headquarters of the State Government. Rampant trade unionism is going on and it is going on to such an extent as to hold the country to ransom. Nobody will be punished. No discipline is there. I request the Minister concerned to look into the matter why the PLF is not coming up.

West Bengal is suffering from want of electricity. The PLF is not coming up. Crores of rupees have been allowed to go waste and villages not electrified. I request that in such circumstances there must be a greater degree of control and it should be seen that no political consideration enters into the electrical arena. This is our life and soul. No politics should enter this field. Workmen and engineers should be given a free hand. I suggest that there should be an all India Service of Engineers—an All India Service of Engineers and they should be trained properly to man the power plants all over India so that we do not face a shortage of power at the turn of the century.

So that they can do their work without any interference from the political bosses who only want to remain in power without going anything as happening in West Bengal. It is a matter of shame that West Bengal is lagging behind and they blame the Centre and other factors. We are losing our industry. We do not have any industry. Every industry is becoming sick. Who is responsible for that? They are making only complaints either against the Centre or against other authorities like Coal, Railways, etc.
(Interruptions)

I say that inefficiency, negligence, corruption and indiscipline at the power plants are responsible for this dismal picture in West Bengal today and daily we are having

power-cut there. Everyday there is a power cut. The city of palaces-Calcutta-the largest city in India goes dark every night for hours together.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY :
Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You speak when you are called. I will be allowing you to speak. Please sit down.

SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : In January all the power plants failed. The Bardel thermal power plant and Santhaldih were in trouble. Further, Sir, how is it that the estimate of short-fall differs. The figures given by the Central Electricity Authority differ from the one given by the bureaucrats of the State Government or the State Ministers concerned. Why is there this difference? How can one calculate it correctly.
(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Our figures are correct.

SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : I am sure when I was the leader of the party in Assembly at that time—even when I was the Minister—I had asked for physical verification of the stocks.

Sir, corruption is going on there and only some people are transferred. Have they ever done physical verification of stocks?
(Interruptions)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I rise on a point of order. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, can we discuss the performance of a State Government in the Parliament without a substantive motion?
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is telling generally. Please sit down. This is not the way.
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If there is anything objectionable it will not go on record.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Anything which contains reference to the performance of West Bengal government or West Bengal

Electricity Board should not be allowed to go on record. Mr. Deputy Speaker : Not like that. There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

(Interruptions)

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER (SHRI ARUN NEHRU) : Sir Members on both sides would be happy to know that D. V. C. from today is giving more power to Calcutta city because there is shortage.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up.

SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : The DVC gives 98 M. W. They cannot take power because DVC wanted money to be paid for supply of power. Money will not be paid, and power will not be given ! This is what is going on there. They will not pay money that is due to them. This is the position.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Why should they blame that West Bengal Government for everything ? This is not fair.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMTA BENERJEE : Please don't disturb him.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please restrict your speech. Don't go into it too much. Please wind up. Generally you can speak.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : This is Lok Sabha. He is speaking as Member, Lok Sabha.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up. The time is over.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : Let him take one minute ..

SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : May I speak ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order, order.

It is only too much disorder.

Now, Mr. D. P. Yadav.

Mr. Sen that is enough. Please sit down.

KUMARI MAMTA BANERJEE : Please allow him to have his say.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Sen, you have already taken a long time. If you want to finish, I will give you one minute That is all. Please wind up.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No discussion like this. I will not allow. Let the Hon Member please wind up.

SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : I would like to bring this to the notice of the Hon Minister. The State Electricity Boards are not doing as well as the Central projects. Just before last general election there was no problem regarding power; but immediately thereafter load-shedding started.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please wind up. You have taken a long time. The time is over. Please wind up.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : I wish to bring one thing to the notice of the Hon. Minister for his consideration. Gas is expected to be used for production of energy. It should be used in larger quantities. Further, public undertakings and private undertakings should be asked to provide captive plants for their own uses. In the joint sector also, energy should be allowed to be produced for public consumption. We are actually using power packs in almost every house; it has become almost a cottage industry in West Bengal.

18.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Sen, you may give all other points in writing to the Hon. Minister for his consideration.

SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : I think we can do it here also as is the practice in Washington where the speeches are given in writing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. D. P. Yadav to speak.

SHRI D. P. YADAV (Monghyr) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power headed by the two able Ministers like Mr. Shankaranand and Mr. Arun Nehru. Today, it is not the first time that we are discussing irrigation and power systems in the country in the Parliament. We have had enough detailed discussion on these subjects on the floor of this House and we treasure it.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Yadav, you may continue tomorrow.

[English]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifth Report

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT) :

Sir, I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

[English]

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE—Contd.

Notification under Central Excise Rules-1944

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the table a copy of Notification No. 107/85-CE (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1985 certain amendments to Notification No. 68/83-CE dated the 1st March, 1983 so as to fully exempt tractors of Draw Bar Horse Power not exceeding 25 from the whole of the duty of excise leviable thereon as against the existing exemption in respect of tractors of Draw Bar Horse Power not exceeding 12, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 17, 1985/Chaitra 27, 1907 (Saka)