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Tuesday, March 18, 1986  
Phalguna 27, 1907 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

**Fifth Session**  
**(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 11 to 20)*  
**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, March 18, 1986/Phalgun 27, 1907*  
(SAKA)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Losses in Coal India Limited

\*325. †SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY:

SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) What was the anticipation at the time of revision of coal prices in terms of Coal India Limited and its subsidiaries becoming viable and economic, during the last three years;

(b) whether the losses in Coal India Limited have continued even after such increase in coal prices; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof?

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

#### STATEMENT

During the last three years the administered price of coal was revised twice i.e. w.e.f. 27-5-1982 and w.e.f. 8-1-1984. The price has again been revised w.e.f. 9-1-1986. The revision of coal prices was generally based on the cost of production taking into account the impact of increase in the wages, other inputs, depreciation interest, etc. However, keeping in view the impact of the price

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revision on consuming sectors as well as on the national economy, as a whole, the administered price was fixed by the Government at a reasonable level which often not only disallowed any return on investment but did not even cover the anticipated cost of production in full.

Coal India, as a whole, suffered a marginal loss of Rs. 5.34 crores during 1982-83 after adjusting the retention price account. However, during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 the losses of Coal India Limited amounted to Rs. 242.68 crores and 78.03 crores respectively. Had there been no price revision, the losses would have been much more leading to avoidable non-plan budgetary support from Government.

The losses of Coal India Limited are almost entirely in Eastern Coalfields Limited and Bharat Coking Coal Limited where the Mining conditions are difficult and the production is affected by erratic and inadequate power supply, absenteeism of the workers and order problems. The loss suffered during 1983-84 had been substantial because of the heavy impact of National Coal Wage Agreement III which was given effect from 1-1-1983 whereas the price revision was allowed only from 8-1-1984. During 1984-85 the loss occurred mainly because of the increase in the cost of production on account of the raising of the ceiling for grant of bonus/ex-gratia payment; increase in underground allowance, revision in the rate of Industrial D.A., higher rates of VDA consequent on increase in average consumer price index and higher cost of various inputs like POL, timber, power etc.

SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY:

Sir, in spite of the increase in the administered prices, the Coal India Ltd. is increasing its losses year by year as we could see from the figures given by the Minister himself. In the year 1983-84 to total loss was to the tune of Rs. 242.68 crores. Next year, even though it came down to Rs. 78.03 crores, according to my information in the year 1985-86, the projected loss would be to

the tune of Rs. 350 crores. How is it that in spite of the increase in a administered price, the loss year after year is increasing and is never decreasing ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** The main reason for the losses in Coal India is that we never allow the price to be commensurate with the cost of production. For public policy reasons we thought that coal price should necessarily be kept down so that the energy price should be lower and therefore I find that even after nationalisation year by year this is the position. I will give you a few figures. In 1973-74 the average cost of production per tonne was Rs. 46.36. The pit head price allowed was Rs. 37.50. Then in 1974-75 it was Rs. 55, the allowed figure was Rs. 47. Then in 1975 to 1978 it changed from Rs. 69, Rs. 75, Rs. 82—that is cost per tonne—and the price remained constant at Rs. 64.92. Then later on it changed from 110 and went upto 215 in the year 1986-87 and the price that we gave per tonne changed from 101 to 183. Now you can imagine that if the gap is so much deliberately kept no company can ever do it, leave alone, having return on capital. We do not even allow them the price that will cover their cost. This has been the main reason ; this is going to continue to cause loss from year to year.

**SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY:** The first question is this. What was the anticipation at the time of revision of coal price in terms of Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries, by the Government of India ? What Exactly was the amount which accrued to Coal India and its subsidiaries by virtue of the increase in prices ? How is it that the above subsidiaries have not achieved a break-even position in spite of that ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** Sir, we had anticipated that with the increase in price the position was—had the coal prices not been revised last year Coal India would have incurred a loss of about Rs. 365 crores in spite of the economy measures initiated during 1984-85 being continued in 1985-86 and the loss of about Rs. 500 crores in 1986-87. On account of the revision of coal prices the CIL will be earning additional revenue of about Rs. 103 crores from 9-1-1986 to 31-3-1986 and Rs. 367 crores during 1986-87. Thus, we will still be incurring a loss by the end of the year. If other things

remain the same, we will still incur a loss of about Rs. 395 crores by the end of the year 1985-86.

**MR. SPEAKER :** May I know whether you are satisfied with the working of the mines ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** I say, 'other things being what they are'. Even with the economy measures, I am talking at present only of cost of production vis-a-vis prices.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Cost of production also depends on the efficiency?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** It does, Sir.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** Why are the costs going up ?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** The costs are going up basically because of the increase in investment, depreciation, interest and the investment made does not give immediate return. Long gestation period is there, Sir. Other things are there. If you ask me the basic question about the entire coal working, labour cost is prohibitive because if we have the equipment where the OMS in the country where that equipment is operated should be 26 or 27, the OMS in our country is 1.50. So, you can imagine the two. If this is the condition, then you can never expect our coal company to compete with international things. These are very basic issues. I would request, actually some day, Sir, you should have a proper discussion, I would like to take the House into confidence, I feel that the entire production, of infrastructure industries is lopsided.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Overhaul it then.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** It is basically coal.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Let us take steps and overhaul this.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** If you have a discussion, Sir, I would like to.....

**MR. SPEAKER :** I can have a discussion, no problem.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** You may allow Half-an-Hour discussion.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Not Half-an-Hour discussion. I am going to allow a full discus-

sion on it, no problem. On that there is no problem, I have got enough time.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H.M. PATEL : Let us ask a few questions now.

SHRI BASUDEV ACHARIA : Allow some questions now, Sir.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, coal is burnt at the coal pit-heads also thereby escalating the losses. I want to know the quantum of coal thus burnt during 1984-85 ? You might be having figures in this regard.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I do not have figures as to how much was actually burnt. I shall send these figures to the hon. Member. A lot of coal is burnt causing losses.

[English]

#### Participation of private sector in Power Generation

326. †SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Power Ministers Conference held in November, 1985, considered the proposal for the private sector to participate in the power development programme ;

(b) if so, whether this proposal has been accepted by Government ;

(c) whether the proposed development programme would be on its own or in the joint sector ; and

(d) whether Government have taken a decision to allow imported generating sets for new thermal plants in public or private sector, on deferred credit ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) During the Conference of Power Ministers, some suggestions were made regarding the participation of the

private sector in the power development programme.

(b) The policy with regard to generation and distribution of electricity is regulated by the Industrial Policy Resolution, which does not preclude the possibility of the State securing the co-operation of private enterprise in the development of the power sector.

(c) The development programme of the power sector envisages replacement/expansion of units in privately owned utilities as well as the installation of new captive power units by industrial undertakings both individually and jointly.

(d) By and large, power generating equipment is procured indigenously. Import is resorted to on a selective basis, when an equipment is not manufactured indigenously, or when the terms of financial assistance obtained from international financial institutions or on a bilateral basis, stipulate procurement on the basis of global competitive tenders or that the equipment should be procured from the country which is extending the financial assistance. In cases where global bids are invited, indigenous manufacturers have also the freedom to compete.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, at present, the power generation and supply are basically at the State level public undertakings. In modern countries and also developing countries, the power generation is very much decentralised right from solar energy, hydro electric projects to agricultural based energy. My question is, whether the Government has any plan or programme to give this power generation and supply to decentralised agencies such as local bodies, corporations and associating the beneficiaries in the decentralised areas so that the power generation and supply can be done effectively.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As far as power generation for captive purposes is concerned we are already allowing them even for industries. As far as rural areas are concerned, in fact, we are very happy about the recent example of Kandia in Gujarat. The whole village formed an energy cooperative and set up a non-conventional source based energy unit. It is not only bio gas, solar but also other means like gohar gas based energy. We would be very happy if rural areas or tribal areas and local authorities

like gram panchayat or zila parishads come forward and form energy cooperatives. We will give all assistance to them. To that extent, we will help through the Rural Electrification Corporation and through REC programmes. We can give whatever assistance we can.

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** In the Western Ghats, there are a number of rivers covering Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Now these State public undertakings are there for the power generation from the hydro electric projects.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Central Government have Central Sector schemes where the natural resources of the three States in these areas can be exploited to a maximum by Central involvement. Do they have such programme of power generation and supply to three States utilising the water resources of these rivers?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** That is the normal method. We have, in the Central sector, regional plans in the entire Southern region, Western region and Eastern region. All our investment programmes in the normal conventional sources of energy are based on regional development.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Why don't we have a healthy competition from the two sectors?

**SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :** Sir, the Minister has said that he is going to encourage private sector for power development programmes. How many applications have been received by the Government in the private sector for mini hydel projects or thermal projects? How many such applications have been received by the Government for starting power generation in the private sector and from which States?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** We have not received any applications from the private sector for mini hydel or such projects from the States. They are mostly under the control of the State Electricity Boards and they can apply there and get the permission.

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister that what would be the gap between the power generation and power requirements by the end of the 7th Plan and whether some

foreign organisations, foreign countries are coming forward with a proposal to help us in augmenting our power generation. If so, what is the real position, at present?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** The gap at the end of the 7th Plan will be approximately 9,000 m.w. capacity. There are proposals from foreign countries for bilateral assistance for various projects to bridge this gap. They are being considered on merit.

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :** What is the present position with regard to IIS Valley Thermal Power Station and Talcher Super Thermal Power Station?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** They are under consideration.

**SHRI GEORGE JOSEPH MUNDACKAL :** We are welcoming the policy of the Government. At the same time, the State Governments are not taking up small schemes. In the rural areas, a number of hydro-electric schemes could be executed. The Central Government must give some help and subsidy to the small units. It will be of great help for us. Can the Central Government give more help to small hydro-electric schemes first? Certain large schemes are pending with the State Government. The Central Government must give financial help for them. They require Canadian or World Bank aid which the Central Government is to encourage. State Governments cannot spend huge amounts for the development of the larger schemes also. There will be power shortage in Kerala in the near future.

I request the hon. Minister to give more aid to the small hydro-electric schemes. The State Government may be allowed to receive foreign aid for the bigger schemes and, at the same time, sanction for allowing the foreign aid countries to give more aid to the State Government.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Request be accepted. Why cannot we have a healthy competition between these two sectors, the private sector and the public sector?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** If the private sector comes with additionality of resources, we have no objection.

**MR. SPEAKER :** They can.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : We have open mind. We can consider them. But that must be with additionality of resources.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is a question of having a look and sometimes one can have a look even without wanting to see. One might have seen.

(Interruptions)

Separation of posts of Chairman and Managing Director in Maruti Udyog Ltd.

\*327. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to appoint an eminent public person as Chairman and separate the posts of Chairman and Managing Director in Maruti Udyog ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) Maruti Udyog Limited has a part-time Chairman and a full-time Managing Director, both being professional managers.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, what I had asked from the hon. Minister in my question was whether Government propose to appoint eminent public persons as Chairman and Managing Director ? But the hon. Minister has not given any reply to that. Secondly, I want to know that if a public person is appointed as Chairman or Managing Director, whether the productivity of the industry can increase and whether the long waiting list for Maruti cars can be cleared or not ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : While respecting the sentiments of the hon. lady Member, I want to humbly submit that my reply is self contained and the reply is already there in it...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Only a penetrating eye is required.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : This is my conviction that each hon. Member has penetrating vision.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You appear to be a very large-hearted person, Sir.

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : I have to be large-hearted while facing you...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Large-heartedness makes the entire world a family.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Rama has always been kind to Narayan...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : The same is true about Narayan—as is the name, so are the qualities.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : I was saying that the set up of Maruti Udyog at present is such that it has a well-known expert and technologist in Shri V. Krishnamurthi. He has been appointed part-time Chairman for a short period so that his expertise in the field could be utilised.

MR. SPEAKER : Well done.

SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI : I had asked about the appointment of a public person. Is it a fact that it is because of part-time appointment of the Chairman that the production is low, the spare parts of Maruti are costlier as compared to the spares of other motor cars and are also scarce ? I also want to know whether complaints in this regard have been received by the Government, if so, the result thereof and the time by which the hon. Minister intends to appoint full-time Chairman ?

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : Previously also, Shri V. Krishnamurthi was the full time Chairman and the Managing Director. Keeping in view his utility and ability, and in view of his long experience, he has been appointed as part-time Chair-

man and Managing Director. I am of the view that the appointment of a public person as a Chairman has no bearing on the price of Maruti Car or its spare parts.

[English]

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I only wanted to ask a question. The question is : whether public men may be appointed Chairman or Managing Director. Your reply is just this : that professional managers at present hold the positions as part-time and whole-time. What are the reasons for considering that professional managers will be far superior to the public men. That is what I was asking.

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : I have not made any comparison nor would I dare to make any comparison because I think the public persons are eminent in their own field. I think their jurisdiction and their domain is so vast that I cannot encompass or limit their services to only one public sector company.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this highly spoken man, the man about whom he had just now spoken in glorious terms that he has experience, knowledge and so on, whether it is a fact that the person, Mr. Krishnamurthy was dismissed by the Government of India when he was a Secretary, what were the charges for which he was dismissed and how he was brought in again in Government service, I would like to know.

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : I do not have any information about any such dismissal of which the hon. Member has spoken.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It is a fact that he was dismissed in 1983 from Government service and he has been brought in again. This should be known to the Minister. I suppose he was Minister then also.

SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI : My answer definitely is in the negative. He was not dismissed.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Then what did happen ?

MR. SPEAKER : You come to me under Direction 115. Now the scope is open.

SHRI M RAGHUMA REDDY : Either the Minister is correct or the member is correct. We want to know who is correct.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I have asked him.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question between Rama and Narayan is being scuttled.

MR. SPEAKER : What can I do ?

[English]

#### Plans for Sea Water Conversion into Energy

\*328. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) since the energy constraint has emerged as a severe bottleneck for all developmental activities both in rural and urban areas, whether any alternative proposals are being finalised in order to meet the energy requirements of the country ; and

(b) whether the source like coal and oil entail several difficulties in generation of energy ; if so, whether Government are thinking of putting up plants for sea water conversion into energy ?

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

#### STATEMENT

To meet the energy requirements, it is proposed to augment the installed power generation capacity and the coal, oil and gas production ; to improve the efficiency of the power generation, distribution and transmission systems ; to institute energy conservation and efficiency measures in the industrial agricultural and household sectors ; and to accelerate the development and utilisation of non conventional energy sources, to provide alternatives both for commercial and non-commercial every requirements through solar, wind, biogas, biomass, small hydro and ocean systems.



Conventional sources like coal and oil do entail some difficulties, ; apart from taking steps to meet these difficulties, Government has been working on research, development and utilisation of non-conventional renewable sources of energy, including energy from the sea. Investigations and feasibility studies for a 600 MWe tidal power project in the Gulf of Kutch are being carried out. Research and Development studies on Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion and wave energy are also being conducted and a feasibility study for a 1 MWe OTEC plant at Lakshadweep (Kavarati) is being undertaken. The question of setting up plants on these principles from sea water will depend on the economics and the financial allocations available.

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** Even in the Statement he has given details of energy and to improve the efficiency of power generation through solar, wind, biogas, biomass, small hydro and ocean systems.

I put to the Minister that with regard to the solar system only in the day time we can have energy. But supposing we want to preserve the energy for the night time, we have to spend a lot of money for preservation. That is with regard to storage facilities. And even with regard to coal, as far as India is concerned, it is highly expensive and dangerous and we are highly backward in mining coal also. When compared to Canada and other countries we are far back even in mining the coal. Even in regard to the cost of production it is higher than the hydel and atomic energy.

I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking of any alternative proposals other than these, that is, non-conventional systems by which sea water can be converted into energy.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** We are at present aware of the conventional sources including hydel, coal and nuclear. That have been established. But non-conventional sources are also being used all over the world although economically they are not yet established on a commercial footing as far as our country is concerned. But yet windmill farms are therein other countries generating substantial energy. Solar systems are also in vogue and sea tidal energy also is being utilised. We are trying out all these

three systems in our country as an alternative source of energy.

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU :** Sir, I am not satisfied with the answer of the hon. Minister. I want to put it to the Minister again that even with regard to sea tidal energy, we cannot do it. We can have the enregy, only where the tidal energy is enough. Recently, in Japan, they have come forward with a sophisticated technology in installing sea thermal energy plants. I do not know whether the Minister is aware of the fact. Anyhow I put it to the Minister, there is sea thermal power plant as big as oil drilling rig. With regard to the capacity of this plant is concerned, to start with it will be 100 mega watt, it is highly economical and it costs 250 million dollars and it may go up to 350 million dollar and over a period of five years, we can get the amount that we invest. It is cheaper than tidal power also. I would like to know whether Government of India will come forward to install such plants because we are actually 25 degrees south and being 25th degrees south. India is lucky. In that area we can get abundance supply of sea water. We can convert the sea water into energy.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE :** This technology on Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion (OTEC) works on the principle of utilising the temperature different to sea water between the surface and at depths of 500 to 1000 metres. The temperature difference is of the order of 20 degree Centigrade or more. Warm sea water of about 28 degree celsius is used for vapourising fluids and low volatile chemicals like ammonia etc. This is a new technology. As I said, all these technologies are welcome. We would use them provided they are established on commercial footings. We have no objection to utilising any technology provided someone produces and proves its commercial use.

#### **Allotment of cement and M.S. Rods to Kerala**

\*329. **PROF. K. V. THOMAS :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested for special allotment of cement and mild steel rods for irrigation, water supply and sewage scheme ;

(b) if so, the quantity asked for ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

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

#### STATEMENT

1. In regard to Cement, Government of Kerala had made two requests. In August, 1985 the State Government had indicated that the supplies of cement requirements for Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes were not adequate and they requested for special allotment of cement for Kerala Water and Waste Water Authority. It was indicated by them that the minimum requirement of cement for the Authority was 5000MT per quarter. In a further request made in October, 1985 they had asked for extra allotment of 5,000 MTs. of cement in 4th quarter of 1985 and 15,000 tonnes in the first quarter of 1986 for Kallada Irrigation Project.

As regards the requirements for Water Supply and Sewerage Schemes, these are part of State's own allocations and, therefore, it is for the State Government to earmark appropriate quantity for these schemes out of the State quota. However, the Central Government had been allotting a quantity of 1210 tonnes per quarter to the Kerala State under the International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade Programme. As regards additional allocation for Kallada project, the procedure is that allotment for irrigation projects is made by the Central Water Commission from the bulk allotment placed at their disposal every quarter. The Central Water Commission had made an allotment of 20,000 MT for the first quarter of 1986.

In regard to Steel the request was received from the Government of Kerala in October, 1985 asking for allotment of 5,000 tonnes of Steel for Kallada Irrigation Project for the 4th quarter, 1985 and first quarter, 1986. The State Government were informed that the requirements of the irrigation projects are projected by the Central Water Commission to the Joint Plant Committee at Calcutta, which makes bulk allocations to the Commission. Thereafter, the Commission

makes special allocations in favour of various irrigation projects. The State Government were, therefore, advised to get in touch with the Central Water Commission and indicate to them the specific items of steel and their sizes, etc. They were also informed that in case their requirements was for bars and rods these could be procured directly from the rerolling units as availability of these items with SAIL, IISCO and TISCO were limited.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Sir the statement given, clearly shows that the Kerala Government has asked for 5000 MTs of cement in the fourth quarter for the implementation of the water supply and sewerage schemes. But actually, the Central Government has allotted only 1210 tonnes per quarter. This clearly shows how the Central Government is going to meet the needs of States like Kerala, where we are implementing the water supply scheme in a big way. Even by the end of 20th Century, we will not be able to supply drinking water to our problem villages. In this connection, I would like to know whether the Government of India will supply us adequate cement, as Kerala is one of the States which does not have a major cement plant, so that we can complete our water supply and sewerage scheme in time.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: It would be seen that the supplies in the fourth quarter of 1985 have been increased significantly. Enquiries made with the Central Water Commission also indicate that the Central Water Commission have no serious complaints to make about supply of cement to Kerala Irrigation Projects. In the year 1984, Kerala has been allotted 2,82,000 tonnes and out of this, 95 per cent of the allocated cement has been despatched. In 1985 3,04,000 tonnes of cement were allotted out of which 72 per cent cement has been despatched.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS : My question is regarding the cement that has to be supplied for our water supply and sewerage schemes and not other schemes like electricity generation, etc. This is a specific question for the cement that has to be allotted for water supply and sewerage schemes. The hon. Minister has said we have been giving 2,500 tonnes per quarter for this scheme.

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM:** As far as allotment of cement is concerned we are doing it. Specific allocation is made by the State Government.

**PROF K.V. THOMAS :** This is a general answer. We have been asking for cement for specific purpose. If the things proceed this way we will not be able to complete any project. Water supply scheme is a very important scheme. We have got many problem villages.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Why can't you provide cement to them?

**SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM:** As far as we are concerned we are giving cement. For specific projects it has to be allotted by the State Government.

[Translation]

#### Black-Marketing In LPG Connections

\*330. **DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints regarding black-marketing in cooking gas connections in different parts of the country are increasing day by day;

(b) if so, the main reasons thereof and whether Government have inquired into the reasons ;

(c) whether Government propose to take any steps to check the black-Marketing and if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether Government propose to allot more gas agencies in the country keeping in view the demand for gas connections ; and

(e) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

#### STATEMENT

(a) In the normal course of business oil companies receive complaints also regarding black marketing in LPG connections by

distributors. These are investigated and appropriate action is taken ranging from issue of warning letters to termination of distributorships.

(b) The main reason for such cases is the desire of some unscrupulous distributors to take undue advantage of the keen demand for new LPG connections in most parts of the country.

(c) The oil marketing companies carry out periodical and surprise inspections of LPG distributorships under the Marketing Discipline Guidelines and take action in terms thereof in appropriate cases.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) LPG distributorships are being continuously set-up in terms of the oil industry's annual marketing plans at various locations all over the country.

**DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :** The hon. Minister deserves congratulations for admitting that black marketing does take place, because upto now an effort was always being made to cover up the facts, which was not a good thing.

For the time being, I would like to know the number of complaints received against the distributors in Uttar Pradesh, how many of them were issue warning and in how many cases the dealership was terminated ? What were the reasons for not terminating the dealership of the rest ?

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** I do not have figures relating to the various states at the moment. I had tried to collect this information. There is no arrangement of collating such figures again and bringing them before the House. However, at different places, from where such complaints were received, action was taken ranging from issue of warning letters to termination of dealership. I do not want to quote these figures because their number is not very high and they may not reflect the actual position, but we are trying to ensure that periodic inspections are made and wherever such complaints are received, stringent action ranging from issue of warning letters to termination of dealership is taken.

**DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI :** Generally, complaints are received from all over the country that L.P.G. dealers also keep hot plates and gas chullahs and

force the connection holders to buy gas chullah from them so that they could indulge in over-charging of Rs. 200 to Rs. 400. Will the hon. Minister issue directives that no L.P.G. dealer should sell gas chullah and that there should be a separate dealer for that so that the consumers are not put to inconvenience?

MR. SPEAKER : In that case there will be two thieves.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : A number of such complaints have been received and in this connection.....

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Also take action thereon.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Action has also been taken. But to demand that the dealers should not keep hot plates would not be proper, because most of the people buy hot-plates from the dealer with whom their gas connections mature. However, there are clear instructions that the consumer should not be forced to buy from the dealer. Instructions have also been issued as to how its inquiry and inspection at two stages is to be conducted so as to ensure that similar complaints are not received in future. Special action has been taken with regard to the point raised by the hon. Member and it is hoped that good results will follow.....  
(Interruptions).....

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Have such complaints come to the notice of the hon Minister that the quantity of gas in L.P.G cylinder is generally found short ? If so, what action is being taken against this practice ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Such complaints have been received at the level of dealers and now a mechanism in the cylinders is being introduced so that such complaints are reduced to the minimum.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR : Mr Speaker, Sir, whenever the consumer makes a telephone call to the dealer for a refill, he does not get the telephone line. It is heard that the dealer puts the receiver off the cradle or in not prepared to answer the call. Secondly, when a consumer personally goes to get a refill, he gets the reply that the gas is out of stock. I want to know whether L.P.G. is

actually in short supply or the consumers are harassed unnecessarily.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Action is taken when specific complaints are received. As of now, there is some shortage in the northern region and efforts are being made to remove this shortage. It is hoped the situation will return to normal within a month or two.

[English]

SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Perhaps the Minister is aware that in the matter of establishment of manufacturing units of LPG cylinders, there is a lot of regional imbalance. I am told that the State of the Central Minister incharge of Petroleum Ministry gets the highest number of LPG cylinder manufacturing units. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that when his predecessor was the Minister of Petroleum, the highest number of LPG cylinder manufacturing units were sanctioned in the state of Gujarat.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : For the manufacture of LPG cylinders no licences are required. They have only to register themselves and go along with the manufacturing process. So, there is no scope for favouritism in this respect.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : It was stated by the then Minister, Shri P. Shiv Shanker that all the towns with a population of 20,000 in the country would have gas agencies. I would like to know from the Minister, whether he is going to give agencies to such towns having population of 20,000 or more.

MR. SPEAKER : Why only towns with population of 20,000 people ? Even villages with 500 population should have this facility.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : We agree that it should be made as liberal as possible, but the constraints that operate are that the business should be of an order which is viable and profitable. Otherwise some black-marketing or some wrong practices will develop. So, we are sanctioning the outlets keeping in view both these requirements. I would like to tell the House that whatever be the number of outlets, by the end of the Seventh Plan

period, the customer population is likely to go up from one crore to two crores approximately.

**Export of Crude oil and Import of Refined oil**

\*331. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of crude oil has since declined ;

(b) if so, by what quantity ;

(c) whether import of refined oil has also declined to the same extent ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

**STATEMENT**

(a) to (d). There is no export of crude oil at present. A quantity of 6.5 million tonnes was exported in 1984—85 and only 0.525 million tonnes upto May in 1985—86. However, the net import of refined petroleum products came down from 5.2 million tonnes in 1984—85 to an estimated 2.6 million tonnes in 1985—86. These two do not exactly match due to reasons like increase in demand for products reduction in quantity after refining, inventory adjustments and export of products surplus to our requirement.

SHRI R. P. DAS : The statement says that the export of crude has come down from 6.5 million tonnes to 0.525 million tonnes, which is a very negligible quantity. It is because of a fall in the production of crude in the country.

MR. SPEAKER : It is only due to an increase in our refining capacity.

SHRI R. P. DAS : Yes Sir, Secondly, it is because of an increase in the refining capacity. The statement also says that import of refined oil has also come down from 5.2 million tonnes to 2.6 million tonnes, just half of the total refined oil. The most important point is this. The declared

policy of the Government is to attain self-sufficiency in oil. And actually, the level of self-sufficiency attained at the end of the Sixth Five Year Plan was about 70 per cent. But in the meantime, there are some signs of erosion in the level of self-sufficiency in oil and it may come down to 61 per cent during the Seventh Five Year Plan. I would like to know from the Minister as to what effective measures have been taken to check the erosion in self-sufficiency in oil.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Sir, firstly there has been absolutely no question of a fall in the production of crude in the country. On the other hand, it is going up. This has been brought down as a result of the expansion of our refining capacity as has been explained. But the hon. member is correct when he says that the degree of self-sufficiency in oil and petroleum products shall go down during the Seventh Plan period from a level of 70 per cent in the year 1984—85 to 61 per cent in the terminal year of the Seventh Plan. It is primarily because our demand is growing at an average rate of 3 million tonnes per annum. Our production has not been able to keep pace with it. The present projections are that during the Seventh Plan period, unless we are lucky enough to strike a very good reserve, the gap is going to widen and the degree of self-sufficiency shall come down. But a package of measures have been taken to tackle the situation as best as possible. Firstly, we are trying to intensify our exploration work and to step up our production programme by evolving correct and modern strategies. Also, we are trying to contain the growth in the rate of consumption of oil and petroleum products. Both supply management and demand management are being exercised to meet the situation.

SHRI R. P. DAS : The hon. Minister has just said that, he has taken some steps to curb the consumption of petroleum products in the country. But during the current year, the rate of consumption has increased to the tune of 7.9 per cent. How can it be possible to check the consumption of petroleum products in the coming years? Therefore, Sir, I would like to know categorically from the Minister and he has to spell out the measures that would check the rise in consumption of petroleum products in the country?

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** I explained on the floor of the House that we have taken recourse to two broad approaches. First is the price mechanism to which this House has applied its mind. It is certainly going to reduce our consumption to a certain extent and we are also, as I have explained earlier, trying to evolve a comprehensive package of measures for conservation of oil and petroleum products. We have discussed this matter and we hope that by next month, we shall be able to come to certain decisions which would be implemented rigourously.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI G. C. MISHRA :** Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state whether kerosene oil is also imported and most of it is made use of for adulteration of diesel oil? If so, what steps are being taken to check it?

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Kerosene oil is also imported and the reason for adulteration of diesel with kerosene is that there is a big price differential between the two. In this connection, a suggestion which is given repeatedly is that the price of both should be brought at the same level so that there is no adulteration, but keeping in view the interests of kerosene oil consumers, it was not considered proper to strike parity in the prices. Similarly, another suggestion given in this regard was coloration of kerosene; this was given a test too, but it was not found effective. Some other measures are also being suggested. Since other countries do not have any such problem, we have to depend entirely on the research being carried out indigenously and our efforts in this direction are continuing.....(*Interruptions*) If a way out is found to differentiate the two, it will certainly be tried (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** He is giving his personal explanation. He has lost his job. Let him hear him, Sir.

**SHRI C. P. THAKUR :** Sir, in planning for the oil consumption any country, earmark oil for some emergency like war, etc. but in our country, there are reports that our reserve is limited. How much percentage of reserves you are earmarking for emergency

and how much you are using for the day-to-day consumption?

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Sir, no such emergency situation exists in the country at the moment. But our requirement of oil is related to the requirement of economic growth, and consumption of oil is an indicator of the economic development of a country.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Do you think in the case of contingency some.....

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Certainly that we can always step up, if any contingency arises. So we are trying to keep right balance between the immediate necessity and the demands which are going to develop in future and also in emergency.

**SHRI C. P. THAKUR :** Was there any thinking in that direction or not.....

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** Yes, certainly.

**SHRI C. P. THAKUR :** for keeping oil supply for the emergency?

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** May I know from the hon. Minister what action is being taken for the purpose of implementation of the feasibility report that has been given for production of oil from coal which will significantly augment our production—availability of oil? The Minister knows it unless, he has been made to forget it. Therefore, I would like to know what steps are being taken for the purpose of production of oil from coal?

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :** I cannot give, I am not in a position to give detailed information on this point. I shall try to apprise the hon. Member of this.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Does the hon. Minister not know of this project? (*Interruptions*).

**MR. SPEAKER :** He knows, but he says he has to give a clear picture. And not a half-baked reply.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** The Minister does not know it.

**MR. SPEAKER :** If he does not know, you let him know.

**Central Investment in Power Sector  
in Kerala**

\*332, SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the total Central investment in the power sector in Kerala during the Sixth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Central investment in the power sector is made on a regional basis and not State-wise. According to information available, the Central assistance released to Kerala as a block loan and grant for the State's Sixth Plan as a whole was about Rs. 483 crores.

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : According to the present estimates, Kerala is going to face power famine in the very near future. I want to know what is the estimated power requirement in Kerala during the 7th Plan, and how it is going to be met.

I also want to know whether any power project is going to be set up in the Central sector in this Plan.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : As I said, power projects are set up in the Central sector on a regional basis. As far as Kerala's power requirements are concerned, in 1985-86 there has been no power shortage in Kerala, as indicated by the figures : The requirement was 4753 million units, and availability 5,753 million units. Shortage : Nil.

But in the 7th five year Plan, based on the demand assessment of the 12th Power Survey, the power supply position in Kerala at the end of 7th Plan period viz, 1989-90 is anticipated as follows :

Peak demand—1659 Megawatts ;

Peak availability—1400 Megawatts

Deficit 259 Megawatts.

Energy requirement—8647 million units;

Energy availability—6556 million units.

The deficit will be 2,091 million units.

At the end of the 7th five year Plan, the southern region as a whole will have a peak time shortage of 15%, and energy shortage of 17.5%.

SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : I want to know the names of the power projects in Kerala awaiting Central clearance, and what steps are being taken to clear them speedily.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : There are no projects at present which are awaiting clearance from the Centre, as far as Kerala is concerned. Kerala is having external assistance for power production. They are : Idukki hydro-electric project, which has been implemented with assistance from Canadian International Development Agency, and the Lower Periyar Hydro-Electric project which is under implementation with World Bank assistance.

The projects for which proposals have been received but for which further information is being asked for, are :

Multi-purpose hydro projects are : Korapara Kuriakutty, Manathawady (*Interruptions*). The spelling here is different. Is it Manandawady ? Whatever it is...Then we have the Kerala Pandiar Punnappuzha and Kuttiyadi schemes, under major/medium hydro projects. In regard to these projects, proposals have come before C.E.A. We have asked them to give information. There are various stages, regarding which further information is required from the State.

SHRI T. BASHEER : Have the Central Government received any request from the State Government of Kerala to complete the on-going project which is now beyond the schedule because there is not enough finance to complete the on-going project in Kerala ; if so, what steps the government have taken ?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am not aware of any such request where they have asked the Central Government to complete the on-going project at our cost. Whatever projects are there, they are already tied up either with Canadian aid or World Bank aid.

SHRI S. M. GURADDI : As you know, Karnataka is facing an acute shortage of power.

MR. SPEAKER ; No, this is about Kerala. No.

SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Have they cleared Kera Nuclear Power Project ?

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

**Acquisition of New Technology By ONGC for stepping up oil production**

**\*333. SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN**

**SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:**

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

(a) the measures being taken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to increase production of crude oil to meet the growing needs of the country ;

(b) whether the ONGC acquired or are acquiring new technology to step up production ;

(c) if so, from which country and at what cost ; and

(d) the details of long-term plans of ONGC to attain self-sufficiency in oil production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Some of the steps proposed to increase the production of crude oil are :—

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

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, ONGC acquire new technology through consultancy, training, charter hire services as well as purchase of equipment from countries like USSR, USA, Canada and France etc ; the cost varies from case to case.

(d) ONGC has drawn up 20 years perspective-plan for exploration and exploitation of petroleum covering the period 1985 to 2005. During the Seventh Five Year Plan the production target of ONGC is 144 million tonnes.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : The ONGC has undoubtedly intensified its exploration operation and has discovered a number of new sources of oil. What are those new sources of oil and what is the potential of these new sources of oil ?

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :**

The most significant find so far discovered is Gandhar. It has not been possible to give a firm indication of the available resource, but one projection which the ONGC has made is that it is 100 million tonnes ; but as yet our assessment is that only 60-70 lakh tonnes have been firmed and the rest depend on what the new data reveals.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : We get technology from Russia, America and other countries. It is reported that continued delay in the delivery and in the commissioning of equipment and drilling rigs has resulted in low availability of producing wells. If so, what steps have been taken to see that the machinery received is utilized as far as possible immediately ?

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : We keep a constant monitoring of equipment used although there might be some delay somewhere, but, broadly, this is not the phenomenon which has affected ONGC overall production work at the moment.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, no proper planning is done in advance in respect of the gas pipe lines and due to this, the oil production suffers and the progress dampens. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would see to it that advance planning is done in respect of gas pipelines and proper attention is paid to laying of pipe-lines ?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The Quest Hour is over.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

[English]

**Delivery of gas compressors to oil India by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited**

**\*334 DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether gas compressors are being



supplied as per schedule to the Oil India by the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

(b) whether supplies from foreign suppliers which were ordered earlier have already been received ; and

(c) if not, when these supplies are expected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The four gas Compressors currently on order by Oil India on Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited are expected to be supplied in time, by May, 1986 ;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Headworks for diversion of water of Sutlej, Bhakra, Ravi and Beas water into Gang, Bhakra and Indira Gandhi Canals

\*335. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of water headworks from where water of the Sutlej, Ravi and Beas rivers is diverted into Gang, Bhakra and Indira Gandhi Canals in Rajasthan ;

(b) whether the Government of India have decided to take over the control of these headworks ;

(c) whether this decision is being implemented ; if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether the offices of the Irrigation Department of the Rajasthan Government have been set up in Ferozepur and Chandigarh to inspect these headworks ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The water into Gang Canal (Bikener Canal) is diverted from Harike Headworks as well as from Ferozepur Headworks. The water into Bhakra Canal is diverted from Nangal Dam Headworks. The water into Indira Gandhi Canal (Rajasthan Canal) is diverted from Harike Headworks.

(b) and (c). A directive was issued by the Central Government in January, 1978 directing Government of Punjab to hand over the control of the Headworks of Rupar, Harike and Ferozepur to Bhakra Beas Management Board. Subsequently, an agreement was signed by the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan in the presence of the Prime Minister on 31.12.1981, in which there was a provision regarding measures to ensure equitable distribution of water to all the partner States. Accordingly, Bhakra Beas Management Board has been taking regularly a review of the water releases to the various States. All the partner States including Rajasthan are represented on the Bhakra Beas Management Board and any complaint about short supplies is taken up by Rajasthan representatives and sorted out in the Board itself.

(d) Government of Rajasthan has set up a Water Controller Cell at Chandigarh/Ferozepur to watch the releases from Nangal and Harike Headworks.

Chemical Factories Functioning in Public Sector with Foreign Aid

\*336. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of chemical factories functioning in the country in public sector with foreign aid and the names of gases being used therein ;

(b) whether adequate safety arrangements have been made in these industries ; and

(c) if so, the arrangement made to check such safety measures adopted there ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) M/s. Hindustan Organic Chemicals and M/s. Hindustan Insecticides Limited, the two Public Sector Chemical Units, are not at present functioning with foreign aid.

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

[English]

Review of Licensing Policy for Automobiles

\*338. DR. B. L. SHAILESHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are reviewing the licensing policy for automobiles with a view to avoiding foreign collaborations and imports which do not generate adequate export potential ; and

(b) if so, their present thinking on the auto-licensing policy ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Recognising the need for technological upgradation in the automobile industry and consequent savings in fuel, Government have during recent years, permitted automobile manufacturers to enter into foreign collaborations. The future strategy which would give a boost to indigenous development and at the same time would not insulate us from technological innovations abroad is under formulation.

#### Production of Maruti Cars

\*339. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Maruti cars manufactured upto 31st January, 1986 ;

(b) whether the production is behind the schedule ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for increase in production of Maruti cars ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) Maruti Udyog Limited had manufactured about 50,000 cars upto 31.1.1986.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Illegal Trade in Coal

\*340. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the daily "Janasatta" dated 31st January, 1986, under the caption 'Croron Ki Koyala

Chori Ujagar (Pilferage of coal worth crores of rupees comes to light) ;

(b) if so, the details regarding this illegal trade in coal and the quantity and value of coal pilfered !

(c) the action taken in the matter ; and

(d) whether Government propose to take any steps to check the theft of coal in future and if so, when and the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). Raids were conducted by the CBI on 22.1.86 and 24.1.1986 on the following premises of dealers and consumers of coal in Hazaribagh District and in Kokar Industrial Area :—

#### I. RC/1/86-RAN date of search—22.1.86.

(i) Premises occupied by Ramesh Kumar Jain, Coal Handling Agent, at Ashok Cinema Colony, Ranchi Road, Marar, Distt. Hazaribagh.

(ii) Factory premises of M/s. Pushpa Refractories Ranchi Road, P O Marar Distt. Hazaribagh.

#### II. RC 3/86-RAN date of search-24.1.86.

(i) Office-cum-House Premises of Sh. Denabandhu Roy S/o N.G. Roy, 149, Hazaribagh Road, Ranchi.

(ii) Office of M/s. Austin (India) and godown of M/s. United Moulding Works situated on the same campus of Jatin Chandra Road, Ranchi.

(iii) Factory/Premises of M/s. United Moulding Works Factory, Kokar Industrial Area, RAN.

(iv) Shri R. C. Mehta S/o. Shri D. C. Mehta and Shri R. L. Mehta S/o. Shri D. C. Mehta, R/O Jhanda Chowk, Ramgarh Cantt. Hazaribagh.

The cases were registered by CBI on the allegation that the consumers involved had been lifting coal on false declaration of consumption of coal. The cases are under investigation by CBI. The question of

taking action, if any, against the officials of CIL, will arise only after the investigation is completed and if complicity on the part of officials of CIL is detected.

(d) The following steps have been taken by CIL to check the theft of coal from the collieries .—

- (i) Carrying out surprise checks ;
- (ii) Detection through flying squads consisting of police, watch and ward staff of the coal companies and Central Industrial Security Force Personnel ;
- (iii) Cancellation of licences of private coal depots within radius of 8 Kms. by Distt. Authorities.
- (iv) Stricter regulation of supply of domestic coal to the consumers ; and
- (v) Departmentalisation of internal transport of coal/coke from pit-heads railway sidings.

[English]

#### Working of Cement Corporation of India

\*341. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have appointed a Committee to go into the working of the Cement Corporation of India ;

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee ;

(c) the findings of the Committee ; and

(d) the action Government propose to take on the basis of the findings and recommendations of the Committee, if any ?

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

(b) The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows :

1. To make a comprehensive appraisal of the state of affairs of the Cement Corporation of India covering all aspects including production, capacity utilisation,

financial performance, industrial relations and the manner in which the top management is measuring upto its tasks, etc. ; and

2. To review the systems and procedures followed by the Cement Corporation of India for the maintenance and reporting of inventories appointment of handling agents and stockists, award of contracts and placement of purchase orders.

The Committee has been requested to make specific recommendations on the steps to be taken by the Government and Government nominees on the Board of Directors of the Corporation to improve the state of affairs of the Corporation and to revise/modify the system and procedures followed by the Cement Corporation of India, if necessary.

(c) and (d). The Committee is expected to give its interim recommendations by the end of March, 1986.

#### Communication System in Sikkim

\*342. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that communication system is poor in Sikkim as compared to other States ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to improve the communication facilities in that State in view of its strategic location ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : (a) The communication system in Sikkim is generally satisfactory and is at par with other States in the region.

(b) To further improve the telecommunication services in the State of Sikkim, Department has drawn plans to vigorously implement the operational and development activities, viz ;

- (1) Close monitoring of the systems aiming at improved performance.
- (2) Replacement of existing MAX-II by MAX-I, 1500 lines at Gangtok.

- (3) Provision of Digital UHF link at Gangtok to link Gayzing and Mangaon, Namchi and Microwave link between Gangtok and Darjeeling.

- (4) Telex exchange at Gangtok.

**Action Plan for Improvement in  
Telecommunication Services**

\*343. DR. G. S. RAJHANS :

PROF. NARAIN CHAND  
PARASHAR :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised action plan for each telephone district with clear targets and details of inputs and organisational requirements in the country ;

(b) if so, to what extent the new action plan will bring improvements in the services of telecommunications in the country ; and

(c) whether the plan would also take into account the frequent break-downs in telecom services, as also the hardship to the subscribers through 'wrong' connections delay in maturing of trunk calls, faulty functioning of S.T.D. and the poor response of '199', '198', '197', '180' and '181' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There are operational plans for every Telephone District with clear targets for expansion, new telephones and various performance parameters. The telephone systems of Bombay and Delhi are being constituted into a public sector corporation.

(b) The waiting lists will be reduced by providing more connections. The operational plan envisages 5% to 10% improvement over the past year in regard to complaints, faults, duration and effective percentage of trunk calls.

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Malpractices due to supply of Petrol at  
high temperature**

\*344. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH :  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND  
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that petrol supplied to petrol pumps at high temperature leads towards evaporation loss to a dealer and that makes dealer to adopt malpractices for adulteration and such other things ;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to supply petrol at a normal range of temperature ; and

(c) if not, what is the normal range of temperature for petrol at the time of supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). Petrol is supplied normally to petrol pumps from the storage points i.e. depots/installations of the oil companies at the natural ambient temperature prevailing at the time. The temperature of petrol supplied to dealers ranges between 25°C and 33°C depending upon seasonal variation. However, if petrol is supplied as the temperature higher than the prevailing ambient temperature, dealers are compensated by a temperature variation allowance. Therefore, any malpractices by unscrupulous dealers are not attributable to variation in temperature.

**Employment of Women in Public  
Sector Undertakings**

\*345. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to give more employment to women in the Public Sector Undertakings under his Ministry ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal ; and

(c) the number of women likely to be employed in the undertakings under his Ministry during the next three years ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DUTT TIWARI) : (a) and (b). Subject to relevant constitutional provisions, Government's policy is to provide equal opportunity for employment to all persons, including women.

(c) It is not possible to estimate the number of women likely to be employed in

the undertakings under the Ministry of Industry during the next three years.

#### Technology Mission on Amorphous Silicon

3142. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a technology mission on amorphous silicon, the latest development in high technology semiconductor devices and photovoltaics, has been set up by several institutions in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing an integrated programme of research and development on amorphous silicon solar cells. The programme is being executed through the following seven academic and R & D institutions : Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi ; National Physical Laboratory, Delhi ; Indian Association of Cultivation of Science, Calcutta ; University of Poona ; Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore ; Indian Institute of Technology, Madras ; and Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur. The projects cover various aspects such as fabrication, characterisation and study of various electrical and optical properties of thin films used for amorphous silicon solar cells as also the preparation of silane gas which is an input material. The total outlay of these projects is about Rs. 2.2 crores over a five year period. The Department proposes to set up a pilot plant for the production of amorphous silicon solar cells which will also serve as a facility to try out promising developments arising from the integrated R & D programme.

#### Price control on Bulk Drugs and Formulations

3143. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Drug Manufacturers Association (IDMA) at its recent annual general meeting has pleaded for removal of price controls on both bulk drugs and formulations ;

(b) if so, whether this plea is being favourably considered by Government ; and

(c) whether retail prices of essential drugs and patented medicines sold under hundreds of brand names are already going beyond the ordinary citizens' purchasing capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir, but other suggestions made by Indian Drug Manufacturer's Association have been examined. The New Drug Policy is yet to be finalised.

(c) The prices of formulations including essential and patented formulations have been moderated on account of the statutory price control under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order, 1979.

#### Production of Coal

3145. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) what was the production of coal in the country during 1985 ;

(b) the estimated target for the production of coal in 1986 and whether this production will be sufficient to meet the demand of coal in 1986 ; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to increase the coal production in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The total production of coal in the country during 1985-86 (April-February) has been 135.66 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). The meet the demand of 176.60 million tonnes of coal fixed by the Planning Commission for the year 1986-87, the coal production target for 1986-87 has been fixed at 166.80 million tonnes. The balance will be met from stocks. Several steps are also being taken to achieve the targeted production. These include improving the infrastructural facilities, opening of new mines, improving the productivity of men and machinery, expediting land acquisition for coal mining projects and absenteeism.

**Setting up of Co-Generation Plants by Oil and Natural Gas Commission**

3146. DR. A. K. PATEL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Oil and Natural Gas Commission has rejected the offer of Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited for setting up co-generation plants ;

(b) if so, whether this has been done even after the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited had accepted Oil and Natural Gas Commission's demand for providing necessary technical and performance guarantee from foreign countries ;

(c) whether the contract has now gone to a foreign company ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (d). The contract for setting up co-generation plant has not yet been awarded to any party.

**Construction of Residential Quarters/Flats for P & T Employees in Kerala**

3147. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are constructing residential quarters/flats for employees of Postal and Telecommunication Departments in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, the places where they are intended to be constructed ?

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

(b) DEPTT. OF POSTS

1. Paruthipara (Trivandrum)
2. Alleppey
3. Vandiperiyar
4. Mappadi

5. Taliparamba

6. Kasaragod

7. Kanjirappailli

8. Thenmala

DEPTT. OF TELECOM.

1. Trichur

2. Kottayam

3. Chingavanam

4. Idikki

5. Alleppey

6. Trivandrum

7. Palluruthy

[Translation]

**Plant for washing wool in Rajasthan**

3148. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister OF INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Khadi and Village Industries Commission have taken a decision to set up a scouring plant in Rajasthan for washing and cleaning of wool ;

(b) if so, the place in Rajasthan where the plant will be located ; and

(c) when the installation work of this plant is likely to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The proposal to set up a scouring plant in Rajasthan for washing and cleaning of wool has been agreed to in principle. The details of the proposal are, however, being worked out.

[English]

**Protocol signed for cooperation between India and Soviet Union in Automobile Industry**

3149. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and the Soviet Union have ear-marked co-production in automobile industry in their

economic and technical collaborations plan for the coming year; and

(b) if so, the names of various items and plans on which protocol has been signed?

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

(a) and (b). A recent protocol between India and Soviet Union has identified that there is potential for cooperation between manufacturing organisations of the two countries in the automobile sector. Among the possible items tentatively identified for further investigation are pistons, rings, crankshafts, valves etc.

**Foreign Collaboration with Indian Telephone Industries for Self-Reliance**

3150. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by his Ministry to buy foreign equipments and other necessary installation for Postal and Telecommunication Departments through import during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 ; and

(b) whether any collaboration with Indian Telephone Industries can be thought of by the Government for more self reliance in this field and to avoid imports ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Total amount spent by the P & T Deptt. through imports is as under :

| Sl. No. | Year    | Amount (FOB)     |
|---------|---------|------------------|
| 1.      | 1982-83 | Rs. 76.17 crores |
| 2.      | 1983-84 | Rs. 84.73 ..     |
| 3.      | 1984-85 | Rs. 62.91 ..     |

(b) The Government has always thought of foreign collaboration by M/s. ITI to avoid imports. In the past M/s ITI entered into foreign collaboration to manufacture strowger and crossbar switching equipment. Recently M/s ITI have entered into foreign

collaboration for manufacture of Electronic Switching Equipment, Telephone instruments etc. M/s ITI are now exploring the possibilities of technology transfer for Transmission Equipment.

**Proposal to make Central Molasses Board a Statutory Board**

3151. D.R. SUDHIR ROY :

SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the recommendations made by the Central Molasses Board regarding allotment of industrial alcohol are often ignored by the State Governments ;

(b) whether Union Government propose to make the Central Molasses Board a statutory one so that its recommendations become mandatory on the State Governments ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) There have been instances when certain State Governments ignored the recommendations made by the Central Molasses Board.

(b) to (d). The Central Molasses Board was set up in pursuance of the decision taken at State Excise Ministers' Conference. No recommendation for making it a Statutory Board has so far been made by the Board.

**Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed**

3152. SHRI R.M. BHOYE,

SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the allocation made in respect of the scheme of self-employment for educated unemployed youth' year-wise, during the last three years ;

(b) the number of educated unemployed youth benefited through the implementation of this programme, State-wise; and

(c) the nature of benefits availed of by last three years State-wise is given below.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : (a) A target of 2.50 lakhs beneficiaries has been fixed for the country for the years 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86.

(b) A statement indicating number of applications sanctioned by banks during the

(c) Under the Self-employment scheme, each beneficiary is provided a composite loan not exceeding Rs. 25,000/- by the lending banks with a rate of interest being 10% in backward areas and 12% in other areas. In addition, each beneficiary is entitled for a subsidy of 25% of the loan contracted.

#### STATEMENT

#### NO. OF APPLICATION SANCTIONED BY BANKS UNDER SELF-EMP. SCHEME

| S. No. | Name of the State/E.T. | 1983-84 | 1984-85 | 1985-86                 |
|--------|------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1      | 2                      | 3       | 4       | 5                       |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh         | 14781   | 13084   | 1173                    |
| 2.     | Assam                  | 8021    | 7642    | 739                     |
| 3.     | Bihar                  | 14230   | 14806   | 892                     |
| 4.     | Gujarat                | 10497   | 4072    | 750                     |
| 5.     | Haryana                | 6189    | 5478    | 1834                    |
| 6.     | Himachal Pradesh       | 2465    | 2156    | 399                     |
| 7.     | J & K                  | 1416    | 1119    | NIL<br>(As on 31.12.85) |
| 8.     | Karnataka              | 12307   | 12810   | 2480                    |
| 9.     | Kerala                 | 13091   | 11907   | 2095                    |
| 10.    | Madhya Pradesh         | 18786   | 18065   | 1277                    |
| 11.    | Maharashtra            | 24579   | 18667   | 3695                    |
| 12.    | Manipur                | 991     | 994     | 207                     |
| 13.    | Meghalaya              | 353     | 313     | NIL                     |
| 14.    | Nagaland               | 189     | 269     | 56                      |
| 15.    | Orissa                 | 6823    | 7599    | 697                     |
| 16.    | Punjab                 | 9047    | 12212   | 1619<br>(As on 20.2.86) |
| 17.    | Rajasthan              | 15054   | 15382   | 7490                    |
| 18.    | Sikkim                 | 15      | 49      | NIL                     |
| 19.    | Tamil Nadu             | 21247   | 22500   | 1907                    |
| 20.    | Tripura                | 696     | 707     | —                       |
| 21.    | Uttar Pradesh          | 36857   | 34400   | 552                     |
| 22.    | West Bengal            | 23680   | 23107   | 2320<br>(As on 15.1.86) |
| 23.    | A & N Islands          | 66      | 101     | 6                       |



| 1   | 2                    | 3                           | 4        | 5                       |
|-----|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| 24. | Arunachal Pradesh    | 36                          | 60       | 27                      |
| 25. | Chandigarh           | 325                         | 300      | 25                      |
| 26. | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 54                          | 68       | 8                       |
| 27. | Goa Daman & Diu      | DIC was not<br>in operation | 337      | ...                     |
| 28. | Mizoram              | 196                         | 202      | NIL<br>(As on 30.12.85) |
| 29. | Pondicherry          | 414                         | 400      | 86                      |
|     |                      | 2,42,406                    | 2,28,800 | 30334*                  |

\*Reports received from 303 DICs,

[Translation]

#### Outstanding Telephone Bills

3153. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of telephone bills outstanding against each of the former Union Minister and Members of Parliament, and

(b) the amount of telephone bills outstanding against various political parties recognised by the Election Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information is being obtained from the units and will be placed on the table of the House as early as possible.

(b) The records of the telephone subscribers are maintained telephone number wise and there is no indication whether the telephone belongs to a recognised political party or not. It is not practicable to scrutinize the individual records of lakhs of subscribers to collect the information desired.

[English]

#### Purchase of Oil From O.P.E.C. Countries

3154. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item captioned "Price war puts OPEC in a fix" appearing in the 'Economic Times' New Delhi of 19 February, 1986 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have availed themselves of this turmoil in the Oil market and made purchases at lower prices in the flooded oil markets of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ; and

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

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

(b) and (c). The Government have taken advantage of the fall in prices by buying crude oil in the spot market. Negotiations are also being conducted with countries supplying oil to us for a price which will be market related.

[Translation]

#### Waiting List For Telephone Connections In Maharashtra

3155. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of COMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the category-wise number of persons whose names stand in the waiting list for installation of telephones in each district in Maharashtra ;

(b) the time by which the telephone facility will be made available to them ; and

(c) the action being taken by Government in this regard ?

<sup>1</sup>THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information as on 31.1.86 is given in the statement below.

(b) The present waiting list is likely to be cleared progressively during the next 7 years period, subject to availability of adequate resources.

(c) There are proposals to open new telephone exchanges and to expand the existing ones wherever feasible to clear the present waiting list, depending on the availability of Equipment, Cables and other materials.

## STATEMENT

## ANNEXURE

| Sl. No. | Telephone Division,<br>(covering Revenue District)       | Waiting List as on<br>31.1.86 |          |          |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|
|         |                                                          | OYT                           | Non-OYT  | Total    |
| 1.      | Akola (Akola & Buldana)                                  | 81                            | 1,585    | 1,666    |
| 2.      | Amravati (Amravati & Ycotamal)                           | 141                           | 1,667    | 1,808    |
| 3.      | Aurangabad & Jalna                                       | 395                           | 3,806    | 4,201    |
| 4.      | Ahmednagar (Ahmednagar & Beed)                           | 159                           | 2,216    | 2,375    |
| 5.      | Bombay City<br>(Part of Thana & Raigad)                  | 242                           | 2,533    | 2,775    |
| 6.      | Chandarpur<br>(Chandarpur, Gadchiroli & Wardha)          | 151                           | 1,001    | 1,152    |
| 7.      | Dhule (Dhule District)                                   | 72                            | 1,344    | 1,416    |
| 8.      | Jalgaon (Jalgaon District)                               | 286                           | 2,060    | 2,346    |
| 9.      | Kalyan (Kalyan & Part of Thana)                          | 797                           | 11,703   | 12,500   |
| 10.     | Kohlapur (T)<br>(Kohlapur, RTG & Sindhudrug)             | 50                            | 1,307    | 1,357    |
| 11.     | Kohlapur (P) (Kohlapur City)                             | 268                           | 2,628    | 2,896    |
| 12.     | Nanded (Nanded & Parbhani)                               | 70                            | 1,110    | 1,180    |
| 13.     | Nagpur (Nagpur & Bhandara)                               | 614                           | 108      | 722      |
| 14.     | Nasik (T) (Nasik District)                               | 39                            | 950      | 989      |
| 15.     | Nasik (P) Nasik City                                     | 540                           | 4,384    | 4,924    |
| 16.     | Pune (Pune & Part of Satara)                             | 393                           | 2,767    | 3,160    |
| 17.     | Panjim (Goa Union Territory)                             | 680                           | 3,552    | 4,232    |
| 18.     | Solapur (T)<br>(Solapur, Latur & Osmanabad)              | 120                           | 1,264    | 1,384    |
| 19.     | Sholapur (P)<br>(Sholapur District + City)               | 179                           | 1,817    | 1,996    |
| 20.     | Sangli (Sangli, Part of<br>Satara and Kohlapur District) | 390                           | 4,632    | 5,022    |
| 21.     | Bombay Telephone District                                | 14,922                        | 1,62,210 | 1,77,132 |
| Total   |                                                          | 20,589                        | 2,14,644 | 2,35,233 |

[English]

**Suspension of Drilling in Eastern Zone**

3156. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the programme of drilling in the Eastern Zone including West Bengal remains suspended ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) Whether Government propose to activise the drilling programme again in the near future ;

(d) if so, when ; and

(e) if not, whether it is proposed to treat the already invested amount in the Eastern Zone as "bad investment"?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

**Import of LPG From Bangladesh**

3157. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to import L.P.G. from Bangladesh ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Introduction of New Energy Plan For Rural Areas**

3158. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to introduce a new energy plan for rural areas ;

(b) if so, the details of the new energy plan

(c) whether any experiment has been made, if so, the result achieved ;

(d) the number of villages likely to be covered by this plan in the first phase ; and

(e) the steps being taken to popularise this plan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e). The Seventh Plan envisages development of all forms of energy including non-conventional energy sources for rural areas. The Department of Non-Conventional Energy sources is implementing a programme for village level integrated energy projects, based on non-conventional energy sources, which is aimed at achieving energy self-sufficiency in villages. Under this programme projects in 19 villages have been completed and are under implementation is 27 others. The results of the experiments are encouraging ; On the basis of available information, it is found that such projects can meet most of the energy requirements in the villages.

It is proposed to expand this programme in association with the Rural Electrification Corporation and other agencies. The number of villages that can be covered and the phasing will depend on the financial resources that can be made available.

**Allocation of More Alcohol and Molasses to Orissa.**

3159. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are contemplating to reserve a large percentage of alcohol for industry and introduce uniform and reasonable levies on alcohol in all the States ;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme for reservation of alcohol for industry ;

(c) whether Orissa is facing an acute deficit in both molasses and alcohol and had requested Union Government for the supply of 23 lakhs L.P. of alcohol and 24,000 M.Ts. of molasses ; and

(d) if so, the steps which his Ministry has taken for allotment of alcohol and molasses from the neighbouring States to Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH): (a) and (b). Allocation of alcohol to various users within a State as well as imposition of levies thereon, is being done by the concerned State Governments.

(c) At the time of last meeting of Central Molasses Board (CMB) on 22.2.1986 the Government of Orissa had projected the deficit of molasses by 31,602 M.T. and that of alcohol by 1,64,932 litres in their State during current alcohol year 1985-86 (December, 1985 to November, 1986).

The Government of Orissa had requested for allocation of 31,602 M.Ts. of molasses only and no such request was made for alcohol.

(d) As no surplus molasses was reported by any of the States in the meeting of the Central Molasses Board on 22.2.1986, no allocation of molasses has been made to any of the deficit States including Orissa.

#### Functioning of Lok Adalats

3160. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Lok Adalats are Working in the country in each State and Union Territory and since when ;

(b) how many cases each such court has decided so far ; and

(c) what is the public opinion in the set up of such courts and its major repercussions in the working of other concerned courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ) : According to the information furnished by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS):—

(a) Lok Adalats generally organised as voluntary and non-permanent agencies are being held in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and Union Territory of Delhi. A Lok Adalat is also proposed to be held at Bangalore in

Karnataka State. However, Haryana State has two permanent Lok Adalats Working at Kurukshetra and Ambala, though their personnel change from time to time.

(b) The State-wise break-up of the number of cases decided by Lok Adalats is as under:—

| S. No. | Name of States/U.T.     | Total No. of cases finally settled |
|--------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh          | 2,000                              |
| 2.     | Bihar                   | 2,595                              |
| 3.     | Gujarat                 | 36,098                             |
| 4.     | Haryana                 | 5,000 (approx)                     |
| 5.     | Maharashtra             | 2,034                              |
| 6.     | Orissa                  | 490                                |
| 7.     | Rajasthan               | 29,086                             |
| 8.     | Uttar Pradesh           | 56,728                             |
| 9.     | Delhi (Union Territory) | 326                                |

(c) Lok Adalats are becoming popular among masses. There are frequent demands for more Lok Adalats from different parts of the country. These are not intended to supplant the existing Courts of Law but are supplementary to them and thus help in reducing the high pendency in regular courts.

#### Testing of LPG Stoves Before Sale

3161. SHRI K.S. RAO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether its a fact that the number of L.P.G. connections run into several millions in the country ;

(b) if so, whether there are any instructions/guidelines issued by Indian Oil Corporation to ensure that gas stoves being marketed by authorised LPG dealers incorporate essential safety features and if so, the details thereof ; and

Whether Government propose to consider subjecting gas stoves being sold by authorised LPG dealers to elaborate testing to ensure that there is no possibility of a leak because of faulty design or method of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA

**SHEKHAR SINGH**) : (a) There were about 10.1 million domestic LPG connections in the country as on December 31, 1985.

(b) and (c). LPG distributors of the oil marketing companies are authorised to sell only such LPG stoves as have the ISI certification mark. These stoves meet safety requirements.

**Employment of Displaced Persons in  
Heavy Engineering Corporation,  
Ranchi**

3162. **SHRI SIMON TIGGA** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of employees in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi ;

(b) the number of displaced persons employed in Heavy Engineering Corporation; Ranchi; and

(c) out of these displaced persons, what is the number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, physically handicapped and Ex-servicemen, separate details ?

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

(a) 20739 Nos.

(b) 4150 Nos.

(c) (i) Scheduled Castes— 110 Nos.

(ii) Scheduled Tribes— 2332 Nos.

(iii) Physically — Nil  
handicapped

(iv) Ex-servicemen — Nil

(v) Others — 1708

—————  
Total 4150 Nos.  
—————

**Irregular supply of Insulin**

3163. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH** :

**SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK**:

**SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA** :

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI**:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether attention of Government has been invited to the news-item appearing in the Hindustan Times of 16 February 1986 stating that insulin supplies in the country are irregular and that a large number of diabetes patients were suffering as a result thereof ; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to break the monopoly of one supplier in regard to insulin which is a life saving drug ?

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

(b) The manufacture of Insulin has already been de-licensed and exempted from sections 21 and 22 of the MRTP Act, to encourage indigenous production. Further, M/s. Synbiotics Ltd., the importer and distributor of highly purified Chromatographed insulins manufactured by Novo, Denmark, have reported adequate availability of these formulations. They have also given wide publicity to this fact, inserting an advertisement in the Hindustan Times, dated 27-2-1986.

**Central Research Institute for Research  
and Development in Automobile  
Tyre Industry**

3164. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are against the creation of a Central Research Institute for undertaking research and development relating to the automobile tyre industry ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Closure of Bengal Paper Mill, Raniganj  
(West Bengal)**

3165. **SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one thousand and five hundred labourers are facing starvation due to closure of Bengal Paper Mill at Raniganj in West Bengal since a long time :

(b) if so, whether Government of West Bengal have sent a proposal for its take over by the Union Government ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). The Bengal Paper Mills is lying closed from 1.11.1983. The State Government had suggested in May, 1984, that the Central Government might take over the management of the Company. Since the Financial Institutions had worked out a rehabilitation scheme for the revival of the unit, the State Government was informed that it was not considered expedient to take over the management of the Company.

The Financial Institutions have reported that they are exploring the possibility of rehabilitating the unit *inter-alia* by way of merger with another healthy unit and on the basis of certain reliefs/concessions to be extended to the unit by the Institutions, Central Government and State Government. The Central Government have recently agreed to a major portion of the arrears of excise duty being paid by the unit in instalments as part of the rehabilitation package.

#### Commemorative Postal Stamps Regarding Centenary of Indian National Congress

3166. SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any commemorative stamps were designed and printed to mark the centenary of the birth of Indian National Congress ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the expenditure incurred thereon ;

(c) whether those stamps have been issued/sold to the public ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes Sir, commemorative stamps were designed and printed to mark the centenary of Indian National Congress.

(b) These commemorative stamps consisted of a set of four stamps of 100 P. denomination each. The expenditure incurred on these stamps amounts to Rs. 4,51,081/-.

(c) Yes, Sir, these stamps have been issued/sold to the public.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to 'c' above.

[Translation]

Waiting list for LPG Connections in U.P.

3167. SHRI JAGANNATH PRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons in waiting list for cooking gas connections in Uttar Pradesh ;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that cooking gas connections are given to them soon ; and

(c) when they are likely to get cooking connections ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) About 6.45 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Release of new connections in the country including Uttar Pradesh is made under the annual enrolment programme of the oil industry and is determined by augmentation in availability of LPG, bottling capacity, transportation and other infrastructure facilities.

[English]

#### Generation of Electricity through Harnessing wind Millson Konkan Coast

3168. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether energy constraint is the main obstacle in the way of industrialisation of the backward Konkan region of Maharashtra with Central assistance ;

(b) if so, whether process of generation of electricity through harnessing wind mills on the Konkan coast will be explored ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Energy is an important input for industrial development. Efforts are being made to utilize non-conventional sources of energy for a wide variety of applications in different parts of the country, in particular, in remote and backward areas. A wind farm of aggregate capacity 550 KW is under installation at Deogarh on the Konkan coast of Maharashtra and will shortly become operational. Steps have been taken to identify other suitable sites for wind electricity generation on the Konkan coast. Further projects will be finalised after taking into account wind availability, other technical factors and availability of financial resources.

#### Joint Sector Management in Power Sector

3169. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to have joint sector management in the power sector ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) how far it will be helpful in regard to solving the problem of power in the country ?

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

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

#### Subscribers with Imported Telephone

3170. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of subscribers provided with or who have purchased/imported tele-

phones (i) with all types of facilities except auto dialler, (ii) with auto dialler, (iii) imported telephone without any additional facility (iv) with STD barring facility, (v) with auto dialling facility and (vi) with memory dialling facility and who have been licensed in the ten major cities of India (Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Pune, Kanpur and Jaipur) ; and

(b) the licence fees for each of these categories per year ?

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

(b) There is no licence fee for the use of attachments/devices referred to in part (a). The attachment/device has, however, to conform to contain prescribed technical conditions.

#### Increases in Capacity of LPG Bottling Plants

3171. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government propose to increase the capacity of existing LPG bottling plants.

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard ;

(c) the places identified for the location of bottling plants in Karnataka and in other parts of the country ; and

(d) the details thereof.

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

(b) Through implementation of the LPG Phase III Project at a cost of around Rs. 846 crores.

(c) and (d). A Statement is given below.

## STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | Location with State          | Capacity (MTPA) |
|---------|------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1.      | Hazira (Gujarat)             | 25,000          |
| 2.      | Jamshedpur (Bihar)           | 25,000          |
| 3.      | Durgapur (West Bengal)       | 25,000          |
| 4.      | Swai Madhopur (Rajasthan)    | 25,000          |
| 5.      | Madanpur (Delhi)             | 25,000          |
| 6.      | Tikrikalan (Delhi)           | 50,000          |
| 7.      | Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)       | 25,000          |
| 8.      | Rajkot (Gujarat)             | 12,500          |
| 9.      | Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)      | 25,000          |
| 10.     | Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)     | 25,000          |
| 11.     | Karnal (Haryana)             | 25,000          |
| 12.     | Balasore (Orissa)            | 25,000          |
| 13.     | Ajmer (Rajasthan)            | 8,000           |
| 14.     | Parvanoo (Himachal Pradesh)  | 5,000           |
| 15.     | Haldwani (Uttar Pradesh)     | 5,000           |
| 16.     | Dehra Dun (Uttar Pradesh)    | 8,000           |
| 17.     | Mangalore (Karnataka)        | 12,500          |
| 18.     | Uran (Maharashtra)           | 75,000          |
| 19.     | Asaoti (Haryana)             | 75,000          |
| 20.     | Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)    | 25,000          |
| 21.     | Sholapur (Maharashtra)       | 12,500          |
| 22.     | Jalgaon (Maharashtra)        | 12,500          |
| 23.     | Anbala (Punjab)              | 25,000          |
| 24.     | Trivandrum (Kerala)          | 12,500          |
| 25.     | Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)       | 12,500          |
| 26.     | Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)      | 6,500           |
| 27.     | Hissar (Haryana)             | 6,500           |
| 28.     | In eastern region (Orissa)   | 6,500           |
| 29.     | Jaipur (Rajasthan)           | 6,500           |
| 30.     | Bareilly (Uttar Pradesh)     | 6,500           |
| 31.     | Mysore (Karnataka)           | 12,500          |
| 32.     | Hubli (Karnataka)            | 12,500          |
| 33.     | Jammu (J & K)                | 7,000           |
| 34.     | Goa (Goa)                    | 12,500          |
| 35.     | Aurangabad (Maharashtra)     | 12,500          |
| 36.     | Chandrapur (Maharashtra)     | 12,500          |
| 37.     | Sri Nagar (J & K)            | 7,000           |
| 38.     | Khurda Road (Orissa)         | 25,000          |
| 39.     | Jind (Haryana)               | 12,500          |
| 40.     | Visakh (Andhra Pradesh)      | 12,500          |
| 41.     | Charlapalli (Andhra Pradesh) | 25,000          |

## Industrial Project Mandawar (Jhalawar)

By J. K. Synthetics Ltd.

3172. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the J.K. Synthetics had launched an industrial project in Mandwar (Jhalawar district) ;

(b) if so, the cost of the project ;

(c) whether the project is in the joint sector in collaboration with a foreign country ;

(d) what are the products to be manufactured at the above project ;

(e) when the production will commence ;

(f) the loans and financial assistance given by the Union and State Governments and financial institutions ; and

(g) the number of persons expected to get employment in the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAI CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) J.K. Synthetics Ltd. is not setting up any project in Mandawar but it is setting up a project in Village Parthi Pura, Tehsil, Jhalwar Patan in District Jhalawar, a 'C' Category Backward District in Rajasthan.

(b) The estimated project cost of this project is Rs. 70.38 crores.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Acrylic Fibre is proposed to be manufactured in this project.

(e) The project is expected to go on stream by March, 1987.

(f) The project is not being provided with any financial assistance by the Union and State Governments. The Company has been granted foreign exchange loan equivalent to Rs. 21.0 crores to cover the foreign exchange requirements of imported plant and machinery and part of lumpsum know-how fees by financial institutions.

(g) The project is expected to provide direct employment to about 800 persons.



**S.T.D. Facility from Jahanabad to Ranchi  
in Bihar**

3173. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start S.T.D. facility from Jahanabad to Ranchi in Bihar State ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Due to limitation of resources, only District Headquarters and larger telephone exchanges of more than 1000 lines capacity (as on 1-4-85) have been given priority for provision of S.T.D. facility. S.T.D. service to Jahanabad can be considered after meeting priority requirements.

**Telephone Service in Rural Areas**

3174. SHRI T. BALA GOUD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the telephones installed in rural areas do not work on most of the days in a month ;

(b) the measures being taken by his Ministry to improve the services of Telephone Department in rural areas at par with that of the cities ;

(c) whether it is a fact that without providing proper service, rent is being collected for the full month and the consumers are not being given any relief for the idle period ; and

(d) the time by which such relief would be announced by the Ministry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) We are aware that public telephones in rural areas

are not working on some days. Telephones connected to rural exchanges are however working generally satisfactory.

(b) Measures being taken to further improve the telephone services in rural areas are :

(i) Higher capacity batteries would replace lower capacity ones in exchanges as are subject to prolonged power breakdowns.

(ii) Engine alternators are being provided in larger exchanges where power breakdowns are prolonged.

(iii) To charge the batteries in smaller exchanges, mobile engine alternators are being provided on a group.

(iv) To check defects and quality of services, observation and rectification teams are formed at different levels for the rural area exchanges.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Orders exist to grant rebate in rental for subscribers whose service was interrupted continuously for more than 30 days.

**Hire Purchase Scheme of N.S.I.C.**

3175. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of hire-purchase scheme of the National Small Industries Corporation and how it helps the perspective entrepreneurs in getting the machinery, etc. ;

(b) whether the National Small Industries Corporation's hire-purchase scheme is valid only for the machines manufactured/ marketed by that Corporation and its institutes/tool rooms and not for purchase from other leading manufacturers of machinery and plant ;

(c) whether it is also a precondition that the small industry has to be registered first and/or industrial plot should be at its disposal for applying for the hire-purchase scheme ; and

(d) the documents prescribed for such loan and whether the National Small Industries Corporation provides any marketing

facility of the products of registered small scale industries particularly of edible oils/balls pen refills/file covers, etc. in Orissa ?

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

(a) The supply of machines on hire-purchase is, in a way, an offer of funds, an offer of foreign exchange facilities and a combination of both. NSIC takes upon itself the entire purchase procedure, starting from issue of an enquiry to the suppliers to delivery of machines. In case of imported machines, NSIC arranges foreign exchange, obtains import licence, opens the letter of credit and looks after the customs requirements and clearance of machines. The role of a person starting a small industry or of an entrepreneur is to make an application with necessary documents, pay the earnest money when an offer is made to him, and execute the hire-purchase agreement. The machines are delivered at his doorsteps.

His role then is to make efficient use of the machines, earn from their utilisation and pay to NSIC hire-purchase instalments in time. When the last hire-purchase instalment and other dues, if any, have been paid, the property in the machines is transferred to the entrepreneur who then becomes the owner.

(b) As per the Hire Purchase Scheme, Corporation supplies machines manufactured not only by NSIC and institutions/tool rooms but also by other leading/reputed manufacturers of plant and machinery in the country as per the choice of the applicants or from abroad.

(c) The Corporation provides Hire Purchase assistance only to the registered Small Scale Units. It is not necessary that the units should own land/buildings ; they may have even rented premises for availing of the assistance under Hire-Purchase Scheme.

(d) According to NSIC, the following documents are required to be sent alongwith the application :

- (1) The registration certificate as Small Scale Unit from the State DI/DIC.
- (2) Quotations from suppliers from which the machines are proposed to be purchased.

- (3) Declaration from the applicants that they do not have direct/in-direct dealings with the suppliers.
- (4) Attested copies of the Partnership Deed, if a partnership concern.
- (5) In the case of a Company, its Memorandum and Articles of Association, copies of their Annual Account for the last two years etc.
- (6) Two copies of the Projects Reports with a view to ensure their viability and capability to repay back the Hire Purchase instalments.
- (7) In the case of weaker sections such as SC/ST etc., supporting documents with a view to avail of the concessional terms of the scheme.

The Corporation provides marketing facilities to registered small scale units under its Government Purchase Programme, by supplying tenders free of cost as and when issued by the DGS & D. They are also exempt from payment of Eastern Money deposit. However, no direct marketing assistance has been availed of by any small scale units manufacturing edible oils/ball pen refills/file covers, in Orissa.

[Translation]

#### Gas-Based Power House in Banswara, Rajasthan

3176. SHRI PRARHU LAL RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a gas-based power house in Banswara (Rajasthan) ; and

(b) if so, the likely capacity in Megawatt of the Power House and the estimated cost thereof and the time by which it is likely to be started ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Demand and Supply of Cement**

3177. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for cement is more than the supply ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reduce costs, including bulk sale without packaging ; and

(c) whether Government propose to ensure lower prices for the weaker sections and also for hill areas?

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

(b) With a view to reduce costs, Government have been encouraging modernisation through conversion of wet process into dry process, energy conservation measures, progressive adoption of latest technology, such as pre-heater, and precalcinator etc. As regards bulk sale, it is proposed to entrust a techno-economic study of feasibility of bulk movement to M/s. Rail India Technical and Economic Services.

(c) After the introduction of the scheme of partial decontrol of cement with effect from 28.2.82, cement is sold under 2 categories viz. Levy and Non-levy cement. While levy cement is subject to price and distribution control, non-levy cement is free from such control.

The weaker sections of the society are entitled to the allotment of levy cement for house construction having a plinth area upto 100 sq. mtrs. in towns having a population of 1 lakh and above and plinth area upto 120 sq. mtrs. in towns having population of less than 1 lakh. Additional allocations of levy cement for accelerating the development of areas declared as hill areas in the Sixth Five Year Plan, made to the States concerned, so that cement at controlled rate is available in these areas in increased quantity.

**Use of Scarce Petroleum Products By Industry**

3178. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian industry has started using inefficient and expensive power generation using scarce petroleum products including kerosene as in case of Yamaha project ;

(b) whether Government are continuing to freely license oil burning generating sets despite shortage of oil ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) whether Government propose to reopen the question of use of methyl and ethyl alcohol in petrol and encourage ethyl alcohol manufacture using beetroots, spoiled grains, cellulose and also chemically produced alcohol as in USA ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI. CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c) Depending on power supply position in some States, several industrial units have been using petroleum fuels for captive power generation.

No industrial licence is now required for setting up manufacturing facilities for gas etc. generating sets upto 60MW if the unit is located in a permissible location and is not covered by MRTP/FERA Regulations. A few units have obtained registration for the manufacture of portable generating sets in the range of 0.5 KW to 4.5 KW. These portable sets are primarily used by small and medium farmers for irrigation and by small and cottage industries.

(d) No, Sir.

[Translation]

**Policy Directives Regarding Development of Ancillary Industries**

3179. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that since 1971 policy directives are being issued from time to time by the Bureau of Public Enterprises

to Central Government undertakings for development of ancillary industries ; and

(b) if so, the names of Central Government undertakings in Madhya Pradesh which have followed these policy directives alongwith the details in this regard ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per available information, Public

Enterprises namely BHEL, Bhopal, Central Coalfields Ltd., National Mineral Development Corporation, Bailadila Mines, NTC (M.P.) Ltd., Bhilai Steel Plant, Western Coalfields Ltd., BALCO and National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd. have developed ancillaries.

Details regarding number of the ancillaries/SSI units and the purchases made from them by the above mentioned PSEs during the year 1984-85 are given in the statement below.

#### STATEMENT

| Sl. No. | Name of the Public Enterprise                              | No. of units from which purchases have been made during 1984 85 |     |       | Total purchases made from ancillaries and SSI units during 1984-85 (Rs. in Lakhs) |
|---------|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|         |                                                            | Ancillaries                                                     | SSI | Total |                                                                                   |
| 1       | 2                                                          | 3                                                               | 4   | 5     | 6                                                                                 |
| 1.      | Bharat Aluminium Co. Ltd.                                  | 9                                                               | 52  | 61    | 163.75                                                                            |
| 2.      | Bhart Heavy Electricals Ltd., (Bhopal)                     | 48                                                              | 135 | 183   | 1385.00                                                                           |
| 3.      | National Mineral Development Corporation (Bailadila Mines) | 3                                                               | 137 | 140   | 42.50                                                                             |
| 4.      | National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd.                    | 5                                                               | 6   | 11    | 156.45                                                                            |
| 5.      | NTC (M.P.) Ltd.                                            | 2                                                               | 63  | 65    | 171.19                                                                            |
| 6.      | Bhilai Steel Plant                                         | 44                                                              | 29  | 73    | 274.85                                                                            |
| 7.      | Wester Coalfields Ltd.@                                    | 35                                                              | 124 | 159   | 1222.31                                                                           |
| 8.      | Central Coalfields Ltd.*                                   | 74                                                              | 69  | 142   | 806.94                                                                            |

#### @WESTERN COAFIELDS LTD.

Coalfields of WCL are situated in Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra States. Separate figures for Madhya Pradesh are not available.

#### \*CENTRAL COALFIELDS LTD.

Area of operation covers Coalfields in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and U.P. Separate figures for Madhya Pradesh are not available.

[English]

Deposits of Coal near Jayanti Colliery  
Bihar

3180. SHRI SALAHUDDIN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are rich deposits of coal near Jayanti Colliery in Deoghar district, Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to exploit such coal deposits ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) Geological exploration has revealed that there is no rich deposit of coal near Jayanti Colliery, Deoghar district, Bihar.

(b) Presently, there is no programme to exploit the deposits in Jayanti coalfield.

**Setting up of Telephone Exchange at Chaitanyapur in District Midnapore, West Bengal**

**3181. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the present position of setting up a Telephone Exchange at Chaitanyapur, P. S. Sultahata, District Midnapore, West Bengal ;

(b) the details thereof ; and

(c) the reasons for delay ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) and (b) The work of installation of a 25-lines MAX-III type exchange of Chaitnyapur, P.S. Sultahata district Midnapore is in progress. The exchange is expected to be commissioned by the end of March, 1986.

(c) the commissioning of this exchange is according to the targets.

**Writ Petitions and Revision Petitions relating to land reforms pending in Calcutta High Court**

**3182. SHRI GADADHAR SHAH :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Writ Petitions and Revision Petitions relating to the land reforms pending in the Calcutta High Court at the end of the years 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 ; and

(b) what are the proposals of the West Bengal Government for inclusion of land Reform Laws in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution, which are under consideration of the Union Government ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) :** (a) Information as furnished by the Registry of Calcutta High Court is given below :

| <i>Year ending</i> | <i>Number of Writ Petitions relating to Land Reform including land ceiling</i> | <i>Total number of Revision Petitions pending</i> |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 31-12-80           | 21                                                                             | 46589                                             |
| 31-12-81           | 24                                                                             | 51482                                             |
| 31-12-82           | 23                                                                             | 59617                                             |
| 31-12-83           | 21                                                                             | 72421                                             |
| 31-12-84           | 44                                                                             | 90693                                             |

(b) The following Acts have been proposed by West Bengal Government for inclusion in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution :

1. West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1977
2. West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1978
3. West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1978
4. West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1975
5. West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1978
6. West Bengal Restoration of Alienated Land (Amendment) Act, 1975
7. West Bengal Restoration of Alienated Land (Second Amendment) Act, 1975
8. West Bengal Restoration of Alienated Land (Amendment) Act, 1976
9. West Bengal Restoration of Alienated Land (Amendment) Act, 1978.
10. West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1980
11. West Bengal Estates Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 1977

12. West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1965
13. West Bengal Land Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1966
14. West Bengal Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Act, 1969
15. West Bengal Restoration of Alienated Land (Amendment) Act, 1980 (W.B. Act LVI of 1980)
16. West Bengal Restoration of Alienated (Amendment) Act, 1978 (W.B. Act, XXIV of 1978)
17. The Calcutta Thika Tenancy Acquisition and Regulation Act, 1981 (Act XXX—XII of 1981)
18. The West Bengal Land Holdings Land Revenue Act, 1979 (Act XLIV of 1979)
19. The West Bengal Land Holdings Revenue Holdings Revenue Amendment Act, 1981 (Act XXXIII of 1981)
20. The West Bengal Land Holding Revenue (Amendment) Act, 1982 (Act XXIII of 1982)
21. The Calcutta Thika Tenancy Acquisition and Regulation (Amendment) Act, 1984 (XLI of 1984)

Acts at Sl. Nos. 1 to 9 have not been considered necessary for inclusion in the IXth Schedule. Acts at Sl. No. 15 & 16 have been included in the IXth Schedule as item 200 and 199. Inclusion of other Acts in the IXth Schedule is engaging the attention of the Central Government.

#### Opening of IBP Departmental Petrol Service Stations in Delhi

3183. D.N REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that IBP Company Limited has only one Departmental petrol pump and service station in Delhi ;

(b) whether this service station is making profits ;

(c) if so, the reasons for not starting

more such units throughout the country ; and

(d) whether the charges for car service have been jacked up twice recently by IBP Company Limited on the pressure from other petrol dealers and pump stations in the capital ?

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

(c) The Company has one more such outlet at Malad in Bombay City and is proposing to develop one at Chandigarh.

(d) The revision in rates made with effect from November 1, 1984 and December 1, 1985 was not on account of any pressure from other petrol pump dealers in Delhi.

[Translation]

#### Steps to check Child Marriages

3184. SHRI R. P. SUMAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Child Marriages are still prevalent in most part of the country ;

(b) whether Government propose to make the Child Marriage (Restraint) Act more straight to remove the evil of child marriage from the society ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) and (c). The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 was amended in 1978 to increase the marriageable age, in the case of males to 21 years, and in the case of females, to 18 years. The offences under the Act have also been made cognizable by the said amendment Act for the purposes of investigation of such offences and for all matters other than matters referred to in section 42 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (arrest on refusal to give name and residence) and the arrest of a person without a warrant or without an order of a Magis-

trate. The practice of child marriage has deeply embedded amongst certain sections of the society and any legislation, however stringent its provisions may be, would not achieve the object of stopping this practice. It is only through social and economic uplift of these sections that the practice can be eradicated completely.

[English]

#### **Reservation of Jobs for Women in Public Undertakings**

3185. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether representations have been made by some women's welfare organisations to reserve a quota of jobs for women in public undertakings due to peculiar problems faced by them ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b) The Government has no proposal to reserve a quota of jobs for women. The present constitutional set up does not permit such reservation.

#### **Reservation of Electricity/Power from National Grid for Agricultural Purposes**

3186. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to reserve a certain amount of electricity/power in all the States for agricultural purpose from the national grids ;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise ;

(c) whether a request has been received from Andhra Pradesh Government to allot some percentage of electricity/power to that State to help in production of foodgrains crops ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon and if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

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

#### **Opening of more units of Coir Board in Karnataka**

3187. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI Will : the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of units opened by the Coir Board in the country so far to produce the fibre and manufacture of coir products like mats, etc. ;

(b) the total number of persons employed in those units at present ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to open more units of Coir Board in Karnataka in view of the vast areas coming under coconut plantation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) It may be noted that Coir Board is a promotional agency and not directly engaged in the extraction of fibre or manufacturing of coir products. However, the Coir Board has set up a departmentally operated model power loom factory by name Hindustan Coir at Kalavoor, Alleppey District in Kerala State mainly with a view to improving the quality of Coir matting and designs using modern power looms.

(b) 63 persons are employed in the Hindustan power loom factory.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Biogas Plants**

3188. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Union Government in the research and development of Bio-gas plants in 1984-85 and to date ;

(b) the number of pilot gas plants installed so far in 1985-86 ; and

(c) the places where these gas plants have been installed and the criteria for selection of places for installation of these gas plants ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE :** (a) The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has intensified R & D in Biogas Technology through initiation of a Thrust Area Research Programme incorporating a multi-disciplinary approach and involving different research organisations and institutions in the country. The objectives of the above programme are : Improvement in process designs and efficiency of biogas generation ; development of alternative feed stocks ; development of alternative materials for bio-gas plants ; improvement in biogas utilisation appliances and energy conversion systems ; scaling

up of lab-model studies and bench-scale plants ; reduction in cost of biogas plants, etc.

(b) and (c). Setting up of the pilot plants has been taken up in order to scale up, evaluate and optimise results of encouraging and promising research in the laboratories. Such plants are located at places which facilitate implementation of the projects and close monitoring control by the concerned research institutions and personnel, besides having adequate inputs and infrastructure facilities like feedstock, space, land, water etc. Details of such pilot plants are given in Statement below.

#### STATEMENT

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Type of Pilot Biogas Plants</i>                                                | <i>Place</i>                                                                    |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1              | 2                                                                                 | 3                                                                               |
| 1.             | Solar Assisted Biogas Plant                                                       | Delhi (UT)<br>Sundernagar (HP)<br>Udaipur (Rajasthan)                           |
| 2.             | (i) Biogas Plant with Ferrocement Digestor                                        | Roorkee (UP)<br>Sangli (Maharashtra)                                            |
|                | (ii) Modular Ferrocement Biogas Plant                                             | Pondicherry (UT)                                                                |
| 3.             | Biogas Plant with Fibre Reinforced Plastic Gas Holder                             | Bombay (Maharashtra)<br>Gandhigram (TN)                                         |
| 4.             | Biogas Plant with High Density Polythene Gas Holder                               | Etawah (UP)<br>Bombay (Maharashtra)<br>Gandhigram (TN)                          |
| 5.             | Biogas Plot without Masonary Digestor (Ganesh Model) (It is now under extension). | Udaipur (Rajasthan)<br>Coimbatore (TN)<br>Delhi (UT)<br>Pantnagar (UP)          |
| 6.             | Higher capacity Fixed Dome Biogas Plant                                           | Pondicherry (UT)<br>Lucknow (UT)<br>Nanital (UP)<br>Sundernagar (HP)            |
| 7.             | Biogas Plant with High Rate Digestors                                             | Ludhiana (Punjab)<br>Pune (Maharashtra)                                         |
| 8.             | Red Clay Biogas Digestors                                                         | Bhopal (MP)                                                                     |
| 9.             | Sewage base                                                                       | Padrauna, Deoria (UP)<br>Ayodhya, Faizabad (UP)<br>*Dadar, Bombay (Maharashtra) |
| 10.            | Nightsoil/Human Excreta based                                                     | Patna (Bihar) Puri (Orissa)                                                     |
| 11.            | Willowdust based                                                                  | Bombay (Maharashtra)                                                            |



| 1   | 2                                                            | 3                                                                                                                                           |
|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 12. | Water Hyacinth based                                         | Deoria (UP)<br>Gorakhpur (UP)<br>*Pune (Maharashtra)<br>*Jorhat (Assam)<br>*Hyderabad (AP)<br>*Bombay (Maharashtra)<br>Sangli (Maharashtra) |
| 13. | Salvinia based                                               | Calicut (Kerala)                                                                                                                            |
| 14. | De-oiled Caster Cakes based                                  | Hyderabad (AP)                                                                                                                              |
| 15. | Municipal Solid Wastes based                                 | Delhi (UT)                                                                                                                                  |
| 16. | Distillery effluents based                                   | *Ankaleshwar (Gujarat)<br>*NIRA (Maharashtra)                                                                                               |
| 17. | Other Biomass Based<br>(Plant Leaves and other green matter) | Madras (TN)<br>Vallabhnager (Gujarat)<br>Ludhiana (Punjab)                                                                                  |
| 18. | IC Engines Operated on Biogas (100% Diesel replacement)      | Pondicherry (UT)<br>Delhi (UT)<br>Secunderabad (AP)<br>Bhopal (MP)<br>Bangalore (Karnataka)                                                 |

\*Under Construction/Nearing Completion).

#### Revenue Targets of Public Sector Undertakings

3189. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the specified revenue targets of public sector undertakings this year and, the actual targets achieved ;

(b) whether it is fact that the shortfall fall is near about 30 per cent and it is likely to grow further in the coming year ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take or have already taken to achieve the desired results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The accounting year 1985-86 for most of the Central Public Enterprises will close only after 21st March, 1986 and hence the actuals achieved and shortfalls for this year are not available.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of the reply to (a) and (b) above.

#### Licensing of capacity in Industries

3190. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA :

DR. B. L. SHAILESH :

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finally decided to do away with the licensing capacity limits in various industries, like chemicals, steel, electronics ; automobiles and engineering with a view to affording economies of scale ;

(b) whether Government fear that licensing of only large sized undertakings would lead to growth of monopolies ;

(c) if not, whether any new projects have been now denied licence and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether the existing emphasis on small scale units in all sectors would continue ?

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

(c) Industrial Licences are granted in favour of projects in accordance with the policy obtaining in respect of the industry concerned.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Setting up of Telephone Exchange at Divar (Goa)

3191. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a telephone exchange at Divar ; Goa ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the same will be commissioned ?

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

(b) A 50-lines small automatic exchange is planned to be opened during 1986-87, subject to availability of exchange unit and other stores.

Alternative power project in place of silent valley Hydro-Electric Project

3192. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken on the alternate power project in place of Silent Valley Hydro-Electric Project which was given up :

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANTS ATHE) : (a) and (b). The scheme has not been found acceptable environmentally and also involves inter-State aspects

relating to utilisation of Bhavani waters, a tributary of Cauvery, which are yet to be resolved.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Oil and Gas Fields

3193. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fields with their location digged for gas and oil in the country during the last two years ; and

(b) which are the oil and gas fields giving good output and those which are not economically viable ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) During 1983-84 and 1984-85 drilling was undertaken in the following structures/locations :—

| On Shore Structures/<br>Locations | No. of structures in |         |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------|
|                                   | 1983-84              | 1984-85 |
| Gujarat                           | 35                   | 42      |
| Rajasthan                         | 2                    | 1       |
| Assam                             | 40                   | 45      |
| Nagaland                          |                      |         |
| Arunachal Pradesh                 |                      |         |
| Tripura                           |                      |         |
| Bengal                            | 5                    | 3       |
| Bihar                             | 1                    | 1       |
| Krishna Gadavari (Andhra Pradesh) | 4                    | 6       |
| Cauvery (Tamil Nadu)              | —                    | 2       |
| Krishna Godavari                  | 10                   | 9       |
| Bombay Basin                      | 11                   | 8       |
| Kutch-Saurashtra                  | 1                    | 3       |
| Mahanadi                          | 3                    | 2       |

(b) Except some fields in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh most of the other fields are still in the explanatory stage. Their economic viability is still to be established.

**New Automobile Policy**3194. **SHRI SHARAD DIGHE :****SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are formulating a new automobile policy ;

(b) if so, when and the board change contemplated ;

(c) whether the formulation of a new passenger car policy has been put off as reported in the 'Economic Times' of 20 February, 1986 ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(a) to (d). The norms for foreign collaboration for manufacture of passenger cars etc. are proposed to be revised to improve the indigenisation programme and fuel-efficiency standards.

**Collaboration Agreements with Japan for Auto Parts**

3195. **SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN :**

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

(a) the number of collaboration agreements registered and entered into by Indian firms and companies with their Japanese counterparts in 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 for automotive ancillaries like brakes, gears, headlights and other important parts ; and

(b) the payment of royalty, licence fee and kits imports envisaged under these agreements and general outline of the policy of his Ministry with regard to automotive ancillary development and their foreign collaboration ?

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

(a) The statistical information regarding foreign collaborations is maintained calendar year wise, 58, 78 and 108 proposals for foreign collaboration with Japanese firms were approved by Government during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985 respectively. The

details of all approved foreign collaborations showing the names of Indian and Foreign firms, item of manufacture and nature of collaboration are published on a quarterly basis by Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its Monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to Parliament Library.

(b) As a matter of Policy of the Government, the details of payment in respect of individual agreements are not disclosed in the public interest. Import of kits does not form part of the collaboration agreement and is Governed by the Phased Manufacturing Programme approved by Government. The auto ancillary industry is delicensed and foreign collaborations are permitted on merits.

**Target for Cement Production during 1985-86**

3196. **SHRI HARI KRISHAN SHASTRI :** Will the Minister of **INDUSTRY** be pleased to state :

(a) the target of production of cement for 1985-86 ;

(b) whether the target is likely to be achieved ; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to meet the needs of the consumers ?

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

(a) 33.5 million tonnes.

(b) Production of cement at the end of 1985-86 is expected to be around 32.5 million tonnes.

(c) There has been an overall increase in the production of cement in the country from 23.32 million tonnes in 1982-83 to an estimated 32.5 million tonnes in 1985-86. Consequently, cement is now more easily available in the market.

**Upgradation and opening of new Post Offices**

3197. **SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY :** Will the Minister of **COMMUNICATIONS** be pleased to state :

(a) whether the upgradation of post offices and installation of new post offices

although sanctioned since years are not being implemented on account of economy measures ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the number of such projects awaiting implementation, with details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. This is not so. Upto January 1984 the programme of opening of post offices/upgradation of post offices wherever justified according to the prescribed norms has by and large been implemented. However, due to the imposition of ban on creation of posts which came into force in January, 1984, some of the approved proposals could not be implemented.

The number of proposals for opening of post offices which were earlier approved but could not be given effect to is 168. The number of proposals for upgradation of post offices which could not be implemented is 73. This figure however, does not include Madhya Pradesh, North Western, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala Circles. The information in respect of these postal circles is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Traslation*]

**Introduction of Microwave System for Telephone Exchange at Phaphamau in Uttar Pradesh**

3198. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce micro-wave system for the telephone exchange at Phaphamau (Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh) so that the said exchange may function smoothly ;

(b) whether it is a fact that STD facility is not available at Phaphamau Telephone Exchange ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether a fool proof arrangement would be made to obviate the difficulties of subscribers there ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Due to limitation of resources only the District Headquarters not yet provided with STD facility and larger Telephone Exchanges of more than 1000 lines Capacity as on 1-4-85 have been given priority. STD service to Phaphamau Telephone Exchange can be considered after meeting Priority requirements.

(d) The existing arrangement of booking Trunk Calls with Allahabad exchange is considered adequate for a small exchange like Phaphamau.

[*English*]

**Mobile Telephones to Subscribers in private and Government Sectors**

3199. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a sophisticated electronic exchange was recently set up in New Delhi with a capacity of 100 mobile telephone lines to be given to subscribers in both the private and Government sectors ;

(b) if so, the number of mobile telephones given each to the private subscribers and the Ministers and Government Departments ; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred in the project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A 100 line mobile radio telephone system has been set up in Delhi.

(b) The number of mobile telephones provided to private subscribers is 24 and to Ministers and Government Departments is 17, as on 13.3.86.

(c) The total expenditure incurred on the mobile radio system is approximately Rs. 1.23 crores.

**Supply of Poor Quality of Coal to Consumers**

3200. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :**

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH :**

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the consumer throughout the country have been complaining about poor quality of coal supplied to them, which affects the production ;

(b) whether their problem has been examined by several committees which were appointed to look into the problem of coal supply to power plants, steel plants and other industries ; if so, the findings and the details of suggestions made ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make necessary arrangements to supply good quality coal to users so that the production may not suffer ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) All the industrial units are linked for coal according to the quantitative parameters fixed for them by the competent authorities and as far as possible supplies are made accordingly. However, there have been complaints from the consumers about the size of coal, low calorific value and presence of extraneous material in the coal.

(b) The committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohammed Fazal which was set up by the Government to look into the problems of coal supplies to Power houses has made recommendations covering various aspects of coal supplies to Power house such as linkages to be given to power stations from specific collieries, transportation of coal to Power houses, signing of agreement between Coal India and State Electricity Boards etc. The recommendations of the committee have been examined and most of them accepted by Govt. The coal companies, Railway and other agencies have been asked to take appropriate action on the recommendations of the committee.

(c) To ensure proper sizing and removal of extraneous material, Coal Handling Plants are being constructed at the collieries. Besides this, several steps have been taken for improving the quality which include :

- (i) Setting up of an independent quality control organisation in each coal company.
- (ii) Breaking up of oversized coal and segregation of extraneous material by manual means where CHF's do not exist.
- (iii) The Coal Controller as an independent authority has been given the powers to determine the grades of coal seams in the mines as also of the coal supplied to the consumers and for these purposes to take sample and arrange for the testing of coal suo-moto or if any complaint is made in this regard by any consumer. The coal controller's decision in the matter shall be final.

Further the following remedial measures have been taken for improving the quality of coal delivered to the Steel Plants.

1. Elimination of extraneous impurities in the feed coal and stringent quality control.
2. Elimination of offending sources of supply of raw coal feed which have been identified.
3. Better management of existing washeries, assuring optimisation in performance levels.
4. Modernisation of existing washeries where necessary, assigning high priority.
5. Ensuring that the new washeries which have been commissioned and were proposed to be commissioned during the 7th Plan are operated to achieve designed levels of performance.
6. Introducing new technologies in coal beneficiation.

Complaints received from other consumers are promptly looked into and corrective action is taken wherever necessary.

A comprehensive programme to construct Coal Handling Plants at all loading points is being implemented so as to cover the entire coal production by the end of the 7th Plan.

**Setting Up of Central Public Sector Projects  
in Bolangir and Phulbani Districts in  
Orissa**

3201. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-  
NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY  
be pleased to state :

(a) the number of large industries  
established in No-Industry Districts of  
Bolangir and Phulbani in Orissa so far ;  
and

(b) whether the Department of Public  
Enterprises will consider setting up of  
Central public sector projects in these  
districts to provide the nucleus for industrial  
growth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVE-  
LOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :

(a) During the years 1983, 1984 and 1985,  
two industrial licences including one (COB)  
licence were issued for setting up units to  
manufacture the following items in District  
Bolangir, Orissa :

- (1) Wood Veneers and Plywood Panels.
- (2) Cotton Yarn.

(b) There is no proposal under conside-  
ration of Government at present to set up  
public sector project in Bolangir and Phul-  
bani districts in Orissa.

**Reduction in Consumption of Petroleum  
Products**

3202. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the  
Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATU-  
RAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts were made to  
curb the consumption of petroleum  
products during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the  
percentage of reduction ;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange thus  
saved ; and

(d) the anticipated saving on this score  
during the Seventh Plan ?

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

(b) Petroleum Conservation Research  
Association (PCRA), set up by the Govern-  
ment in 1976, has been conducting various  
conservation activities such as :

- field studies in organised sectors of  
industry and transport.
- education campaign on conservation  
is unorganised sectors of domestic,  
transport and agriculture.
- sponsoring R & D activities for  
development of fuel efficient equipment  
such as NUTAN kerosene wick stove,  
NUTAN LPG burner and IIP indus-  
trial LPG film burner.

During the Sixth Plan Period, PCRA's  
activities resulted in a saving of petroleum  
products worth around Rs. 400 crores. In  
terms of annual demand of petroleum pro-  
ducts, the saving works out to around one  
percent.

(c) The amount of foreign exchange  
saved during the Sixth Plan period is estima-  
ted approximately at Rs. 330 crores.

(d) As a result of intensification of  
PCRA activities during the VII Plan period,  
it is expected that a saving of petroleum  
products worth Rs. 650 crores would be  
achieved.

**Laying of Pipeline from Madras to  
Bangalore**

3203. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND  
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to lay  
oil pipeline of 350 KMs from Madras to  
Bangalore ;

(b) if so, the amount required for the  
project ;

(c) whether the work has been taken up  
in hand ; and

(d) if not, when it will be taken up and  
when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND  
NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA  
SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

**Supply of uniforms to P & T Employees in Hill Areas**

3204. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the type of uniforms being supplied to the employees of Post and Telegraph Departments in hill areas of the country and the amount of expenditure being incurred by Government thereon ; and

(b) the criteria adopted for supply of uniforms and the number of employees benefited thereby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Polyester Cotton Pant and Shirt ; Woollen Coat and Pant, Woollen Jersey, Woollen Overcoat, Woollen Socks, Shoes, Boot Ankle Water Proof Rain Coat, Umbrella etc. are being supplied to eligible Postal Staff in Hilly Areas.

Approximate annual expenditure being incurred is Rs. 20 lakhs only.

(b) Criteria for supply of these types of uniforms depend on temperature and duration of winter season at the Hilly areas. About 10,000 Postal employees are being benefited.

[English]

**Nationalisation of Bengal Potteries**

3205. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to nationalise Bengal Potteries of Calcutta which has already been taken over ; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the period of take over was due to expire on 28th February, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The period of takeover of management of M/s. Bengal Potteries Limi-

ted has been extended for a further period upto 31.8.1986, to enable settlement of the future disposition of the undertaking.

**Setting up of thermal power station at Kharsia, Madhya Pradesh**

3206. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh to set up a Thermal Power Station at Kharsia in that State ;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the above proposal ;

(c) the estimated cost of the project ; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). A proposal to set up Mand Thermal Power Station near Kharsia was sent to the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) by the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (MPEB). The Stage-I (2×210 MW) of the Project, as per the project feasibility report, is estimated to cost about Rs. 371 crores.

The scheme is under examination in the CEA in consultation with the agencies concerned, including the MPEB. The MPEB have yet to obtain clearance of the State Pollution Control Board as also clearances from the forest and environmental angle.

**Purchase of stationery etc. from Kendriya Bhandar by public sector undertakings**

3207. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the public sector undertakings under his Ministry located in Delhi/ New Delhi are not purchasing items of stationery and other items including liveries from the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd. (Kendriya Bhandar) in terms of Government Order issued in 1981 ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure the strict compliance of the Order ?

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

**Opening of Telephone Exchange in Dhule District of Maharashtra**

3208. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether telephone exchanges are to be opened during the period 1986-87 and 1987-88 in Dhule District of Maharashtra ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the funds allocated, if any, for the purpose ?

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

(b) The information is given in the Statement given below.

(c) No separate funds have been earmarked for this purpose as the funds will be met from the lump-sum grant allotted to the Circle for that year.

**STATEMENT**

**Details of Telephone Exchange proposed to be opened during 1986-87 and 1987-88 in Dhule district of Maharashtra subject to fulfilment of norms under the liberalised policy**

1986-87

- |    |          |              |
|----|----------|--------------|
| 1. | Manjrod  | 25 lines SAX |
| 2. | Nyaholod | do           |
| 3. | Thalner  | do           |
| 4. | Mulgi    | do           |

1987-88

- |    |             |    |
|----|-------------|----|
| 1. | Nimgul      | do |
| 2. | Varshi      | do |
| 3. | Wadali      | do |
| 4. | Bramhanpuri | do |

[Translation]

**Proposal to set up prototype development and training Centre for Plastics and Tannery**

3209. SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have requested the Union Government to set up a prototype Development and Training Centre for plastics and tannery ; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Union Government propose to set up such a Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Government of Uttar Pradesh have made a request for setting up of two Prototype Development and Training in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) There are already two Sub-Centres of Prototype Development and Training Centres, New Delhi at Kashipur in the field of general machine shop, fitting and sheet metal and at Aligarh for upgradation of technology for the manufacture of locks and necessary tooling package. There is no proposal to set up any other Prototype Development and Training Centre in Uttar Pradesh.

[English]

**Foreign Help For Commissioning Oil Wells Lying Idle**

3210. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

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

(a) the names and number of oil wells which are lying idle in the country at present;

(b) since when those are lying idle ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take any foreign help for the commissioning of those wells so as to increase oil production in the country and if so, the details thereof ?



THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) There were 321 sick wells as on 1.1.86 in the following regions:-

|                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| Eastern Region  | 122   |
| Western Region  | 187   |
| Bombay Offshore | 12    |
|                 | <hr/> |
|                 | 321   |
|                 | <hr/> |

(b) The phenomenon of wells falling sick over a period of time and their liquidation is a continuous process. Some of sick wells are taken up for liquidation shortly after sickness. Most of the wells are liquidated within a period of sixth month to one year while a few may take upto two years depending upon the nature of the sickness and the operations to be carried out.

(c) Soviet experts are already assisting ONGC for liquidating sick wells in Gujarat. Two more contracts have been entered into with Soviet assistance for supply of work-over rigs associated equipment, spares and services of Soviet experts.

#### Recruitment of Local People by ONGC at Sibsagar

3211. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that recruitment of all classes of employees in the Oil & Natural Gas Commission at Sibsagar has been kept in abeyance for several months ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether recruitment in other regions of the Commission has been continuing without any break and if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The recruitment to decentralised posts in all the Regions is being conducted according to needs.

#### Strategy for Reduction in Import of Petroleum Products

3212. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering certain proposals to reduce the imports of petroleum products ;

(b) if so, the strategy Government propose to adopt to reduce import of petro-goods ;

(c) whether his Ministry has expressed concern on the trend of increasing dependence on hydro-carbons for the supply of commercial energy which is contrary to the declared policy of Government to reduce the share of crude oil and gas in the total energy consumption ; and

(d) when final decision in this regard is likely to be taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b). Government is making all possible efforts to contain the growth in importing of petroleum products. As outlined in the Seventh Plan the strategy of the Government against the increase in demand consists in restricting growth in imports, improving refining capacity and secondary processing facilities and curbing consumption of products in different sectors of the economy.

(c) and (d). In order to reduce dependence on hydro-carbons for the supply of commercial energy, the Seventh Five Year Plan has programmes for the development of hydel projects, coal sector, social forestry and other non-conventional energy sources like bio-mass, solar energy, etc.

#### Impact of Foreign know-how on Automobile Industry

3213. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the impact of introduction of foreign know-how in automobile industry ; and

(b) whether Government propose to fix ceiling prices of new cars manufactured by

joint sector companies having foreign collaboration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) The industry is undergoing a technology upgradation phase to produce fuel efficient vehicles of contemporary designs.

(b) No, Sir.

**Construction of Hydro-Electric Projects  
by National Hydro-Electric Power  
Corporation**

3214. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a model time span of six years for construction of major hydro-electric projects in the country has been suggested by the National Hydro-electric Power Corporation ;

(b) if so, whether it has been suggested that six years should be declared as a 'national policy' by the Central Govt. for execution of all new hydro-electric projects having a capacity of more than 100 MW ;

(c) if so, whether Government have considered these suggestions ; and

(d) if so, to what extent and the steps being taken to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Chamara Hydro-electric Project, Stage-I (540 MW) in Himachal Pradesh is being executed by NHPC as a model project for completion within 6 years with the help of latest construction technology and Management systems aided by computers and with necessary financial and technical tie-ups with Canada.

(b) No such proposal has so far been received from National Hydro-electric Power Corporation.

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

**New Comprehensive Policy Regarding Pricing  
and Distribution of Molasses and Alcohol**

3215. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :  
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to introduce a new comprehensive policy covering all aspects of molasses and alcohol and their pricing and distribution as reported in the Hindustan Times of 24 February, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the details of the new policy and when the same is likely to be introduced and implemented ;

(c) whether any guidelines have been issued in this regard to the State Governments ; and

(d) to what extent the monopoly of the industries engaged in molasses is likely to be rooted out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The policy is likely to be finalised shortly.

**Gas Supply to Maharashtra**

3216. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of crude oil drilled and gas produced therefrom since crude oil was struck in Maharashtra ;

(b) the percentage of the gas so produced, supplied to Maharashtra for each year and for April, 1985 to December, 1985 ; and

(c) the demand for gas in Maharashtra for the above mentioned period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No oil discovery has been made in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

**Participation of Private Sector in Power  
Generation**

3217. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :  
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently been lenient and given green signal to the private sector to participate in power generation ;

(b) If so, the details regarding the facilities provided by Government for this purpose alongwith the conditions therefor ; and

(c) the names of the private sector units which have come forward and agreed so far for generation of power ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In addition to two proposals of existing private sector power generation companies, namely, the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation and M/s. Ahmedabad Electricity Company, three other proposals, namely, from M/s Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd., M/s Torsteel Research Foundation in India and M/s. Faridabad Industrial Association have been received. Of these three proposals, two are for setting up of captive power plants.

#### Shifting of Petrol Pump from near Hospital in Santacruz, Bombay

3218. SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a petrol pump of BPCL is located in the premises of Smt. Bhikubhai C. Jalundhwala General Hospital, Santacruz, Bombay ;

(b) if so, whether Government are also aware of the inconvenience caused to the patients because of the petrol pump ;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to shift the petrol pump to some other place ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) Such a representation has been made to Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Apart from the fact that this outlet continues to hold all prescribed clearances and that it serves the needs of the motoring community in that area, the Bharat Petroleum Corporation has the right to continue at this location till 1995 in terms of The Burmah Shell (Acquisition of Undertakings in India) Act, 1976.

#### Supply of updated Directories to Enquiry Service 197 at Telephone Exchange in Delhi

3219. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the personnel meant for enquiry service—197 at Telephone Exchange in Delhi are required to have corrected directories ;

(b) if so, whether the updated and corrected directories have been provided to them ; and

(c) if not, provided so far, when is the Ministry providing the same ?

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

(b) Yes Sir, the work of updating the Telephone Directory is carried out on daily basis but there is a lag of about 15 days between 15 days between any change and the actual supply of the information by the Telephone Operator manning Directory Enquiry Position '197'.

(c) In view of (b) above, this question does not arise. However, the weekly and quarterly updates, changed No., supplementaries etc. are being provided by the operator, referring to a number of them for the same enquiry : This is time consuming. This situation would improve considerably when the Directory Enquiry Service is computerised some time during 1987.

#### Review of Licensing Policy for Automobile Units

3220. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reviewed the licensing policy for automobile industry in relation to foreign collaborations and imports in the wake of difficult balance of payments position and need for reducing consumption of petroleum ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The norms for foreign collaboration for the manufacture of automobiles are proposed to be revised to improve the indigenisation programme and fuel efficiency standards.

[*Translation*]

Keeping of Central Telegraph Office alongwith Delhi telephones under metropolitan telephone corporation

3221. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Telegraph Office is proposed to be separated from Delhi Telephones after setting up of metropolitan Telephone Corporation and brought under North Western Circle ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government propose to consider keeping the Central Telegraph Office alongwith Delhi Telephones under the proposed Corporation ; and

(d) if so, the time by which it would be done and if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) The nature and requirements of public telegraph services being different as compared to those of services like telephone, telex etc., C.T.O's., are normally attached to telecommunication Circles which serve a State. For the Union territory of Delhi,

there is no separate telecom. Circle and therefore, after the formation of the Corporation, the CTO will be attached to the largest Telecom. Unit with Headquarters at Delhi, which is the G.M. Maintenance, Delhi.

[*English*]

Tidal Power Project in Gulf of Cambay

3222. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Tidal Power Project in the Gulf of Kutch is being taken up under Central Sector ;

(b) whether similar Tidal Power Project in the Gulf of Cambay is proposed to be taken up in the Central Sector ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to undertake investigations and studies for the proposed project in view of the power shortage in Gujarat ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The feasibility of a tidal power project in the Gulf of Kutch is presently being investigated/studied by the Central Electricity Authority.

(b) and (c). Due to constraint of funds, investigations and studies for Tidal Power Project in the Gulf of Cambay are not proposed to be taken up during the Seventh Plan period.

[*Translation*]

Review of disqualifications of candidates contesting elections

3223. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to review disqualifications of the candidates contesting elections ;

(b) whether Government propose to enact any legislation in this regard ; and

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

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

for disqualification of candidates are already provided in our Constitution and election laws. The Election Commission has suggested additional proposals seeking to disqualify candidates and these are summarised in the statement given below.

(b) and (c). The proposals sent by the Election Commission from a part of the set of proposals made by the Commission on electoral reforms. Government are examining the proposals and would take final decisions after consultation with political parties. It would not be feasible to indicate the time frame by which the proposals can be finalised and legislation brought about.

#### STATEMENT

##### 1. Elimination of non serious candidates

A candidate should be disqualified in the event of his failure to secure a prescribed minimum percentage of valid votes.

##### 2. Disqualification of persons with criminal records :

Persons with proven criminal records and a shady past, history-sheeters and persons whose detention under the National Security Act, Essential Services Maintenance Act, Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Act, Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, etc. has been approved by the Judicial Advisory Boards, constituted under the above Acts, etc. should be disqualified from contesting elections.

##### 3. Measures to check disturbance at election meetings :

Persons resorting to violence during election campaign including those who disturb election meetings should be tried summarily and if convicted should be disqualified.

##### 4. Steps to prevent booth capturing :

- (i) Candidates found responsible directly or indirectly for both capturing should be disqualified from contesting elections for the next six years. The Election Commission should have powers to disqualify such persons without reference to any court so that expeditious action can be taken and the guilty candidates disqualified even before elections are completed ;

- (ii) candidates with a proven record of crimes involving force and violence like dacoity, etc., should be disqualified from contesting elections.

#### STD Service between Delhi and Faizabad

3224. SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any complaint regarding defect in Delhi-Faizabad STD service and non-functioning of this system ; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. One complaint regarding poor functioning of the STD services from Faizabad to Delhi was received.

(b) Suitable reply explaining the problem was given to the complaint. One of the main reasons affecting the STD services from Faizabad to Delhi is the inadequacy of number of lines from Faizabad to Kanpur Trunk Automatic Exchange (TAX). At present it is not possible to provide additional lines because of the lack of capacity in the medium between Faizabad and Lucknow. Additional 20 lines have, however, been provided between Kanpur TAX and Delhi Electronic Trunk Automatic Exchange for efficient handling of calls to stations like Delhi and beyond.

A digital electronic TAX is scheduled to be commissioned in 1987 at Lucknow to which Faizabad will also be connected. Significant improvement in the STD working from and to Faizabad will then be possible.

#### Telephone Facilities in Villages of Gujarat

3225. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of villages in Gujarat where telephone facilities are available and the time by which these would be made available to the rest of villages ;

(b) whether Government have undertaken the work of setting up of new telephone exchanges ; and

(c) If so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Telephone facility is available at 1201 villages in Gujarat 1384 villages are eligible for telephone facility on subsidized basis as per the policy of the Government, out of which 446 villages will be provided with telephone facility during the 7th Five Year Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Fifteen Telephone Exchanges have been set up during this year, 85-86 (upto 10.3.86) and about fifteen more Telephone Exchanges are likely to be opened by the end of March '86. In 1986-87 about 40 exchanges would be opened if norms laid down under liberalised policy are fulfilled.

[English]

**LPG agencies allotted on co-operative system basis**

3226. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Gas agencies allotted on co-operative system basis in the country so far ; and

(b) the number of has agencies proposed to be allotted in the current year on the same basis and names of the places where these are proposed to be allotted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The total number of L.P.G. distributorships awarded to Co-operatives is 166 as on 1-2-86.

(b) According to the present policy there is no specific reservation in the allotment of L.P.G. distributorships for co-operative societies. They are required to apply against advertisements issued by the Oil Companies in connection with award of distributorships.

**Review of Working of Thermal Plants**

3227. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to review the working of the existing thermal plants in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard and progress made so far in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). The performance of thermal power stations in the country is regularly reviewed by Central Electricity Authority. Time bound action plans are drawn up to remove the deficiencies. A Centrally Sponsored Renovation and Modernisation Programme has been initiated in respect of 32 thermal power stations whose performance has not been satisfactory.

**Production of Drugs**

3228. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the pharmaceutical production in India in 1947 and now ;

(b) the number of units manufacturing drugs now and then ;

(c) the number of pharmaceutical units in private, public and multinational sectors and their respective production ; and

(d) India's percentage of drug production in global drug market as compared to other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) To the extent details are available value of production of pharmaceuticals during 1947 was of the order of Rs. 10 crores. During 1984-85 the production of bulk drugs and formulations is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 377 crores and Rs. 1827 crores respectively.

(b) and (c). To the extent details are available there are at present 253 units registered with DGTD in the organised sector for the manufacture of drugs and pharmaceuticals. Out of these 10 are FERA companies having foreign equity more than 40%, 5 are public sector units and other private units.

(d) Production of drugs in India is around 2% of the world production of drugs.

#### Power Generation Target for 1986-87

3229. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the power generation target set for the year 1986-87;

(b) the number of thermal generating units, hydro-electric units, gas turbine generating units and nuclear units proposed to be installed during the above financial year ;

(c) the total MW of power to be generated from each of those power generation units ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) During 1986-87, it is programmed to generate 190 billion units comprising 127.8 billion units thermal, 57 billion units hydro and 5.2 billion units nuclear.

(b) to (d). It is programmed to commission about 3160 MW of new generating capacity during 1986-87 excluding likely slippage from 1985-86 programme. Details of generating units to be commissioned are indicated in the statement given below.

### STATEMENT

#### LIST OF PROJECTS LIKELY TO YIELD BENEFITS DURING 1986-87

| Sl. No.                   | Name of the Project and Unit No. | State            | Installed Capacity Target (MW) |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1)                       | (2)                              | (3)              | (4)                            |
| <b>Northern Region</b>    |                                  |                  |                                |
| <b>Hydro</b>              |                                  |                  |                                |
| 1.                        | Western Yamuna Canal Units 3 & 4 | Haryana          | 16                             |
| 2.                        | Andhra Units 1—3                 | Himachal Pradesh | 16.95                          |
| 3.                        | Rongtong Units 1—4               | -do-             | 2                              |
| 4.                        | Satkana Units 1 & 2              | Jammu & Kashmir  | 4                              |
| 5.                        | Daudhar Units 1—3                | Punjab           | 1.6                            |
| 6.                        | Thuhi Units 1 & 2                | Punjab           | 0.8                            |
| 7.                        | Rohti Units 1 & 2                | Punjab           | 0.8                            |
| 8.                        | Anoopgarh Units 1—6              | Rajasthan        | 9                              |
| 9.                        | Salal Units 1—3                  | Central Sector   | 345                            |
| SUB-TOTAL (H)             |                                  |                  | 396.15                         |
| <b>Thermal</b>            |                                  |                  |                                |
| 1.                        | Panipat Unit—4                   | Haryana          | 110                            |
| 2.                        | Anpara 'A' Unit—2                | Uttar Pradesh    | 210                            |
| 3.                        | Gas Turbines Units 1—6           | Delhi            | 180                            |
| 4.                        | Singrauli Stage—II Ph-2, Unit—1  | Central Sector   | 500                            |
| SUB-TOTAL (T)             |                                  |                  | 1000                           |
| Total : (Northern Region) |                                  |                  | 1396.15                        |

| (1)                     | (2)                         | (3)              | (4)   |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-------|
| <b>Western Region</b>   |                             |                  |       |
| <b>Hydro</b>            |                             |                  |       |
| 1.                      | Ukal LBCPH, Units 1 & 2     | Gujarat          | 5     |
| 2.                      | Pench Unit—2                | M.P./Maharashtra | 80    |
| 3.                      | Bhira Tall Race Unit—1      | Maharashtra      | 40    |
| 4.                      | Vaiterna Dam Toe            | Maharashtra      | 1.5   |
| SUB-TOTAL (H)           |                             |                  | 126.5 |
| <b>Thermal</b>          |                             |                  |       |
| 1.                      | Wanakbori Extn. Unit—5      | Gujarat          | 210   |
| Total (Western Region)  |                             |                  | 336.5 |
| <b>Southern Region</b>  |                             |                  |       |
| <b>Hydro</b>            |                             |                  |       |
| 1.                      | Srisaillam Units 6 & 7      | Andhra Pradesh   | 220   |
| 2.                      | Pochampad Unit—1            | Andhra Pradesh   | 9     |
| 3.                      | Idukki Unit—3               | Kerala           | 130   |
| 4.                      | Lower Mettur Units 1 & 2    | Tamil Nadu       | 30    |
| SUB-TOTAL (H)           |                             |                  | 389   |
| <b>Thermal</b>          |                             |                  |       |
| 1.                      | Mettur Stage-I Unit—1       | Tamil Nadu       | 210   |
| 2.                      | Neyveli 2nd Mine Cut Unit—2 | Central Sector   | 210   |
| SUB-TOTAL (T)           |                             |                  | 420   |
| Total (Southern Region) |                             |                  | 809   |
| <b>Eastern Region</b>   |                             |                  |       |
| <b>Hydro</b>            |                             |                  |       |
| 1.                      | Upper Kolab Unit—1          | Orissa           | 80    |
| 2.                      | Fazi Augmentation           | West Bengal      | 1.2   |
| 3.                      | Rimbi Units 1 & 2           | Sikkim           | 1     |
| SUB-TOTAL (H)           |                             |                  | 82.2  |
| <b>Thermal</b>          |                             |                  |       |
| 1.                      | Farakka Units 2 & 3         | Central Sector   | 420   |
| 2.                      | DVC Gas Turbine             | Central Sector   | 60    |
| SUB-TOTAL (T)           |                             |                  | 480   |
| Total (Eastern Region)  |                             |                  | 562.2 |



| 1                           | 2                      | 3                                   | 4            |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| <b>North-Eastern Region</b> |                        |                                     |              |
| <b>Hydro</b>                |                        |                                     |              |
| 1.                          | Kopili Unit—2          | NEEPCO                              | 50           |
| 2.                          | Mini/Small hydel Units |                                     | 4.05         |
|                             |                        | <b>SUB-TOTAL (H)</b>                | <b>54.05</b> |
| <b>Thermal</b>              |                        |                                     |              |
| 1.                          | Diesel Station         | Manipur                             | 2            |
|                             |                        | <b>SUB-TOTAL (T)</b>                | <b>2</b>     |
|                             |                        | <b>Total (North-Eastern Region)</b> | <b>56.05</b> |
| All India                   |                        |                                     | 3159.90      |
| Hydro                       |                        |                                     | 1047.90      |
| Thermal                     |                        |                                     | 2112.00      |
| Nuclear                     |                        |                                     | —            |

**Laboratories for Analysis Adulterated Diesel**

3230. SHRI G. S. MISHRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of laboratories in which diesel oil adulterated with kerosene oil is analysed.

(b) the location of the laboratories indicating whether those are functioning directly under his Ministry or under public sector undertakings ;

(c) the number of field officers, inspectors working in those P.S.U./laboratories ; and

(d) the number of samples collected during the last two years and the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The number of oil companies laboratories, their locations and officers/management staff working therein are given in the statement below.

|                                                                      |         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| (d) Number of samples                                                | ...1261 |
| Number of samples found to be according to specifications on testing | ...1240 |
| Number of samples found to be off-specification on testing           | ...21   |

**STATEMENT****Hindustan Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. : 4 Laboratories**

| Sl. No. | Location                                    | Officers/Management Staff |
|---------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.      | Bombay Refinery                             | 44                        |
| 2.      | Marketing Laboratory, Bombay                | 16                        |
| 3.      | Visakh Refinery                             | 44                        |
| 4.      | Marketing Laboratory, Budge Budge, Calcutta | 4                         |

**Bharat Petroleum Corpn. Ltd. : 4 Laboratories**

|    |                       |    |
|----|-----------------------|----|
| 1. | BPC Refinery, Bombay  | 49 |
| 2. | Tondiarpet, Madras    | 3  |
| 3. | Budge Budge, Calcutta | 10 |
| 4. | Shakurbasti, Delhi    | 3  |

**Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd. : 25 Static Laboratories and 1 Mobile Laboratory**

| Northern Region |                   | Eastern Region  |             |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1.              | Shakurbasti       | 1.              | Calcutta    |
| 2.              | Delhi Terminal    | 2.              | Siliguri    |
| 3.              | Ambala            | 3.              | Mourigram   |
| 4.              | Jalandhar         | 4.              | Budge Budge |
| 5.              | Kanpur            | 5.              | Rajbund     |
| 6.              | Mughalsarai       | 6.              | Patna       |
| 7.              | Allahabad         | 7.              | Port Blair  |
|                 |                   | 8.              | Haldia      |
| Western Region  |                   | Southern Region |             |
| 1.              | Bombay            | 1.              | Korukuppet  |
| 2.              | Sabarmati         | 2.              | Vizag       |
| 3.              | Kandla            | 3.              | Sanatnagar  |
| 4.              | Vasco             | 4.              | W. Island   |
| 5.              | Mobile Laboratory | 5.              | Bangalore   |
|                 |                   | 6.              | Tuticorin   |

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**Revival of sick Units in Orissa**

3231. **SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether steps have been taken to remove sickness of industrial units in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the number of sick units revived in Orissa in 1985-86 ; and

(c) the efforts made to revive all the sick industrial Units in Orissa ?

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

(a) and (b). Government have issued certain policy guidelines for guidance of Central Ministries, State Governments (including the Government of Orissa) and financial institutions in October, 1981 for the revival/rehabilitation of potentially viable units. The salient features of these guidelines were furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 204 on 23.1.1985. In case where sick units are taken over as a part of rehabilitation schemes prepared by banks and financial institutions, various reliefs and forms of assistance such as reconstruction of capital, funding and interest liabilities, capital and working capital loans on softer terms, relief or rescheduling of debt service liabilities, etc. are provided for in such rehabilitation schemes. The Central Government and State Governments also provide various fiscal and other reliefs as a part of rehabilitation packages formulated by banks and financial institutions, for individual sick units. In addition, healthy units are encouraged through Income Tax relief to take over sick units by way of amalgamation.

(c) Information for the year 1985-86 is not available.

**Oil Exploration in Bihar**

3232. **SHRI C. P. THAKUR :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any efforts have been made to locate petroleum or gas in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Till 1-1-1986, surveys amounting to 5 geological party years, 12 Gravity Magnetic Party years and 13 Seismic Party Years have been conducted. 3 exploratory wells have also been drilled.

**Upgradation of Dharapuram Post Office  
Tamil Nadu**

3233. **SHRI R. ANNANAMBI :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to upgrade Dharapuram Post Office, Tamil Nadu into "D" grade ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) :** (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to upgrade Dharapuram Head Post Office in Tamil Nadu Circle. There is also no grade of Post Office designated as grade 'D'.

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

**Village Electrification in Kerala**

3234. **SHRI SURESH KURUP :** Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the performance of Kerala as compared to the performance of other States in the matter of achieving the targets for village electrification during the Sixth Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) the target fixed for the Seventh Five Year Plan period in Kerala and the amount earmarked ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) Cent per cent electrification of villages was achieved in the State of Kerala in 1979-80 before the advent of 6th Five Year Plan. During the 6th

Plan, 119,541 villages were electrified in the country against the target of 123,151.

(b) In view of the cent per cent rural electrification already achieved in 1979-80, no amount was needed to be provided during Seventh Plan period for rural electrification in Kerala. However, an amount of Rs. 19.47 crores has been earmarked for energisation of pumpsets/tubewells in Kerala during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

#### **Production and Import of Cement**

3235. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of cement produced and the quantity imported during 1985, and the rate at which import was made ; and

(b) the quantity of cement likely to be produced and the quantity likely to be imported during 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Production and import of cement by the country during 1985 was about 31.9 million tonnes and 0.28 million tonnes respectively. The rate at which import of cement was effected is not being disclosed, in public interest.

(b) Production and import of cement during 1986 are expected to be around 35 million tonnes and 0.22 million tonnes respectively.

#### **Proposal for Expansion of Srisaillam Hydro-Electric Power Project by Andhra Pradesh**

3236. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh and the State Electricity Board of Andhra Pradesh have submitted proposals for the expansion of Srisaillam Hydro Electric Power Project ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals ; and

(c) the reaction of Government to the proposal submitted for the expansion of the

#### **Hydro-Electric Power Project at Srisaillam ?**

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has submitted a project report on Srisaillam Left Bank Power Station for construction of an underground power house and installation of  $9 \times 110$  MW pump turbine units.

(c) The project report has been examined and comments sent to the Project authorities for revising the report. The revised project report is awaited.

#### **Micro-Wave Satellite Link Station at Karimganj Assam**

3237. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal for installation of a Micro-wave Satellite Link Station at Karimganj in Assam ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). A radio relay reply system utilising Ultra High Frequency (UHF) has recently been provided for reliable communication from Karimganj to Silchar and other parts of Assam.

#### **Setting up of Thermal Projects in States**

3238. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the States that propose to set up thermal projects under the Seventh Plan, have their own source of oil/coal or other requisite fuel ;

(b) if not, how they intend to acquire the same, whether from domestic markets or by importing ; and

(c) what percentage of the estimated expense for setting up of thermal projects will be met by the Union Government ?

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

(b) and (c). Fuel requirements for power generation, such as coal and oil, are, by and large, met indigenously ; imports are resorted to when unavoidable. The sources of supply of fuels to various power stations, proposed to be set up, are determined with due regard to techno-economic considerations and optimum utilisation of resources. Central assistance is provided to States in the form of block loans and block grants and is not related to any specific programme.

#### **Industrial uplift of Kerala during Seventh Plan**

3239. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the State which is most backward in the field of industry ;

(b) whether any study has been made into the causes for its backwardness ;

(c) if so, the results thereof ;

(d) whether the Union Government propose to take any effective steps under the Seventh Five Year Plan for the industrial uplift of Kerala ; and

(e) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

#### **DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :**

(a) to (c). Ranking of various States on the basis of level of industrialisation depends on diverse parameters, concepts and definitions. A statement giving information on some of the important indicators viz. Total invested Capital, Value of Output and Net Value added in the factory sector based on latest available Annual Survey of Industries for 1982-83 is given below.

(d) and (e). Setting up industries in a State is primarily the responsibility of State Government concerned. However, the Central Government supplements their efforts by extending certain incentives, concessions, income tax concessions. Priority in licensing etc. to the entrepreneurs for setting up industries in backward areas. Details of such concessions, incentives etc. are given in the Booklet "Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas April 1984" read with Press Note No. 14/2/83-DBA.I dated 9.4.85 copies of which are available in Parliament Library. The State Governments/Financial Institutions first disburse the Central Subsidy to the Entrepreneurs and then claim reimbursement from the Central Government. A sum of Rs. 1.66 crores has been reimbursed to Kerala during the year 1985-86 (upto February, 1986).

#### **STATEMENT**

#### **STATE-WISE INVESTED CAPITAL VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NET VALUE ADDED FOR 1982-83**

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl.<br>No. | State/Union<br>Territory | 1982-83             |                    |                    |
|------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|            |                          | Invested<br>Capital | Value of<br>Output | Net Value<br>Added |
| (1)        | (2)                      | (3)                 | (4)                | (5)                |
| 1.         | Andhra Pradesh           | 3572.56             | 4747.38            | 1015.85            |
| 2.         | Assam                    | 557.29              | 676.92             | 153.30             |
| 3.         | Bihar                    | 5962.54             | 5701.25            | 1123.18            |
| 4.         | Gujarat                  | 5660.31             | 10235.13           | 1524.48            |
| 5.         | Haryana                  | 1760.70             | 2818.34            | 519.69             |
| 6.         | Himachal Pradesh         | 517.15              | 252.92             | 136.15             |
| 7.         | Jammu & Kashmir          | 171.41              | 167.46             | 36.14              |
| 8.         | Karnataka                | 2708.74             | 3552.03            | 813.02             |
| 9.         | Kerala                   | 1692.66             | 2487.73            | 483.79             |
| 10.        | Madhya Pradesh           | 4542.27             | 3611.76            | 956.18             |

| 1                          | 2 | 3        | 4        | 5       |
|----------------------------|---|----------|----------|---------|
| 11. Maharashtra            |   | 10796.86 | 18999.53 | 3600.63 |
| 12. Manipur                |   | 3.04     | 2.82     | 9.11    |
| 13. Meghalaya              |   | 92.54    | 39.11    | 9.47    |
| 14. Nagaland               |   | 0.05     | 0.19     | 0.03    |
| 15. Orissa                 |   | 1761.34  | 1253.88  | 361.08  |
| 16. Punjab                 |   | 2457.45  | 3431.48  | 457.91  |
| 17. Rajasthan              |   | 2305.23  | 2086.47  | 395.28  |
| 18. Sikkim                 |   | —        | —        | —       |
| 19. Tamil Nadu             |   | 5041.58  | 9008.53  | 1690.70 |
| 20. Tripura                |   | 17.30    | 20.31    | 5.03    |
| 21. Uttar Pradesh          |   | 6853.83  | 7169.43  | 1495.07 |
| 22. West Bengal            |   | 5284.35  | 7396.67  | 1634.14 |
| 23. Andaman & Nicobar      |   | 10.28    | 16.60    | 3.45    |
| 24. Arunachal Pradesh      |   | —        | —        | —       |
| 25. Chandigarh             |   | 36.39    | 110.47   | 18.59   |
| 26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli |   | —        | —        | —       |
| 27. Delhi                  |   | 887.22   | 1948.57  | 271.66  |
| 28. Goa, Daman and Diu     |   | 246.55   | 386.61   | 73.82   |
| 29. Lakshadweep            |   | —        | —        | —       |
| 30. Mizoram                |   | —        | —        | —       |
| 31. Pondicherry            |   | 53.16    | 106.09   | 22.28   |

Grouping of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. under a holding Company

3240. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to group the three public sector enterprises viz. the Heavy Engineering Corporation, the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation and the Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. under a holding company ; and

(b) if so, how far the holding company method is likely to result in cutting down the losses of the first two companies and increase their efficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :  
(a) No such decision has been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacturing of Artificial Flavours, Colours for Food Products

3241. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the units manufacturing artificial flavours, colours and other such ingredients for use-in various types of food products in large, medium and small sectors ;

(b) whether this is a very highly profit-oriented consumer industry ;

(c) if so, whether Government have at any stage considered the expediency of having a cost audit of the products of such companies ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether there exists any agencies for checking the spurious contents of such artificial flavours before their being marketed and

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

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

(a) A statement is given below.

(b) No reliable information is available.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of reply to part (b).

(e) and (f). Use of food additives like flavours and colours is controlled under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, and necessary checks etc., are conducted by the respective State Government agencies.

#### STATEMENT

The following units in the organised sector are engaged in the manufacture of artificial flavours :—

1. M/s. Industrial Perfumes Ltd., Haybandar Road, Sewri, Bombay.
2. M/s. Naarden India Ltd., Meaker Chamber 4, Nariman Point, Bombay.
3. M/s. Maschmeijer Aromatics (India) Ltd., 3, Leith Castle, North Street, Madras.
4. M/s. Bush Boake Allen (India) Ltd., St. Thomas Mount, Madras.
5. M/s. The Calcutta Chemical Co. Ltd., 35, Pandit Road, Calcutta.
6. M/s. S. H. Kelkar & Co., Bombay.

2. M/s. Hickson & Dadaji Ltd., Bombay are manufacturing colours for food products.

3. In the small scale sector, most of the units are understood to be engaged in the manufacture of flavours only. Information in regard to small scale units is not centrally maintained.

#### Expansion of Bombay and Visakhapatnam Refineries of HPCL

3242. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:

SHRI B. V. DESAI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation proposes to further expand the throughput capacity of its refineries at Bombay and Visakhapatnam ;

(b) if so, to what extent ;

(c) whether any technical study of the projects has been made ;

(d) if so, the details regarding the losses in Hindustan Petroleum Corporation at Bombay and Vizag refinery ; and

(e) the suggestions made for improvement in this regard alongwith the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

#### Telephone Facilities in Tribal Areas

3243. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any schemes under consideration for providing telephone facilities in the tribal areas in various States like Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan ; and

(b) the details of such schemes and the funds allocated for the purpose during the Seventh Plan period ?

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

(b) The details of telephone facility (Long Distance public Telephones) proposed to be provided in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan are given below. Funds for these schemes will be met from the lump sum grant given to the respective circles.

| Circle         | LDPT in 7th Plan |
|----------------|------------------|
| Madhya Pradesh | 556              |
| Orissa         | 180              |
| Andhra Pradesh | 25               |
| Rajasthan      | 130              |

**Setting up of Mini Cement Plants**

3244. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK  
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down for granting licences for setting up of mini cement plants ;

(b) the total investment required for setting up of mini-cement plants in the country ; and

(c) whether any financial assistance is given by Government to the entrepreneurs desirous of setting up a mini cement plant ?

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

(a) Mini cement plants upto 100/200 tonnes per day capacity may be allowed to be set up on merits of each case, in areas which cannot sustain large cement plants. A certificate to this effect from the State Government concerned is required. Plants based on Vertical Shaft Kiln Technology are generally encouraged.

(b) According to the estimates made by the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (an autonomous organisation under the administrative control of the Ministry of Industry), the average investment per tonne of installed annual capacity for setting up mini cement plants will be as under :—

|                                                                                                                     |         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| Mini Cement Plant of 200 tonnes per day capacity based on cement Research Institute—Vertical Shaft Kiln Technology. | Rs. 687 |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|

|                                                                                  |           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Mini Cement Plant of 200 tonnes per day capacity based on Rotary Kiln Technology | Rs. 1,500 |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|

(c) Mini cement plants receive financial assistance from public financial institutions like IDBI and not directly from Government. Government, however, have exempted these units from the operation of Price and distribution controls by virtue of which they receive overall cost advantages *vis-a-vis* large cement plants to which such controls are applicable. Entrepreneurs setting up mini cement plants in notified backward

areas, as in the case of other entrepreneurs, are eligible to receive central subsidy in accordance with the schemes drawn up for the purpose.

**Ban of Filling up of Posts and Creation of new Posts**

3245. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the operation of the ban on the filling up of posts and the creation of new posts, post offices can be upgraded, if it only involves a diversion of post from one Sub-office/Head Office to another and not the creation of any new posts of filling up of vacancies ;

(b) if so, the number of such proposals for upgradation of post offices considered and sanctioned during the past three years ; and

(c) if not, whether any such proposals are proposed to be considered and sanctioned.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. During the currency of the ban on creation of posts, upgradation of post offices by diversion of posts from one sub-office/head office to another is not permissible.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

**Direct Telecommunication link between Hamirpur and Jalandhar**

3246. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the direct telecom link planned between Hamirpur and Jalandhar has since been taken up for installation ;

(b) if so, the date on which the work was taken in hand and the likely date of its completion ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely date for the commencement of the project as also the estimated cost ?

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

(b) The building and Tower foundation work has been completed in Jan'86. The equipment installations and erection works have been taken up in hand from Feb'86. The scheme is targetted for commissioning during 1986-87.

(c) Not applicable.

**Construction of Head Post Office Building at Hamirpur and New Building at Dehra in Himachal Pradesh**

3247. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of 3rd storey of the Head Post Office building at Hamirpur and the new building for Head Post Office at Dehra in Himachal Pradesh has since been completed ;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the building would be occupied by the Postal Department ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the likely date for completion and also the estimated cost of construction in each case ?

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

(b) Dehra Gopipur Head Post Office is likely to be occupied within a month. The construction of Hamirpur Head Post Office has not yet commenced.

(c) The reasons for delay in regard to Dehra Gopipur Head Post Office building is non-vacation of telephone exchange building and shortage of cement. The estimated cost of the Dehra Gopipur Head Post Office building is Rs. 22.22 lakhs and the construction is likely to be completed within a month. The estimated cost of the extension of Hamirpur Head Post Office building is Rs. 6.81 lakhs. The work of

construction of the extension portion is likely to be started within six months.

**Techno-Industrial Park in Maharashtra with West German Assistance**

3248. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a techno-industrial park is proposed to be set up in Maharashtra with technical assistance of West Germany ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the agreement arrived at in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). No proposal for setting up of a techno-industrial park in Maharashtra with technical assistance of West Germany has been approved by the Ministry of Industry.

**LPG Connections given to consumers**

3249. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :

**SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :**

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

(a) the number of LPG connections given to consumers all over the country, State-wise during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) the number of LPG connections likely to be given to consumers during the current year, State-wise ; and

(c) the details of the expansion programme for the Seventh Five Year Plan in this regard ?

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

(c) It is proposed to enrol 80 to 90 lakhs consumers during the Seventh Plan period.



## STATEMENT

| Sl. No.           | Name of State/UTs      | 1982-83  | 1983-84  | 1984-85  | 1985-86 (estimated) |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| 1.                | Andhra Pradesh         | 1,18,350 | 1,01,106 | 1,73,658 | 1,81,000            |
| 2.                | Assam*                 | 45,648   | 41,736   | 24,951   | 39,000              |
| 3.                | Bihar                  | 28,662   | 66,625   | 46,924   | 52,800              |
| 4.                | Gujarat                | 1,15,377 | 1,79,959 | 1,63,096 | 1,86,000            |
| 5.                | Haryana                | 41,083   | 40,895   | 31,224   | 35,200              |
| 6.                | Himachal Pradesh       | 8,424    | 4,934    | 10,004   | 11,000              |
| 7.                | Jammu and Kashmir      | 7,600    | 6,331    | 11,675   | 18,600              |
| 8.                | Karnataka              | 81,857   | 87,158   | 78,032   | 74,500              |
| 9.                | Kerala                 | 34,370   | 52,221   | 57,865   | 66,000              |
| 10.               | Madhya Pradesh         | 66,906   | 1,30,145 | 85,336   | 1,25,000            |
| 11.               | Maharashtra            | 2,22,198 | 2,22,150 | 2,58,121 | 3,00,200            |
| 12.               | Manipur                | 2,277    | 803      | 1,059    | 1,000               |
| 13.               | Meghalaya              | 1,047    | 13       | (—)217   | 1,000               |
| 14.               | Nagaland               | 405      | 127      | 259      | 1,000               |
| 15.               | Orissa                 | 9,871    | 18,370   | 6,508    | 30,500              |
| 16.               | Punjab                 | 94,186   | 66,622   | 54,770   | 48,000              |
| 17.               | Rajasthan              | 78,985   | 59,630   | 32,916   | 40,200              |
| 18.               | Sikkim                 | 229      | 251      | 395      | 1,000               |
| 19.               | Tamil Nadu             | 1,42,741 | 2,30,974 | 1,71,096 | 1,48,000            |
| 20.               | Tripura                | 433      | 626      | 816      | 4,000               |
| 21.               | Uttar Pradesh          | 1,83,149 | 1,62,324 | 1,45,808 | 1,21,000            |
| 22.               | West Bengal            | 26,728   | 1,02,688 | 30,279   | 81,300              |
| Union Territories |                        |          |          |          |                     |
| 23.               | Arunachal Pradesh      | 593      | 383      | 193      | 1,000               |
| 24.               | Chandigarh             | 11,600   | 12,162   | 12,509   | 8,200               |
| 25.               | Delhi                  | 90,408   | 95,928   | 1,01,403 | 65,000              |
| 26.               | Mizoram                | 645      | 812      | 187      | 1,000               |
| 27.               | Pondicherry            | 3,661    | 2,854    | 3,443    | 2,500               |
| 28.               | Goa                    | 10,270   | 18,999   | 12,130   | 14,000              |
| 29.               | Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 800      | 500      | 300      | 2,000               |

\*Includes figures for AOD.

**Augmentation of Storage Capacity of Public Sector Oil Companies in Orissa**

3250. **SHRI K. PRADHANI** : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government of Orissa have brought to the notice of his Ministry that the present capacity of the public sector oil companies in Orissa in respect of storage and handling of diesel petrol, kerosene, furnace oil, etc. is inadequate and the State

which is dependent on the Haldia and Visakhapatnam refineries is at times plunged into oil scarcity even when there is temporary dislocation in rail movement ;

(b) whether Government of Orissa have urged for the augmentation of the storage capacity of the public sector oil companies in the State ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this behalf and build the requisite infrastructure of the public sector oil companies there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government of Orissa had requested for augmentation of storage capacity of petroleum products in the State.

The existing storage capacity and augmentation schemes (Phase I and Phase II-A) already under execution would provide a storage cover of about 19 days for motor spirit, 21 days for kerosene and 26 days for HSD by the end of 1986-87. Owing to financial constraints during the Seventh Five Year Plan period, it has not been possible to take up fresh proposals for augmentation of storage capacity, except as would be considered operationally necessary.

The rail inputs into Orissa depots both from Haldia and Vizag are fairly stable and no major dislocation in supplies was observed during the last one year. Localised constraints in rail movement ex Haldia and Vizag do occur and to a large extent are made up by road movement to the up-country locations.

#### Allocation of Levy Cement to Orissa

3251. SHRI K. PRADHANS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the present quantity of levy cement allocated to the State of Orissa quarterly and

(b) whether Government of Orissa has requested the Union Government from time to time to increase its allocation as the existing one is hardly adequate to meet its needs in the various sectors as a good chunk

of this is earmarked for Food for work programme.

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

(a) The present basic quarterly allocation of cement for Orissa is 67,800 MT. Besides, 870 tonnes are allotted under the International Water Supply and Sanitation Decade programme. In addition, quarterly allocation for Irrigation and Power Projects is made, on the basis of the recommendations of the Central Water Commission and Central Electricity Authority.

(b) The requirements of the State Governments for cement are not obtained on regular basis. In February, 1984, Government of Orissa had sought enhancement in their basic quarterly allocation exclusive of allocation for Irrigation and Power Projects to 1,01,800 MT against their quarterly allocation of 61,800 MT. On a review of the expected availability of levy cement, their basic quarterly allocation was increased to 67,800 MT from Oct.-Dec.'84 onwards.

#### Improvement in Telephonic Communication in Konkarn Region

3252. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the telephonic communication between the districts of Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri in the backward Konkarn region with the outside regions has been extremely unsatisfactory for the past several years ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this unsatisfactory communication ; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve this telephonic communication of Konkarn region with the outside regions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No Sir, telephonic communication between the districts of Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri are working generally satisfactory.

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

(c) STD facility from Ratnagiri to Bombay has been commissioned on micro-wave media.

Direct outlets from Savantwadi to Bombay are being planned.

**Steps for Meeting Demand for New Telephone Connections**

3253. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number direct exchange lines in the country at present ; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to meet the demand of telephones in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The number of direct exchange lines in the country as on 31.1.1986 is 30,19,359.

(b) There are proposals to open new telephone exchanges and to expand the existing ones wherever feasible to meet gradually the demand of telephones in the country, depending upon the availability of resources.

**Abolition of Duty on Imports of Crystals and Wafers for Solar Photovoltaic Crystals**

3254. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government notification abolishing duty on imports of crystals and wafers for solar photovoltaic crystals and reduction of duty on solar crystal imports has adversely affected indigenous and pioneering ventures for the manufacture of silicon monocrystals and wafers ;

(b) If not, what is the present condition of the indigenous silicon industry after the said notification ; and

(c) whether Government propose to review their earlier decision ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI YASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Government have received representations from indigenous manufacturers of silicon ingots

and wafers claiming that the said notification of abolishing duty on imports of such wafers and ingots used for solar cell production has led to under-utilisation of their capacity and consequential financial difficulty.

(c) Keeping in view the need to bring down the cost of solar photovoltaic systems, Government does not consider it appropriate to reintroduce at this stage customs duty on silicon ingots and wafers used for solar cell production. However, Government is prepared to consider providing all possible help and assistance to enable indigenous manufacturers to better utilise their capacity. A meeting of silicon manufacturers and photovoltaic industry representatives was recently convened by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources where the problems of indigenous manufacturers were discussed and various short-term and long-term measures to help the industry are being evolved in consultation with the manufacturers and other concerned departments.

**Allotment of Industrial Plot to a Heavy Industry in Delhi**

3255. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether an industrial plot measuring about two acres in Badli (Delhi) was allotted for Rs. 19.36 lakhs last year by the Industries Department of Delhi Administration ;

(b) whether this area is more than the permissible area of plot i.e. 500 Sq. Yds. ;

(c) whether this has been allotted to a heavy industry ; and

(d) whether the Union Government have given permission for this ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to Delhi Administration, there is no restriction on the permissible area.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

**Setting up of Sub-Stations Complaint Cells  
by Telephones Department**

3256. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether unlike the set up in the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, the Telephones Department does not have sub-stations complaint cells in Delhi making it very difficult for staff to attend to complaints speedily and efficiently.

(b) whether the telephone staff have to bring their own mobile generators and small equipment for lightening and soldering etc. ;

(c) whether it is not feasible to arrange for Telephone people to share the facilities of DESU till separate arrangements are made by them ; and

(d) whether Government propose to bring better understanding between telephone staff and users by having Advisory sub-committees for each large exchange in metro cities and large towns with apex committee for the District ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) In Delhi complaints regarding telephone services are received at Fault Repair Service (198) provided one for each exchange area. The faults are then made over to the relevant field staff for attending to the complaints immediately.

(b) Construction/maintenance parties of the telephone staff are provided with soldering bolt which is heated by blow lamp. The parties do not require any generator.

(c) It is not feasible that the telephone people share facilities with DESU due to sites of work and requirements being different.

(d) Instructions for formation of sub-committees at Area Manager/Director, Telecom, level from amongst the TAC members of the telephone/telecommunications advisory committees have been issued,

**Installation of Bio-Gas Plants**

3257. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether only 0.5 per cent of rural population has access to sanitary facilities for disposal of human waste and the rest were defecating in the open ;

(b) whether large scale community Biogas plants as in China would help the situation and if so, the steps proposed ;

(c) how many Biogas plants have actually been installed and how many are actually functioning and what is the estimated annual output in terms of gas generated ; and

(d) how much natural gas is being flared annually in India ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) No, Sir. In the beginning of Sixth Plan, 0.5% of the population had access to sanitary facilities. However, mid-term review of the International Water-Supply and Sanitation Decade reveals that 0.72% of the rural population had access to sanitary facilities by 1984-85.

(b) Forty-five community/institutional biogas plants with attached community toilets have already been completed in the rural areas and about thirty more such large plants are under construction. Large sized biogas plants, based on night-soil alone, are also being built. Linking of toilets with family size biogas plants under National Project for Biogas Development (NPBD) is now being promoted.

(c) 5.5 lakh biogas plants have been installed till January, 1986, of which approx. 4.5 lakh plants have been built under NPBD since 1981-82 ; of these independent evaluations indicate that more than 85% plants are functioning on all-India basis. It is estimated that about 560 million cubic metres of biogas is being generated annually.

(d) During 1984-85, approx. 3052 million cubic metres of natural gas was flared. This quantity is expected to be reduced considerably during this year as a result of the measures taken by the Department of Petroleum.

**Shortage of Iodised Salt in Goitre  
Affected Regions**

3258. **SHRI D. N. REDDY** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the serious shortage of iodised salt in the goitre affected regions of the country ;

(b) if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed ;

(c) the production and sale of iodised salt, State wise, and whether this is considered adequate to meet our needs ;

(d) whether Indian Standards Institution or any other agency has tested iodised salt in the market ; and

(d) if so, results thereof and action taken, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Even though there are no reports from any State Governments of serious shortages of supply of iodised salt, occasional complaints of non-availability of iodised salt in certain areas and/or short lifting, delay in despatch and supply of wagons have been received.

Government are conscious that sufficient quantities of iodised salt are to be produced and supplied to the goitre endemic areas and other parts of the country. With this end in view a National Goitre Control Programme has been launched. Under the scheme, it has been decided to iodise entire quantity of edible salt in a phased programme in Seventh and Eighth Five Year Plan periods to cover the entire population of the country.

Steps are being taken to increase the production capacity and availability of iodised salt by allowing private sector also to manufacture iodised salt. Efforts to make available more wagons under priority category are also being taken. Railways are also requested to allot special quotas of Railway wagons for iodised salt manufacturers.

(c) State-wise production of iodised salt in 1985 :—

|                  | (In '000 tonnes) |
|------------------|------------------|
| Rajasthan        | 102.5            |
| Gujarat          | 190.3            |
| Tamil Nadu       | 17.4             |
| Assam            | 16.4             |
| West Bengal      | 8.9              |
| Himachal Pradesh | 0.3              |
| <b>Total :</b>   | <b>335.8</b>     |

Sale of iodised salt is done through private or public distribution system at the rates fixed by State Governments. The figures of sale of iodised salt in 1985 are not available. The production of iodised salt is limited to the demands from the consuming centres.

(d) Salt Department tests random samples of iodised salt on the manufacturing centres and occasionally in the market to determine the iodine content of the salt. Indian Standards Institution has been conducting some experiments on the retention of iodine content on transport and storage. State Government tests iodised salt under Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

(e) Salt Department's analysis results are used for production control only to keep the required level of iodisation. Details of prosecution launched by the State Governments under Prevention of Adulteration Act are not available.

**Vehicles sold by Maruti Udyog and  
Commission Disbursed to Dealers**

3259. **SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the number of vehicles so far sold by Maruti Udyog Limited and the amount of commission disbursed to dealers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : Maruti Udyog Limited has supplied 69581 numbers of vehicles upto 28.2.1986. Vehicle-wise commission payable to dealers is as under :—

|              |                       |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| Maruti—800   | Rs. 2,000 per vehicle |
| Maruti—800DX | Rs. 2,500 per vehicle |
| Maruti—800VT | Rs. 2,000 per vehicle |
| Gypsy        | Rs. 2,500 per vehicle |

**Public Interest Cases in High Courts and Supreme Courts**

3260. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a steep rise in public interest litigation during the last three years ;

(b) how many such matters have been admitted and are pending in various High Courts and the Supreme Court ; and

(c) how many have been disposed of by the Supreme Court and various High Courts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c). Information as furnished by the Registry of the Supreme Court is given below :

'76, 106 and 126 cases have been instituted during 1983, 1984 and 1985 respectively. 179 such matters have been disposed and 311 are pending. Information with regard to matters admitted is not available.

Information with regard to institution, disposals and cases admitted during the last 3 years and the pendency relating to High Courts is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Bench of Kerala High Court at Trivandrum**

3261. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to constitute a Bench of the Kerala High Court in Trivandrum ; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up ?

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

such proposal has been received from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**Computerisation in Departments of Posts and Telecommunications**

3262. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether computerisation in the Departments of Posts and Telecommunications has resulted in the reduction of employees there ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) what avenues are being created to provide employment in those Departments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No Sir.

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

**Report of Uniform Power Tariffs Committee**

3263. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Power Tariffs Committee has submitted its report ;

(b) whether there are complaints from several States that National Thermal Power Corporation has been charging higher rates in several regions in comparison to others ; and

(c) if so, the decision of Government on the uniform rates/tariffs ?

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

(b) The tariff for power supplied by NTPC varies from Region to Region depending on factors such as capital cost of the projects, cost of fuel, O & M costs, etc.

(c) The Committee has submitted the report only recently on February 26, 1986.

**Telephone Connections at Ernakulam**

3264. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending for telephone connections at Ernakulam ; and

(b) the time by which all applicants will be given telephones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) 7955 applications are pending in Ernakulam as on 1-2-86.

(b) The present waiting list is likely to be cleared progressively by early part of eighth plan.

**Linking of Ernakulam with Foreign Countries by STD**

3265. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to connect Ernakulam Telephone Exchange to foreign countries by STD ;

(b) if so, when this foreign STD service will be started from Ernakulam ; and

(c) the details of expansion programme in Ernakulam district ?

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

(b) Foreign STD service from Ernakulam is likely to be started by 1987.

(c) During the current plan period, all stations on National Subscriber Dialling (NSD) network are to get ISD Facility. Alwaye, Angamaly, Ernakulam, Kothamangalam, Muvathupuzha, Narakkal and Perambavur in Ernakulam District are already on NSD network. Kollenchery is planned to be brought on this network during the current plan period.

**[Translation]****Closure of Indraprastha Power Station of DESU**

3266. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indraprastha Power Station of Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is on the verge of closure ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether Government are unable to run it ; if so, the reasons thereof and if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to keep it running ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is running the Indraprastha Power Station fairly efficiently.

**[English]****Oil Deposits in West Bengal**

3267. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has already tapped a huge oil deposit in West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, the name of the site of sites ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**[Translation]****Shortage of Kerosene in Rajasthan**

3268. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that kerosene oil at fair price is not available to consumers in most of the areas of Rajasthan after the recent hike in petroleum products ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the shortage of kerosene oil ;

(c) whether Government propose to increase kerosene quota for the State keeping in view the requirement of kerosene oil there ; and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No report in this regard has been received from the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Kerosene requirements of various States/Union Territories, including Rajasthan, are assessed by allowing a 5% growth over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year, on a four-month-block basis and allocations are made accordingly. However, to meet the increased demand, allocation of kerosene for the Winter Block comprising the months of November, 1985 to February, 1986 and the Summer Block comprising the months of March-June, 1986 have been made after allowing a growth rate of  $7\frac{1}{2}\%$  and 7% respectively.

#### Introduction of Electronic Voting Machines

3269. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA ; Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to simplify the electoral laws keeping in view the increasing population of the country ;

(b) if so, whether electronic voting machines are to be used in place of ballot papers in future ; and

(c) if so, when and where such machines have been used on an experimental basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) and (b). Increase in the number of voters consequent on the increase in population poses a great strain on the financial and administrative resources of the country. With a view to simplify the procedures and to reduce the administrative expenditure on the holding of elections, Government are examining a proposal to introduce electronic voting machines to replace the existing system of voting by ballot papers.

(c) A statement is given below supplying the details.

#### STATEMENT

| <i>Name of State</i>         | <i>Nature of election</i> | <i>Name of Assembly Constituency where voting machines were used</i> | <i>Year of election</i> |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1)                          | (2)                       | (3)                                                                  | (4)                     |
| 1. Kerala                    | General                   | Parur                                                                | 1982                    |
| 2. Nagaland                  | —do—                      | Northern Angami                                                      | 1982                    |
| 3. Andhra Pradesh            | —do—                      | Shadnagar                                                            | 1983                    |
| 4. Karnataka                 | —do—                      | Shantinagar                                                          | 1983                    |
| 5. Tripura                   | —do—                      | Banamalipur                                                          | 1983                    |
| 6. Delhi                     | —do—                      | Sarojini Nagar                                                       | 1983                    |
| (Delhi Metropolitan Council) |                           |                                                                      |                         |
| 7. Delhi                     | —do—                      | Gole Market                                                          | 1983                    |
| 8. Delhi                     | —do—                      | Delhi Cantt.                                                         | 1983                    |
| 9. Arunachal Pradesh         | Bye-election              | Roing                                                                | 1983                    |
| 10. Bihar                    | —do—                      | Chandi                                                               | 1983                    |
| 11. Tripura                  | —do—                      | Charilam                                                             | 1983                    |



**Public Call Offices in Rajasthan**

**3270. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA**  
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS  
be pleased to state :

(a) district-wise number of public call  
offices in Rajasthan ;

(b) whether Government propose to in-  
crease the number of public call offices in  
in that State ;

(c) the total number of public call  
offices in Tonk Parliamentary constituency ;

(d) whether arrangements are being  
made to increase the number of public call  
offices in that constituency ; and

(e) the number of persons in the  
waiting list to get the public call offices in  
that constituency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) District-wise  
number of Long Distance Public Call  
Offices in Rajasthan is given in the State-  
ment below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Thirty three LDPTs are working in  
Tonk Parliamentary constituency as on  
31.3.1985.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No registered request is pending  
regarding Public Telephone facility in that  
constituency.

**STATEMENT****ANNEXURE**

**DISTRICT-WISE NUMBER LONG DIS-  
TANCE PUBLIC CALL OFFICES IN  
RAJASTHAN AS ON 31.3.1985.**

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of District</i> | <i>Number of LD PCOs</i> |
|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.             | Ajmer                   | 25                       |
| 2.             | Alwar                   | 58                       |
| 3.             | Banswara                | 38                       |
| 4.             | Bharatpur               | 49                       |
| 5.             | Bharatpur & Dholpur     | 41                       |

|     |               |    |
|-----|---------------|----|
| 6.  | Bhilwara      | 39 |
| 7.  | Bikaner       | 12 |
| 8.  | Bundi         | 11 |
| 9.  | Chittorgarh   | 33 |
| 10. | Churu         | 33 |
| 11. | Dungarpur     | 41 |
| 12. | Jaipur        | 60 |
| 13. | Jaisalmer     | 12 |
| 14. | Jalore        | 27 |
| 15. | Jhalawar      | 16 |
| 16. | Jhunjhunu     | 52 |
| 17. | Jodhpur       | 64 |
| 18. | Kota          | 16 |
| 19. | Nagpur        | 72 |
| 20. | Pali          | 22 |
| 21. | Swaimadhopur  | 47 |
| 22. | Sikar         | 73 |
| 23. | Sirohi        | 11 |
| 24. | Sriganganagar | 47 |
| 25. | Tonk          | 21 |
| 26. | Udaipur       | 76 |

[English]

**Agreement with China to Modernise  
their Cement Plants**

**3271. SHRI P. M. SAYEED :** Will the  
Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to  
state :

(a) whether Government have signed an  
agreement with China to help them moder-  
nise their cement plants ;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement ;  
and

(c) whether China has also reciprocated  
and offered any trade facilities to Indian  
Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVE-  
LOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) :  
(a) and (b). No agreement has been signed  
between Government of India and the  
Government of People's Republic of China  
(PRC) to modernise cement plants. How-  
ever, as Indian delegation from the National  
Council for Cement & Building Materials  
(NCBM) visited PRC in November, 1984 for  
studying her cement and allied industries.  
A similar delegation from PRC also visited

India in December, 1985 with whom, NCBM had held discussions on mutual co-operation in the allied areas.

(c) India and China have signed an M.F.N. type trade agreement on 15-8-1984, under which the two governments have agreed to extend facilities, on reciprocal basis, for promotion of bilateral trade. A trade protocol has also been signed by the two Governments in November, 1985 for exchange of identified items worth US \$ 100-160 million during 1986.

#### Foreign Collaboration in Oil Exploration

3272. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made more attractive offers to the foreign firms for joint collaboration for oil exploration in the country as compared to the previous offers ;

(b) if so, the actual results thereof ; and

(c) whether technology concerning oil field equipment is also proposed to be transferred under the collaboration agreements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). In order to get maximum response from oil companies, it has been decided to have a flexible approach for the third round of bidding for oil exploration in India. It is envisaged that the contract will be in the form of production-sharing with a seismic option, no signature or production bonus, no royalty payments, corporate income tax at 50%, bank guarantees to be obtained only for a percentage of annual work programme. The contractor would have to offer entire cost oil and the profit oil to Government at International market prices till India achieves self-sufficiency.

Bids have not yet been invited.

Supply of Diesel to Haryana

3273. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the requirement of diesel in Haryana and actual quantity supplied during 1985 ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to meet the demand of diesel in Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Diesel is available on free sale basis and no allocation of this product is made to the States/U.Ts. A quantity of 5,01,668 tonnes of diesel was supplied to Haryana during 1985 as against 4,87,157 tonnes supplied in 1984.

(b) The oil companies have standing instructions to meet the demand of diesel in full as far as possible.

#### Development of Energy in Haryana

3274. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state the details of schemes to be taken up during the Seventh Five Year Plan for development of energy in Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : During the Seventh Five Year Plan period, the following power generation projects/units are programmed to be commissioned in Haryana :

|                                                 |         |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------|
| (1) Western Yamuna Canal Hydro-electric Project | 48 MW   |
| (2) Dadupur Hydro-electric scheme               | 10 MW   |
| (3) Panipat thermal power station Stage II      | 220 MW* |
| (4) Panipat thermal power station stage III     | 210 MW  |
|                                                 | -----   |
| Total :                                         | 488 MW  |
|                                                 | -----   |

\*One unit of 110 MW has been commissioned on 1-11-1985.

Besides, Haryana will also receive its allocated share from the Central Projects/units to be commissioned in the Region during the Seventh Plan period.

A number of schemes pertaining to new and renewable source of energy will be implemented in Haryana during the Seventh

**Plan period.** The major schemes relate to bio-gas ; solar energy ; promotion of improved chulhas, utilisation of wind energy for drinking water supply and minor irrigation and energy plantation and power generation through gasification. The number of schemes will depend upon the target set for each year and the projects emanating from the State Govt. or State Agencies/Institutions.

#### **Opening of New Post Offices in Haryana**

**3275. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme for opening new post offices in Haryana during Seventh Five Year Plan period has been finalised ; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) & (b). The number of new post offices to be opened in each Postal Circle (which is generally co-terminus with a State) and within a Circle in each postal division is determined on a year to year basis. During 1985-86 the ban on creation posts continued and no programme of opening of post offices has been implemented. The programme for 1986-87 is not yet finalised and will take into account the comprehensive postal network that has already been established in both urban and rural areas, and the facilities extended under the new scheme of licensed postal agencies. Further, in view of the large deficits incurred in postal services, the emphasis will be on a more efficient, utilisation of the resources already developed and further extension considered only in some of the backward and tribal areas on a selective basis.

In so far as Haryana is concerned the postal network in the State is reasonably well developed. Whereas in the country as a whole a post office serves on average an area of 21.94 sq. kms, the corresponding figure for Haryana is 17.96 sq. kms only.

#### **Finalisation of Accounts of Cement Corporation of India**

**3276. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the accounts of the Cement Corporation of India for 1984-85 have not yet been finalised ;

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

(c) the action Government propose to take in order to avoid such recurrences ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The delay in finalisation of the accounts of the Corporation for the year 1984-85 was mainly due to the difference in interpretation in relation to the date of commencement of production in respect of one of the units of the Corporation. This matter has since been resolved.

(c) In the past, Accounts of the Corporation were being finalised within the statutory periods as specified under the Companies Act. It is for the first time that there has been delay in finalisation of the accounts for the year 1984-85. However, if there is recurrence action will be taken by the Government.

#### **[Translation]**

#### **Public Call Offices at Chaunaliya and Syauni in District Almora (U.P.)**

**3277. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to instal public call offices at Chaunaliya and Syauni in District Almora or Uttar Pradesh during 1986-87 ;

(b) if so, the time by which these will be installed ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

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

(c) The villages Chaunaliya and Syauni in district Almora are not eligible for Long Distance Public Call Offices on subsidized basis under the existing policy.

#### **Branch Post Offices in Almora District (U.P.)**

3278. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in Almora district in Uttar Pradesh where branch post offices are proposed to be opened during 1985-86 ;

(b) whether all the branch post offices sanctioned earlier for this district have been opened ; and

(c) if so, the names of the places where these have been opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No branch post offices are proposed to be opened in Almora district of Uttar Pradesh during 1985-86.

(b) During 1984-85 also, no branch post office could be sanctioned in the district on account of the ban on creation of posts.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Opening of Petrol-Diesel outlets at Pithoragarh U.P.**

3279. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for opening a petrol-diesel retail outlet at Lohaghat in Pithoragarh district in Uttar Pradesh had been found feasible by his Ministry ;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Oil Corporation had held any interview for the selection of candidates for the purpose ;

(c) if so, whether this outlet has started functioning ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and when this outlet will start functioning ?

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

(b), (c) and (d). The Oil Selection Board (North) has held interviews for this retail outlet and a Letter of Intent has been issued to the selected candidate. The outlet is expected to be commissioned in the next few months after completion of the prescribed formalities.

[English]

#### **Expansion of Borivallee (Bombay) Telephone Exchange**

3280. SHRI ANOOP CHAND SHAH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to open one more telephone exchange at Borivallee ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof,

(c) whether there is any proposal to expand the present exchange of Borivallee (Bombay) ;

(d) if so, when ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. One new exchange of 6000 lines capacity is proposed to be commissioned in 89-90 at Borivallee.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. Expansion work from 4,000 to 5,000 lines is already in progress for commissioning by May, 1986.

#### **Increase in Commission Paid to LPG Distributors**

3281. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH : SHRI VISHNU MODI :

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the cost of LPG has gone up by 307 per cent from 1960 to 1985 ;

(b) if so, the reasons why the margin of distributors has not been increased ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to give delivery charges to LPG distributors ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The price of LPG in 1971 at Delhi was Rs. 22.01 for a cylinder of 15 kg. against Rs. 57.62 as on date for a cylinder (14.2 kg).

(b) The commission allowed to LPG dealers was revised in 1981. Further the refill capacity to the dealer has been increased from time to time, the last being in October, 1985, to increase profitability of the dealership.

(c) and (d). The structure of the dealer's commission at present includes delivery charges also as an element.

#### Inducing Competition in Public Sector

3282. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the steps chalked out by Government to inject an element of competition in the public sector during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The thrust of the Government is to improve the efficiency and productivity of the Public Enterprises which would naturally improve their competitive position.

#### Manufacturers of Zip Fasteners

3283. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the units manufacturing zip fasteners in the small scale sector are covered under the 20-Point Programme ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose

to de-reserve this industry to make room for big industrial houses ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ;

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) There have been representations that the Zip Industry should be de-reserved and the issue is under consideration.

(c) In the light of the reply given to (b) above, does not arise.

#### Clearance to New Power Projects

3284. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of power projects are delayed inordinately ;

(b) if so; whether any study has been made to ascertain the causes of this delay and its impact on the economy ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether any decision has been taken to clear the new power projects within a fixed time ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). There have been delays in completion of a number of power projects during construction. The main reasons for delays in commissioning have been identified which include inadequate availability of funds, weak project management, delay in placement of orders for equipment and civil works and unsatisfactory industrial relations etc.

The delay in commissioning of projects apart from leading to cost over-runs in the project also results in loss of generation with consequent impact on the economy. It is not practicable to quantify the exact amount of loss to the economy due to delay in commissioning of power projects.

(d) and (e). The time taken in clearance of new projects depends on a variety of factors including adequacy of investigations carried out, sufficiency of appropriate data and engineering details incorporated in the project report, and response from the project

authorities in the matter of replies to the comments of the Central Electricity Authority/Central Water Commission etc.

**Campaign on T.V. for Preservation of Electric Power**

3285. SHRI K. S. RAO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a substantial amount of power is lost because of lack of awareness on the part of consumers to make efficient use of it ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to consider an effective campaign on television and other media to educate the consumers regarding efficient use and preservation of the electric power ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) To some extent loss of power is caused by a lack of power efficiently.

(b) Yes, Sir.

**Setting up of Super Thermal Power Plants in Andhra Pradesh**

3286. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of super thermal power plants in the country as on 31st December, 1985 ;

(b) the total number of super thermal power plants near completion/under completion and awaiting commissioning separately, State-wise ;

(c) the number of super power plants at present expected to be commissioned in Andhra Pradesh during the next two years and the power expected to be generated therefrom ; and

(d) the number of super thermal power plants to be set up in Andhra Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan and how much fund has been allocated for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) have

been entrusted with the execution of seven Super Thermal Power Stations (STPS), namely, Singrauli ( $5 \times 200 + 2 \times 500$  MW), Korba ( $3 \times 200 + 3 \times 500$  MW), Ramagundam ( $3 \times 200 + 3 \times 500$  MW), Farakka ( $3 \times 200 + 2 \times 500$  MW) Vindhyachal St. I ( $6 \times 210$  MW), Rihand St. I ( $2 \times 500$  MW) Kahalgaon St. I ( $4 \times 210$  MW). Upto 31st December, 1985, the NTPC had commissioned  $5 \times 200$  MW units at Singrauli,  $3 \times 200$  MW units at Korba and  $3 \times 200$  MW units at Ramagundam.

(b) A Statement in respect of the commissioning programme of NTPC's projects during the Seventh Plan is given below.

(c) and (d). No unit of the Ramagundam STPS in Andhra Pradesh is expected to be commissioned in the next two years. However, two 500 MW units of the Ramagundam STPS are expected to be commissioned during the Seventh Plan. An allocation of Rs. 1010.7 crores has been made for the Ramagundam project, and associated transmission lines, during the Plan period.

**STATEMENT**

| Year    | Units to be Commissioned                                                                                                                                                                  |
|---------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1986-87 | 1 × 500 MW at Singrauli STPS (U.P.)<br>2 × 200 MW at Farakka STPS (West Bengal)                                                                                                           |
| 1987-88 | 1 × 500 MW at Singrauli STPS (Uttar Pradesh)<br>1 × 500 MW at Korba STPS (Madhya Pradesh)<br>2 × 210 MW at Vindhyachal STPS (Madhya Pradesh)<br>1 × 500 MW at Rihand STPS (Uttar Pradesh) |
| 1988-89 | 1 × 500 MW at Korba STPS (Madhya Pradesh)<br>1 × 500 MW at Ramagundam STPS (Andhra Pradesh)<br>2 × 210 MW at Vindhyachal STPS (Madhya Pradesh)<br>1 × 500 MW at Rihand STPS Uttar Pradesh |
| 1989-90 | 1 × 500 MW at Korba STPS (Madhya Pradesh)<br>1 × 500 MW at Ramagundam STPS (Andhra Pradesh)<br>2 × 210 MW at Vindhyachal STPS (Madhya Pradesh)                                            |

### Approvals for New Licences in Automobile Sector

3287. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have deferred the approvals for new licences in the automobile sector indefinitely ;

(b) if so, the reasons for deferring the collaboration proposals ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet the increasing demand of the public for passenger cars in the country ?

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

(a) to (c). Sufficient capacity for manufacture of automobiles in the country, has been approved to meet the projected demand of vehicles. Meanwhile norms for foreign collaboration are being revised to provide for greater indigenisation, competition and fuel-efficiency.

### Shortage of Power Hits Industrial Units in Northern India

3288. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of power has hit hard the industrial units in northern parts of the country ;

(b) if so, which are the industrial units under his Ministry affected by shortage of power during the last two years ; and

(c) extent of decline in production due to the above shortages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). According to the latest survey conducted by Central Electricity Authority (CEA), loss of production due to shortage of power in the Northern Region was Rs. 311.76 crores in respect of 122 responding units during 1982-83 and Rs. 360.65 crores in respect of 189 responding units during 1983-84.

The information on loss of production due to shortage of power in certain indus-

tries under the administrative control of the Ministry of Industry is given below :

| Industry                  | Loss<br>(Rs. crores) |         |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---------|
|                           | 1982-83              | 1983-84 |
| Cement                    | 90.94                | 68.86   |
| Calcium Carbide           | 4.30                 | 16.29   |
| Chemicals                 | 114.65               | 79.94   |
| Drugs and Pharmaceuticals | 2.53                 | 12.54   |
| Paper and Paper Board     | 49.73                | 27.20   |
| Rubber                    | 41.88                | 43.80   |

### Thrust areas Identified by National Productivity Council

3289. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the National Productivity Council was held recently in New Delhi ;

(b) if so, the participants thereof ;

(c) the details of the subjects discussed at the meeting ;

(d) the details of the thrust areas so identified at the meeting and location thereof ; and

(e) the extent to which such a decision will improve the productivity in Andhra Pradesh ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The participants were members of the National Productivity Council.

(c) The agenda items for the meeting included election of the Governing Body, Progress Report of the National Productivity Council, Seventh Five Year Plan proposals of the Council, the National Productivity Awards instituted by the Council, the Annual Reports and Annual Accounts, of the Council, Revised Estimates and Budget Estimates for the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 respectively etc.

(d) Before the business Session of the meeting the President of the Council, who is the Industry Minister, addressed the members highlighting some of the thrust areas for Council to organise activities in these areas. Some of the Thrust Areas identified are :—

- (i) Capacity utilisation and Productivity improvement for Achieving Faster Rate of Economic Development ;
- (ii) Motivation of Working people through organising Quality Circle—Workers' participation in Management and Productivity Agreements ; and
- (iii) Productivity of Power Sector need immediate attention.

(e) The extent to which such a decision taken on the thrust areas will improve the productivity in the country cannot be forecast. However, the thrust areas so identified, will benefit the entire country, including Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

#### Small Self-Reliant Industries in Remote Villages

3290. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise names of the remote undeveloped villages in which handicraftmen and small industries have been made self-reliant during the last three years by the Department of Industry by providing assistance to them ;

(b) the State-wise/Union Territory-wise number thereof ;

(c) the agencies through which they have been provided this assistance ; and

(d) the total amount given in the form of loan for the purpose indicating the dates on which this amount was given and the agencies through which this amount was made available to them ?

THE MINITSER ON STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d). Central Government is implementing a special scheme for providing Self-employment to Educated Unemployed Youth implemented by the State Governments through District Industries Centres. The District Industries Centres provide all assistance required by the entrepreneurs to set up small scale and village industries in the districts widely dispersed in rural areas.

The state-wise information regarding the names of the remote undeveloped villages in which handicraftsmen and small industries have been made self-reliant and the total amount of loan given with dates are not maintained centrally by the Government.

[English]

#### Oil Wells Drilled in Sixth Plan

3291. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of wells drilled for exploration of oil and gas reserves giving year-wise, State/Union Territory-wise figures and the amount spent in each during the Sixth Five Year Plan ;

(b) in how many cases the exploration was successful with reference to part (a) above ;

(c) the main reasons for failure in exploration ; and

(d) in how many cases the exploration was left incomplete and the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) 178 proved oil/gas bearing.

(c) Exploration for oil is highly probabilistic in nature.

(d) 4 wells were abandoned on account of technical complications.



## STATEMENT

## NUMBER OF EXPLORATORY WELLS DRILLED DURING SIXTH FIVE YEAR PLAN AND THE AMOUNT SPENT

| State/Areas                                     | 1980-81              |                       | 1981-82              |                       | 1982-83              |                       | 1983-84              |                       | 1984-85              |                       |
|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
|                                                 | No. of wells drilled | Amount spent (in cr.) | No. of wells drilled | Amount spent (in cr.) | No. of wells drilled | Amount spent (in cr.) | No. of wells drilled | Amount spent (in cr.) | No. of wells drilled | Amount spent (in cr.) |
| 1                                               | 2                    | 3                     | 4                    | 5                     | 6                    | 7                     | 8                    | 9                     | 10                   | 11                    |
| Gujarat                                         | 29                   | 5.86                  | 28                   | 5.77                  | 37                   | 8.20                  | 39                   | 11.14                 | 40                   | 20.42                 |
| Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh              | 10                   | 8.91                  | 21                   | 9.03                  | 14                   | 11.13                 | 19                   | 14.69                 | 21                   | 29.52                 |
| Tripura                                         | 1                    | 4.10                  | 2                    | 6.51                  | 2                    | 7.23                  | 2                    | 8.38                  | 1                    | 9.20                  |
| Bengal                                          | 2                    | 4.68                  | 1                    | 4.45                  | 3                    | 7.26                  | ...                  | 11.66                 | 1                    | 16.20                 |
| Rajasthan                                       | ...                  | ...                   | ...                  | 1.45                  | 1                    | 4.36                  | ...                  | 5.24                  | 1                    | 0.04                  |
| Bihar                                           | ...                  | ...                   | ...                  | ...                   | ...                  | 1.02                  | ...                  | 3.99                  | 1                    | 3.20                  |
| Mahanadi North East Coast Offshore              | 1                    | 18.98                 | ...                  | ...                   | ...                  | 4.88                  | 3                    | 36.74                 | 2                    | 38.80                 |
| Krishna-Godavari and Cauvery including offshore | 8                    | 3.17                  | 7                    | 6.11                  | 13                   | 136.88                | 8                    | 111.65                | 14                   | 134.23                |
| West Coast                                      | 7                    | 54.75                 | 5                    | 71.36                 | 6                    | 59.02                 | 13                   | 64.27                 | 8                    | 78.71                 |

**Utilisation of Sanctioned Production Capacity  
by Drug Manufacturing Units.**

3292. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :

SHRI D.N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the drugs manufacturing units both in the public sector and private sector as well as small scale industries are utilising their sanctioned production capacity ; and

(b) if not, the measures proposed to be taken by Government against the defaulters ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAI-CHANDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). About 225 bulk drugs and thousands of formulations are being manufactured by over 250 units in the organised sector and thousands of small scale units. Capacity utilisation varies from product to product and company to company. It is, therefore, difficult to generalise. Production of bulk drugs and formulations has been increasing continuously over the past several years and there had not been any persistent shortage of drugs.

Public sector drug companies have not been able to utilise their capacities fully due to various reasons such as commercial constraints, technological problems etc. Steps are on to improve the performance of public sector undertakings.

**Workers Cooperative for Manufacture of Cars**

3293. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the well sought after Yugo car is manufactured by the workers who own the factory in Yugoslavia ; and

(b) whether Government propose to obtain similar car technology and start a workers and consumers manufacturing co-operative and extend this idea to telephones, railways, electricity, etc. ?

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

(b) There is no such proposal at present under consideration of the Government in automobile sector.

**Industrially Backward and Advanced States  
and Programmes for Seventh Plan**

3294. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the State which is most backward in the field of Industry ;

(b) the States which are industrially most advanced ;

(c) whether the Union Government have any programmes for the industrial uplift of backward States in the Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). Ranking of Various States on the basis of level of industrialisation depends on diverse parameters, concepts and definitions. A statement giving information on some of the important indicators viz. Total Invested Capital, Value of Output and Net Value Added in the Factory Sector based on latest available Annual Survey of Industries for 1982-83 is given below.

(c) and (d). Setting up of industries in a State is primarily the responsibility of State Government concerned. However, the Central Government supplements their efforts by extending certain incentives, concessions, income tax concessions, priority in licensing, etc. to the entrepreneurs for setting up industries in backward areas. Details of such concessions, incentives, etc. are given in the Booklet "Incentives for Industries in Backward Areas-April, 1984" read with Press Note No. 14/2/83-DBA-I dated 9.4.1985, copies of which are available in the parliament Library.

The Central Investments are primarily in large industrial projects of a basic character. The location of such projects has, therefore,

to be decided on broad techno-economic considerations. It has been the policy of the Government that subject to these considerations comparatively backward regions are given preference in the location of Central projects.

Under the Central Investment Subsidy, Transport Subsidy Schemes and Central Assistance for Infrastructural Development, an amount of Rs. 101.30 crores has been reimbursed to the States/Union Territories during the year 1985-86 (upto 28.2.86).

## STATEMENT

STATE-WISE INVESTED CAPITAL VALUE OF OUTPUT AND NET VALUE  
ADDED FOR 1982-83

(Rs. in crores)

| Sl.<br>No. | State/Union<br>Territory | 1982-83             |                    |                    |
|------------|--------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|            |                          | Invested<br>Capital | Value of<br>Output | Net Value<br>Added |
| (1)        | (2)                      | (3)                 | (4)                | (5)                |
| 1.         | Andhra Pradesh           | 3572.56             | 4747.38            | 1015.85            |
| 2.         | Assam                    | 557.29              | 676.92             | 153.30             |
| 3.         | Bihar                    | 5962.54             | 5701.25            | 1123.18            |
| 4.         | Gujarat                  | 5660.31             | 10235.13           | 1524.48            |
| 5.         | Haryana                  | 1760.70             | 2818.34            | 519.69             |
| 6.         | Himachal Pradesh         | 517.15              | 252.92             | 136.15             |
| 7.         | Jammu & Kashmir          | 171.41              | 167.46             | 36.14              |
| 8.         | Karnataka                | 2708.74             | 3552.03            | 813.92             |
| 9.         | Kerala                   | 1692.66             | 2487.73            | 483.79             |
| 10.        | Madhya Pradesh           | 4542.27             | 3611.76            | 956.18             |
| 11.        | Maharashtra              | 10796.86            | 18999.53           | 3600.63            |
| 12.        | Manipur                  | 3.04                | 2.82               | 0.91               |
| 13.        | Meghalaya                | 92.54               | 39.11              | 9.47               |
| 14.        | Nagaland                 | 0.05                | 0.19               | 0.03               |
| 15.        | Orissa                   | 1761.34             | 1253.88            | 361.08             |
| 16.        | Punjab                   | 2457.45             | 3431.48            | 457.91             |
| 17.        | Rajasthan                | 2305.23             | 2086.47            | 395.28             |
| 18.        | Sikkim                   | —                   | —                  | —                  |
| 19.        | Tamil Nadu               | 5041.58             | 9008.53            | 1690.70            |
| 20.        | Tripura                  | 17.30               | 20.31              | 5.93               |
| 21.        | Uttar Pradesh            | 6853.03             | 7169.43            | 1495.07            |
| 22.        | West Bengal              | 5284.35             | 7396.67            | 1634.14            |
| 23.        | Andaman & Nicobar        | 10.28               | 16.60              | 3.45               |
| 24.        | Arunachal Pradesh        | —                   | —                  | —                  |
| 25.        | Chandigarh               | 36.39               | 110.47             | 18.59              |

| 1                          | 2      | 3       | 4      | 5 |
|----------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---|
| 26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | —      | —       | —      | — |
| 27. Delhi                  | 887.22 | 1948.57 | 271.66 | — |
| 28. Goa, Daman and Diu     | 246.55 | 396.61  | 73.82  | — |
| 29. Lakshadweep            | —      | —       | —      | — |
| 30. Mizoram                | —      | —       | —      | — |
| 31. Pondicherry            | 53.16  | 106.09  | 22.28  | — |

**Introduction of Electronic Devices in  
Communications Department in  
Kerala**

**3295. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether electronic devices have been introduced in the Communications Department any where in Kerala; if so, details thereof; and

(b) if so, whether it will be introduced in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Yes, Sir. A containerised electronic exchange of 2000 lines was commissioned at Changanacherry during the current year in replacement of manual telephone system.

(b) Electronic telephone exchanges have been planned for installation at Trivandrum, Ernakulam, and Kottayam during the 7th Plan period.

**Action Plan for Telephone District in  
Orissa**

**3296. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone districts in Orissa.

(b) whether Government have finalised an action plan for some telephone districts to improve telecommunication services;

(c) if so, the number and the name of the telephone districts in Orissa where such

action plan is proposed to be implemented; and

(d) the details of the telecommunication services proposed to be implemented under the action plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) There is no telephone District in Orissa.

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

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

(d) Question does not arise. However, the Department has annual Action Plan for 1986-87 to improve the telecom services in the whole of the country. This Action Plan covers developmental and operational activities. The Action Plan gives the targets to be achieved monthwise like, number of faults per 100 telephones per month, duration of faults in hours, trunk call efficiency, provision of new connections etc. These parameters will be closely monitored from the Headquarters and perused for necessary action at the highest level in the Department.

**Liberalisation of Industrial Policy and flow  
of Industries to Backward States**

**3297. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether liberalisation in the Industrial policy over the last one year has resulted in lesser flow of large and medium industries to industrially backward States; and

(b) the number of large/medium industries licensed/registered in Orissa during 1985 and how this figure compares with the figures for the two previous years?

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

(a) No Sir. The number of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences issued for locations in backward areas in different States which indicates the flow of industries to backward areas registered an increase of 23.4% and 32.2% respectively in 1985 over 1984.

(b) The number of Letters of Intent, Industrial licences and DGTD Registrations issued for locations in Orissa is given below:

| Year                              | 1982   | 1984   | 1985   |
|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| No. of Letters of Intent issued.  | 25(12) | 20 (7) | 39(23) |
| No. of Industrial Licences issued | 14 (5) | 15 (5) | 25 (6) |
| No. of DGTD Registrations issued. | 42(21) | 24(14) | 32(18) |

(Figures in ( ) are for backward areas.)

#### Growth of Industries in Backward Regions during Sixth plan

3298. PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of growth of industries in the backward regions in the country during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the rate of growth of industries in the backward regions in Kerala during the period?

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

(a) and (b). The Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) does not compile any separate index of industrial production for the backward regions in the country. However, a statement showing the letters of intent and industrial licences issued to backward areas in various States and Union Territories during 1980 to 1985 is given below.

#### STATEMENT

##### LETTERS OF INDENT AND INDUSTRIAL LICENCES ISSUED TO BACKWARD AREAS IN VARIOUS STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES DURING THE PERIOD 1980 TO 1985.

| S. No. | States/U. Ts.             | 1980 |     | 1981 |     | 1982 |     | 1983 |     | 1984 |     | 1985 |    |
|--------|---------------------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|----|
|        |                           | LOI  | IL  | LOI  | IL  | LOI  | IL  | LOI  | IL  | LOI  | IL  | LOI  | IL |
| 1      | 2                         | 3    | 4   | 5    | 6   | 7    | 8   | 9    | 10  | 11   | 12  | 13   | 14 |
| 1.     | Andhra Pradesh            | 39   | 15  | 38   | 19  | 47   | 9   | 50   | 25  | 56   | 23  | 88   | 37 |
| 2.     | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | ...  | ... | ...  | ... | ...  | ... | ...  | ... | 2    | ... | 1    | 2  |
| 3.     | Arunachal Pradesh         | ...  | ... | 1    | ... | 1    | ... | 7    | 2   | 2    | 3   | 1    | 6  |
| 4.     | Assam                     | 2    | 1   | 3    | 2   | 4    | 1   | 3    | 22  | 14   | 8   | 12   | 12 |
| 5.     | Bihar                     | 5    | 2   | 4    | 1   | 12   | ... | 18   | 6   | 10   | 6   | 7    | 3  |
| 6.     | Dadra & Nagar Haveli      | ...  | ... | ...  | ... | 4    | ... | 3    | ... | ...  | 1   | 5    | 2  |
| 7.     | Goa Daman & Diu           | 9    | 2   | 8    | 5   | 9    | 7   | 12   | 3   | 9    | 10  | 15   | 4  |
| 8.     | Gujarat                   | 62   | 27  | 50   | 26  | 62   | 25  | 64   | 30  | 58   | 30  | 84   | 34 |
| 9.     | Haryana                   | 13   | 2   | 17   | 4   | 33   | 4   | 46   | 12  | 29   | 11  | 33   | 13 |
| 10.    | Himachal Pradesh          | 9    | 1   | 13   | 1   | 14   | 5   | 20   | 5   | 17   | 5   | 29   | 12 |
| 11.    | Jammu & Kashmir           | 9    | 1   | 7    | 3   | 8    | 2   | 17   | 10  | 9    | 8   | 18   | 6  |

| 1                       | 2 | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  |
|-------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 12. Karnataka           |   | 35  | 14  | 22  | 7   | 40  | 16  | 48  | 27  | 29  | 19  | 39  | 23  |
| 13. Kerala              |   | 8   | 3   | 5   | 7   | 15  | 6   | 25  | 16  | 5   | 13  | 18  | 15  |
| 14. Madhya Pradesh      |   | 30  | 10  | 25  | 11  | 52  | 5   | 45  | 19  | 71  | 23  | 79  | 29  |
| 15. Maharashtra         |   | 64  | 22  | 36  | 25  | 61  | 21  | 75  | 23  | 79  | 39  | 78  | 43  |
| 16. Manipur             |   | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... |
| 17. Meghalaya           |   | ... | ... | 9   | ... | 4   | ... | 4   | ... | 2   | ... | 1   | ... |
| 18. Nagaland            |   | ... | ... | 5   | ... | ... | ... | 3   | 2   | 1   | 2   | ... | ... |
| 19. Orissa              |   | 7   | 5   | 11  | 3   | 25  | 2   | 12  | 5   | 7   | 5   | 23  | 6   |
| 20. Pondicherry         |   | 1   | ... | 3   | 1   | 2   | 1   | 10  | 3   | 11  | 3   | 13  | 12  |
| 21. Punjab              |   | 17  | 8   | 16  | 6   | 20  | 3   | 18  | 11  | 17  | 15  | 14  | 15  |
| 22. Rajasthan           |   | 32  | 9   | 24  | 14  | 49  | 9   | 24  | 11  | 31  | 15  | 25  | 25  |
| 23. Sikkim              |   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | ... | 2   | 2   | ... | ... |
| 24. Tamil Nadu          |   | 20  | 13  | 30  | 10  | 29  | 15  | 32  | 35  | 49  | 32  | 47  | 68  |
| 25. Tripura             |   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1   | ... | ... | 1   | 1   | ... |
| 26. Uttar Pradesh       |   | 25  | 5   | 26  | 6   | 62  | 5   | 95  | 33  | 95  | 35  | 105 | 44  |
| 27. West Bengal         |   | 27  | 6   | 16  | 11  | 19  | 8   | 25  | 11  | 14  | 12  | 31  | 15  |
| 28. State not indicated |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| More than one State     |   | 1   | 1   | 3   | 2   | 28  | 1   | 6   | ... | 6   | 2   | 6   | 1   |
| Total :                 |   | 415 | 147 | 372 | 165 | 601 | 145 | 664 | 317 | 627 | 323 | 774 | 427 |

Note : LOI—Letter of Intent

IL —Industrial Licences.

**Agency Post Offices in Bangalore City**

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

(a) how many agency post offices were  
opening during 1985-86 in Bangalore City ;

(b) in which areas these agency post  
offices have been opened ; and

(c) whether due publicity is given about  
the opening of the agency post office in each  
area ?

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

1985-86, so far, 16 licensed postal agencies  
have been set up in Bangalore City.

(b) These agencies are located in the  
following areas :

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. J.P.N. Nagar       | 10. Doorvani Nagar         |
| 2. K.G. Road          | 11. Jumma Masjid           |
| 3. Thyagarajanagar    | 12. Yeswantpur             |
| 4. Chamarajpet        | 13. Malleswaram            |
| 5. Wilson Gardenn     | 14. Peenya Industrial Area |
| 6. Bannerghatta Road  | 15. Prakashnagar           |
| 7. Basavangudi        | 16. Palace Guttahalli      |
| 8. Indira nagar       |                            |
| 9. Sivanchetty Garden |                            |

(c) Yes, Sir.

**Air Mail Service from Bangalore to Foreign Countries**

3300. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Air Mail from Bangalore takes 10-12 days to reach USA, UK and Middle East countries ;

(b) whether Air Mail letters are sent by train to Bombay of Madras enroute foreign countries ;

(c) whether Government propose to send Air Mail letters by Air directly from Bangalore to respective foreign countries ; and

(d) if so, steps taken by Government to reduce the transit time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. These are sent by air.

(c) No, Sir,

(d) The question does not arise.

**Decline in Demand for HMT Lathes**

3301. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is decline in the demand for HMT lathes ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd. propose to go in for modernisation to meet the competition ?

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

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

(c) HMT is already engaged in plant modernisation and technology upgradation as a continuing exercise.

**Computerisation of coal Projects**

3302. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to computerise all major coal projects in the country ;

(b) if so, the coal projects identified for computerisation ;

(c) whether Government have deputed a delegation to select the computer system ;

(d) if so, the recommendation of the delegation ; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite the installation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) to (e). Coal India has a proposal to introduce computerisation significantly in their work. The proposal envisages computerisation of all headquarters and area headquarters in each subsidiary company alongwith 10 selected important Units by March, 1988. A scheme for this purpose has been prepared by the Central Mine Planning & Design Institute. A team of representatives from CMPDI, Coal India Ltd. and Department of Electronic Visited USA/Australia in September, 1985 to select a suitable Computer system for CMPDI alongwith relevant software packages. Based on the recommendation of this team action has been taken for procurement of a suitable main Computer system.

**Telephone Facilities in Aeroplanes**

3303. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan under consideration of the Government to provide telephone facilities in the aeroplanes ;

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

(c) the time by which it will start functioning ; and

(d) the financial implications thereof ?

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

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

#### Denotification of Non-Viable industries

3304. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government propose to denotify a few more sick industrial undertakings whose viability is in doubt ; and

(b) if so, the details regarding such units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). In terms of the policy guidelines on sick industries issued by the Government in October, 1981, units which were taken over under the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, and which are found to be non-viable and, in respect of which, no other alternative solution is available, would be denotified. Sick units with large excess work-force; poor work culture, low productivity, heavy accumulated losses and liabilities etc. are unlikely to be viable and therefore, would have to be denotified.

#### Judicial Reforms

3305. SHRI K. V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to refer the entire question of judicial reform in the country to the Law Commission ;

(b) if so, whether the Law Commission has been issued directions that this matter should be taken up on a priority basis ; and

(c) if so, whether any specific date has been given in regard to submission of their recommendations ?

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

(b) and (c). No specific date, as such, has been stipulated for the Law Commission to submit its report. The Commission, however, has been requested to make its recommendations available to Government as early as possible.

#### Scheme regarding cash and carry L.P.G. Cylinders.

3306. SHRI K.V. SHANKARA GOWDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme regarding cash and carry of domestic gas cylinders was introduced in February, 1984 ;

(b) if so, whether the scheme was a success ;

(c) if not, the reasons for its failure ;

(d) whether Government are considering to stop this scheme ; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof ?

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

(b) There has been a mixed reaction to the scheme.

(c) The negative reaction is mainly on the following counts :

i) The flat rebate of Re. 1/- per cylinder does not, in most cases, cover the expenses incurred by the consumer in collecting a refill.

ii) The present size and weight of a filled cylinder (approximately 33 kgs.) is inconvenient for consumer to handle.

(d) The experimental scheme has been decided to be continued for the present.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Energy Conservation Policy

3307. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :



(a) Whether Government are evolving a comprehensive energy conservation policy ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) the detailed measures for implementing the Energy Conservation Policy are being worked out,

(b) The measures would inter-alia cover the monitoring of energy consumption by various sectors, steps to have standards for energy efficiency, training of personnel as well as initiatives required to popularize energy conservation.

#### Production of Petroleum

3308. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of petroleum available at present ;

(b) the locations from where the petroleum is explored at present ; and

(c) the location-wise production of petroleum ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The present production of crude is about 30 million tonnes per annum as follows :

|                                      | Million Tonnes |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Gujarat                              | 4.1            |
| Assam Nagaland/<br>Arunachal Pradesh | 5.2            |
| Bombay High                          | 20.6           |
| TOTAL                                | 29.9           |
|                                      | say=30.00      |

#### Processing of Crude Oil

3309. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the crude oil available in India is not being processed in India ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the machinery for processing crude oil available in India is only suitable for processing crude oil which is imported from Arabian Gulf countries ; and

(d) when India is likely to process her own crude oil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) No Sir,

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

#### Supply of coal and Power to Northern units.

3310. SHRI B.V. DESAI

SHRI MODH. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether inadequate supply of coal and power has affected the northern units in the country ;

(b) if so, whether the supply of coal to the industries worsened during the quarter October-December, 1985 ;

(c) if so, whether the unbridged gap and the quantity received was twice as much as for the earlier quarter July-September, 1985 and about three times higher than the shortage reported for the quarter April to June last ;

(d) whether this unabated shortage has adversely affected the efficiency and resulted into production losses to many units operating in the country ; and

(e) if so, the main reasons for the coal and power shortage and the steps being taken to improve this position during 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (e). Coal despatches from the three subsidiaries of Coal India Ltd., viz. BCCL, ECL and CCL to the industries in the Non-core sector in Northern India States during the first three quarters of 1985-86 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous years is given below :—

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

| <i>Quarter</i>       | 1984-85 | 1985-86 | <i>Increase<br/>percentage</i> |
|----------------------|---------|---------|--------------------------------|
| April-June           | 47.30   | 47.38   | + 0.2                          |
| July-September       | 31.13   | 38.39   | +23.1                          |
| October-<br>December | 39.72   | 42.23   | + 6.3                          |

It is seen from the above table that there is cyclic variation from quarter to quarter in despatches every year. The despatches during 1985-86 also display the same cyclic variation. However, despatches have been more in every quarter of this year than in the corresponding quarters of last year. Despatches of coal to the various consuming sectors in the country during April '85-February, 1986 have increased by 10.6% over the corresponding period of last year.

As regards power, the Northern region as a whole experienced an overall power shortage of about 11% during the period April 1985 to February 1986. The continuing power shortage conditions have affected the industrial in certain Northern India States.

The main reason for the power shortage in the region has been the low level of generation of power of certain thermal power stations in the region and outage of Nuclear Unit-I at RAPS which is out since 25.5.1985. In order to improve the performance of thermal power stations, a number of measures have been taken which include :

- (i) Assistance to State Electricity Boards/ power stations for undertaking plant betterment programmes.
- (ii) Assisting State Electricity Boards/ power station in procurement of requisite quality and quantity of coal and also spare parts from indigenous and foreign sources,
- (iii) Visit of task forces and roving teams to identify weak areas requiring improvement and preparation of time bound programmes for rectification.
- (iv) Training of engineers and operation and maintenance personnel.
- (v) Implementation of Centrally Sponsored renovation and modernisation scheme.

### Indo-France agreement for co-operation in coal sector

3311. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether India and France signed agreement for strengthening their co-operation in coal sector ;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement ; and

(c) the coal projects that will be assisted by France and to what extent there will be an improvement in coal production with this Agreement ?

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

(b) and (c) Cooperation between India and France in the Coal Sector is coordinated by the Indo-France Working Group on Coal which meets once in every six months. The last meeting of the group was held in New Delhi on 27th-28th March, 1985. According to the protocol of this meeting the following projects have been posed for cooperation with France :—

| <i>S. No.</i> | <i>Name of the Project</i>    | <i>Name of the Company</i>            |
|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1.            | Ananta UG                     | South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.         |
| 2.            | Nandira UG                    | South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.         |
| 3.            | Kendwadih UG                  | Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.               |
| 4.            | East Katras UG                | Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.               |
| 5.            | Amlabad UG                    | Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.               |
| 6.            | Chora UG                      | Eastern Coalfields Ltd.               |
| 7.            | Parasea UG                    | Eastern Coalfields Ltd.               |
| 8.            | Kottadin UG                   | Eastern Coalfields Ltd.               |
| 9.            | Moirra UG                     | Eastern Coalfields Ltd.               |
| 10.           | Lodo Tirap UG                 | North Eastern Coalfields Ltd.         |
| 11.           | Godavari Khani No. 10 Incline | Singareni Collieries Company Limited. |

Cooperation for Amlabad UG is limited to designing and installation of a Methane drainage plant. Cooperation in majority of the other projects will be limited to extraction of a trial panel on performance guarantee basis, including supply of equipment, technical assistance during implementation and training of Indian Engineers and technicians. Cooperation with France will lead to increase in production and productivity from deep seated thick coal seams.

In pursuance of the protocol of the last meeting of the Working Group the following three agreements were signed in December, 1985 between M/s. CdF, France and M/s. Coal India Ltd. (M/s. CMPDI in the case of the first agreement).

- (i) Agreement for preparation of a Feasibility Report by M/s. CdF, France and introduction of a new method for mining the thick coal seams in Ledo-Tirap mine in Assam for increasing the recovery rate from the deposit and the output from the face alongwith safety of workers and technical assistance during implementation and training of Indian Engineers and technicians.
- (iii) Agreement for extraction of a trial panel in Kendwadih UG, mine of BCCL on a performance guarantee basis @ average daily production of 400 tonnes of ROM coal and including technical assistance during implementation, supply of equipment and training of Indian engineers and technicians.
- (iii) Agreement for extraction of trial panel in Chora UG mine of ECL on a performance guarantee basis @ average daily production of 800 tonnes of ROM coal and including technical assistance during implementation, training of Indian engineers and technicians.

**Introduction of 30 Channel Digital Pulse Code Modulation Equipment in Telecommunication System**

3312. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Telecom. Research Centre had designed a 30 channel digital pulse-code modulation equipment for use in the telecommunication network ;

(b) if so, by what time this equipment is likely to be put into service ; and

(c) to what extent introduction of this equipment in telecommunication will improve its efficiency ?

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

(b) This equipment is likely to be put into service during the year 1986-87.

(c) This equipment forms the primary building block for all digital transmission system and will augment the capacity of junction circuits between exchanges.

[Translation]

**Assistance for Spinning and Weaving of Woollen Khadi in drought areas of Rajasthan**

3313. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan leads in production of woollen Khadi ;

(b) whether Rajasthan is reeling under severe drought this year ;

(c) whether the Union Government and Khadi and Village Industries Commission propose to provide special assistance for spinning and weaving of Woollen Khadi in famine stricken areas so that the State may overcome the situation created by drought ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. The production of Woollen Khadi in Rajasthan during 1984-85 was Rs. 1148.38 lakhs which accounted for 38% of the total production of woollen khadi in the country.

(b) to (d), Rajasthan is facing severe drought this year. For undertaking special programme in drought-affected areas of Rajasthan the KVIC has sanctioned additional programme of Cotton and Woollen Khadi. A sum of Rs. 1.50 Crores has been provided for the purpose from out of the funds sanctioned to KVIC by the Government for 1985-86. Out of this, a sum of Rs 75/- lacs has already been released on 6.2.1986 to Rajasthan State K.V.I. Board and 26 directly aided institutions working in the famine affected areas. The balance amount of Rs. 75 lacs has now also been released on 1.3.1986 to State Director, K.V.I.C., Jaipur, for owned disbursement.

[English]

**Abolition of Multi Operating Dialling System from Nayagarh Telephone Exchange**

3314. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the multi operating dialling system has been abolished from Nayagarh Telephone Exchange as a result of which the telephone users are experiencing great difficulties ;

(b) whether this system was of immense benefit to the users ; and

(c) if so, reasons for abolishing the system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) There was never any Multi Link Operator Dialling circuit from Nayagarh. There is a Single Link Operator Dialling circuit which was modified in May 82 to give access to National Subscriber Dialed network, with the hope that the trunk traffic will pick up, but this did not happen and therefore the modification was withdrawn in Feb., 1985. The Telephone Subscribers are not experiencing any difficulty in the absence of this modification in the circuit as the ordinary and urgent trunk calls are being put through within an average delay of 20 and 7 minutes respectively.

(b) As can be seen from (a) above the modification in May 82 or its withdrawal in Feb. 85 did not make any significant difference to the call Completion rate.

(c) Already replied at (a) above.

**Setting up of a Technology Development Funds**

3315. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Technology Development Fund ; and

(b) if so, the details and objective thereof ?

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

(a) No decision has been taken in regard to establishment of a Technology Development Fund. However a Technical Development Fund is being administered by the Ministry of Industry in order to promote industrialisation technological upgradation, fuller utilisation of capacity and to enhance the export capabilities of the existing industrial units. Under this scheme approvals are given upto a monetary limit of rupees one crore per unit per year.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Temporary Telephone Connections Sanctioned by Delhi Telecommunications**

3316. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the exchange-wise number of temporary telephone connections sanctioned to consumers from 1985 till 28th February, 1986 by Delhi Telecommunications ; and

(b) the criteria adopted for sanctioning temporary telephone connections ?

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

(b) Temporary telephone connections are generally provided to individuals on medical grounds etc. at residential premises and to meet immediate requirements of Government Departments, industry, exporters, foreign exchange earners etc. subject to availability of exchange capacity.

[English]

**New Telephone connections from Delhi  
Telephone Exchanges**

3317. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether long time is taken for the installation of telephones even after the sanction of a telephone connection ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the normal time taken for installation of telephones after the sanction has been issued ; and

(c) the number of telephone connections sanctioned during the period from 1st January, 1986 to 15th February 1986 in (i) Karol Bagh (ii) Idgah (iii) Tis Hazari and (iv) Shaktinagar Telephone exchanges and the number of those actually installed upto 24th February, 1986 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. A telephone connection is generally provided within 15 days after the date of sanction. However, due to large-scale expansion in telecommunication services, to be large number of telephones are provided at the time of expansion of a telephone exchange. Though advance action is taken to complete the works of cable laying, opening of new distribution points etc., due to constraints pertaining to availability of materials it is not possible to achieve the target. Sometimes delays are caused due to insufficient cable network, distribution points and development of new areas.

(c) The information is given below ;

| <i>Name of the<br/>Exchange</i> | <i>Sanctioned<br/>from<br/>1-1-86 to<br/>15-2-86</i> | <i>Installed<br/>upto<br/>24-2-86</i> |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (i) Karol Bagh                  | 593                                                  | 579                                   |
| (ii) Idgah                      | 3009                                                 | 605                                   |
| (iii) Tis Hazari                | 3062                                                 | 2195                                  |
| (iv) Shaktinagar                | 232                                                  | 57                                    |

**Setting up of Heavy Industries**

3318. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places where Government are considering to set up heavy industries in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan period ;

(b) whether Government propose to set up heavy industries in West Bengal during the same period ;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (d). There is no proposal at present to set up any new heavy engineering project in public sector in the country, including in West Bengal, during the Seventh Five Year Plan, under the Department of Public Enterprises. Setting up of new projects is based on techno-economic considerations.

**LPG Agencies in UP and Bihar**

3319. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of LPG agencies in U.P. and Bihar at present ;

(b) whether these agencies are adequate to feed the requirements of U.P. and Bihar ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the steps Government

propose to take to open more agencies in these States and when these are likely to be opened and the places where these are being opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Presently there are 265 LPG distributorship in U.P. and 78 in Bihar.

(b) and (c) These agencies are adequate to serve the existing consumers numbering 9.36 lakhs in U.P. and 2.82 lakhs in Bihar (as on 1.1.86).

(d) In order to release connections to persons on the waiting list in existing markets as well as to start LPG marketing in new areas, fresh distributorships are planned under the annual marketing plans of the oil industry. Action for establishment of the distributorships included in the 1985-86 and earlier Marketing Plans of the oil industry is at various stages like advertisement, selection, completion of formalities by the selected dealer etc. In view of the various steps which precede the commissioning of a distributorship it is not feasible to indicate a time for the commissioning.

#### **Harnessing of Wind Energy**

3320. SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the details of schemes for implementation and under formulation for harnessing wind energy in various parts in India ;

(b) whether the economics technical data and environmental effects have been studied for wind energy ; and

(c) whether the experience in this regard had been studied in foreign countries and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) A major programme has been taken up to harness wind energy in the country. This includes projects for generation of electricity in the form of wind farms and battery charges as well as windmills for pumping water. Two wind farms for electricity generation are operational in Gujarat, having 1 MW and 550 KW capacity, instal-

led at Mandvi and Okha respectively ; one wind farm is operational in Tamil Nadu having 550 KW capacity, installed at Tuticorin ; two more wind farms of capacity 550 KW each will be shortly commissioned at Puri in Orissa and Deogarh in Maharashtra. Over 1300 windmills have been installed in different parts of the country for micro-irrigation and drinking water supply. Several individual wind electric generators and battery charges have been installed. Wind monitoring and research and development activities have also been taken up. The Wind Energy Programme is being further expanded in the Seventh Plan.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Yes, Madam. Wind Energy has for long been harnessed successfully in several foreign countries, in particular United States of America, Australia and countries in Europe, mainly for water pumping. A significant development has taken place during the last few years in California in United States of America, wherein wind farms of aggregate capacity over 1000 MW have been installed for generation of electricity.

#### **[Translation]**

Writ petitions and other cases pending in High Courts and Supreme Court

3321. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of writ petitions relating to (i) labour and (ii) tax matters pending in the Supreme Court ;

(b) the number of applications and references under Income Tax, Sales Tax and other Direct and Indirect Taxes pending in each High Court ; and

(c) the number of writ petitions under Labour Laws pending in each High Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : (a) to (c) Information as furnished by the Registries of Supreme Court and High Courts is given in the statement given below.

**STATEMENT**  
**WRIT PETITIONS AND OTHER CASES PENDING IN**  
**HIGH COURTS AND SUPREME COURT**

| <i>Name of the Court</i>                                                      | <i>Number of Civil Writ Petitions pending</i> |                            |              |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------|
|                                                                               | <i>Regular hearing</i>                        | <i>Preliminary hearing</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|                                                                               | (As on 1.2.1986)                              |                            |              |
| Supreme Court                                                                 | 12094                                         | 7289                       | 19383        |
| *Includes Labour and Tax matters whose break up is not maintained separately. |                                               |                            |              |

| Name of the<br>High Court | Number of applications and<br>references pending |              |                                          | Number of writ<br>petitions relating<br>to Labour laws<br>pending |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                           | Income<br>Tax                                    | Sales<br>Tax | Other direct<br>and<br>indirect<br>taxes |                                                                   |
| (As on 31-12-1985)        |                                                  |              |                                          |                                                                   |
| Andhra Pradesh            | 701                                              | —            | 94                                       | 1215                                                              |
| Bombay                    | 5367                                             | 246          | 998                                      | 1567                                                              |
| Gujarat                   | 2281                                             | 78           | 265                                      | 1991                                                              |
| Jammu and Kashmir         | 123                                              | —            | —                                        | 93                                                                |
| Kerala                    | 1887                                             | 380          | —                                        | 826                                                               |
| Orissa                    | 218                                              | 378          | 61                                       | 452                                                               |
| Patna                     | 877                                              | 254          | 187                                      | 534                                                               |
| Punjab and Haryana        | 1107                                             | 179          | 315                                      | 919                                                               |
| Sikkim                    | —                                                | —            | —                                        | —                                                                 |
| (As on 30-6-1985)         |                                                  |              |                                          |                                                                   |
| Allahabad                 | 1880                                             | 452          | 554                                      | 1185                                                              |
| Calcutta                  | 2646                                             | 19           | 338                                      | 76                                                                |
| Delhi                     | 3718                                             | 205          | 1858                                     | 884                                                               |
| Himachal Pradesh          | 42                                               | —            | 1                                        | 5                                                                 |
| Karnataka                 | 997                                              | —            | 361                                      | 2069                                                              |
| Madhya Pradesh            | 437                                              | 297          | 137                                      | 513                                                               |
| Madras                    | 5763                                             | 2493         | —                                        | 1403                                                              |
| Rajasthan                 | 741                                              | 336          | 212                                      | 1134                                                              |
| (As on 31-12-1984)        |                                                  |              |                                          |                                                                   |
| Gauhati                   | 130                                              | 16           | 37                                       | 63                                                                |

[English]

**Harnessing of Hydro—Electric Power Resources**

3322. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that about 80 per cent of country's hydro-electric resources is remaining unharnessed ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Of the total hydro-

electric potential of the country 11.34% has been developed and an additional 7.16% is under development.

(b) Hydro-electric power development depends on factors like availability of financial resources, techno-economic viability of projects, environmental and forest clearances, coordination with other agencies involved with irrigation, food control etc.,

[*Translation*]

**Allotment of Industrial Plots in Narela  
by DSIDC to Freedom Fighters**

3323. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Administration has a scheme for allotment of industrial plots or built-up sheds in Narela by Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation ;

(b) if so, the number of such plots or sheds proposed to be allotted to the families of freedom fighters under this scheme along with the details of the amount collected from each of these families for the purpose ; and

(c) the time by which the plots or sheds are to be allotted in the near future ?

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

(b) According to Delhi Administration, freedom fighters was one of the categories for which applications were invited by Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation in 1976. Thirty three applications from this category were received with Rs. 95,400/- as 10% of the cost of the plot.

(c) According to Delhi Administration, the Allotment Policy is being finalised.

[*English*]

**Supply of Power to States Facing Power  
Shortage**

3324. SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that for purposes of planning and operation of electric supply, the country was divided into five regions ;

(b) if so, what is the composition of these regions ; and

(c) the number of times in 1984-85 and April to December, 1985, electricity was supplied to the States and Union Territories facing power shortage and from which States ?

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

(b) The composition of the five regions is given in the Statement below :

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

**STATEMENT**

The composition of the five regions is as given below :

**1. Northern Region**

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Punjab
- (e) Rajasthan
- (f) Uttar Pradesh
- (g) Chandigarh (U.T.)
- (h) Delhi (U.T.)

**2. Western Region**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Goa, Daman & Diu (U.T.)
- (e) Dadra & Nagar Haveli (U.T.)

**3. Southern Region**

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Tamil Nadu
- (e) Pondicherry (U.T.)

**4. Eastern Region**

- (a) Bihar
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Orissa
- (d) Sikkim



**5. North-Eastern Region**

- (a) Assam
- (b) Meghalaya
- (c) Manipur
- (d) Tripura
- (e) Nagaland
- (f) Mizoram (U.T.)
- (g) Arunachal Pradesh (U.T.)

**Loans to State Electricity Boards for  
Inter-State Lines**

3225, SHRI D. B. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to accelerate the process of regional power grids ; loans were provided to State Electricity Boards by Government of India for construction of inter-State lines as centrally sponsored projects outside the Plan ;

(b) if so, which of the States and Union Territories availed of these loans, when and to what extent ;

(c) the rate of interest for these loans and repayment conditions ; and

(d) the total length of inter-State lines so constructed State-wise ?

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

(b) The details of the funds released to different States/Union Territories/Organisations upto 28.2.1986 are as given in the Statement—I below.

(c) Annual rate of interest for the loan is 8<sup>0</sup>/<sub>0</sub> (eight per cent) per annum with a rebate of <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% (quarter per cent) per annum for prompt repayment. The loan is payable in 25 (twenty-five) annual equal instalments together with interest on the outstanding balance commencing from the first anniversary date of its drawal.

(d) The Statewise details of the inter-State transmission lines completed under this programme upto February, 1986 are given in the Statement—II below,

**STATEMENT—I**

**DETAILS OF RELEASE OF FUNDS  
UPTO 28-2-1986 FOR CONSTRUCTION  
OF INTER-STATE LINES  
UNDER THE CENTRALLY  
SPONSORED SCHEME**

(Figures in Rs. lakhs)

| <i>States/UTs etc.</i>        | <i>Loans released<br/>from<br/>1-4-1949<br/>to<br/>28-2-1986</i> |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Northern Region</b>        |                                                                  |
| 1. Haryana                    | 330.620                                                          |
| 2. Himachal Pradesh           | 1738.870                                                         |
| 3. Jammu and Kashmir          | 324.220                                                          |
| 4. Punjab                     | 10.050                                                           |
| 5. Rajasthan                  | 697.030                                                          |
| 6. Uttar Pradesh              | 251.920                                                          |
| <b>Western Region</b>         |                                                                  |
| 7. Gujarat                    | 268.990                                                          |
| 8. Madhya Pradesh             | 2344.270                                                         |
| 9. Maharashtra                | 652.230                                                          |
| <b>Southern Region</b>        |                                                                  |
| 10. Andhra Pradesh            | 907.490                                                          |
| 11. Karnataka                 | 789.060                                                          |
| 12. Kerala                    | 1349.400                                                         |
| 13. Tamil Nadu                | 253.050                                                          |
| <b>Eastern Region</b>         |                                                                  |
| 14. Bihar                     | 838.359                                                          |
| 15. Orissa                    | 1418.308                                                         |
| 16. West Bengal               | 1005.637                                                         |
| 17. Sikkim                    | 317.714                                                          |
| 18. D.V.C.                    | 1903.460                                                         |
| <b>North-Eastern Region</b>   |                                                                  |
| 19. Assam                     | 457.755                                                          |
| 20. Nagaland                  | 381.100                                                          |
| 21. Manipur                   | 900.380                                                          |
| <b>Union Territories</b>      |                                                                  |
| 22. Delhi                     | 10,000                                                           |
| 23. Goa                       | 304.630                                                          |
| <b>TOTAL :</b>                | <b>17454.543</b>                                                 |
| <b>(Rs. 174.55 Crore—say)</b> |                                                                  |

## STATEMENT—II

STATEWISE DETAILS OF INTER-STATE  
TRANSMISSION LINES COMPLETED  
UPTO FEBRUARY 1986, UNDER  
CENTRALLY SPONSORED  
SCHEME

(Figures in Circuit Km.)

| States                      | 220<br>KV   | 132<br>KV   | 66<br>KV   | Total       |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| <b>Northern Region</b>      |             |             |            |             |
| 1. Haryana                  | 113         | 50          | —          | 163         |
| 2. Himachal Pradesh         | —           | 93          | —          | 93          |
| 3. Jammu and Kashmir        | 106         | —           | —          | 106         |
| 4. Punjab                   | 18          | —           | —          | 18          |
| 5. Rajasthan                | 218         | 18          | —          | 236         |
| 6. Uttar Pradesh            | 70          | 40          | —          | 110         |
| <b>Western Region</b>       |             |             |            |             |
| 7. Gujarat                  | 78          | —           | —          | 78          |
| 8. Madhya Pradesh           | 614         | 245         | —          | 859         |
| 9. Maharashtra              | 408         | 45          | —          | 453         |
| <b>Southern Region</b>      |             |             |            |             |
| 10. Andhra Pradesh          | 395         | —           | —          | 395         |
| 11. Karnataka               | 302         | —           | —          | 302         |
| 12. Kerala                  | 380         | —           | —          | 380         |
| 13. Tamil Nadu              | 139         | —           | —          | 139         |
| <b>Eastern Region</b>       |             |             |            |             |
| 14. Bihar                   | 209         | 117         | —          | 326         |
| 15. Orissa                  | 123         | —           | —          | 123         |
| 16. West Bengal             | 21          | 172         | 67         | 260         |
| 17. Sikkim                  | —           | —           | 74         | 74          |
| 18. D.V.C.                  | 437         | —           | 437        | —           |
| <b>North-Eastern Region</b> |             |             |            |             |
| 19. Assam                   | —           | 239         | 15         | 254         |
| 20. Nagaland                | —           | 79          | 5          | 84          |
| 21. Manipur                 | —           | 222         | —          | 222         |
| <b>Union Territories</b>    |             |             |            |             |
| 22. Goa                     | 24          | —           | —          | 24          |
| <b>G. TOTAL</b>             | <b>3655</b> | <b>1320</b> | <b>161</b> | <b>5136</b> |

Low generation of power in Talcher Power  
Plant due to inadequate coal supply

3326. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS :  
Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether low generation of power in  
the Talcher Thermal Power Plant is caused  
due to inadequate coal supplies, particular-  
ly due to inadequate crushing and bunkering  
capacity of the Coal India Limited ;

(b) whether in order to remove this  
bottleneck, the work of construction of  
steam bunker and slack bunker at Jaganath  
Mine and which was due to be completed  
long back, could not be completed ; and

(c) the reasons for the same and how  
soon it would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI  
VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Major rea-  
sons for low generation of power in Talcher  
Thermal Power Station are as follows :

(i) Certain deficiencies in plant and  
equipment ;

(ii) Longer time taken during mainte-  
nance ;

(iii) Lack of availability of trained  
operation and maintenance staff ;

(iv) Inadequate belt conveyor system of  
Talcher Thermal Power Station.

The coal company have adequate circuit  
capacity. The 5,000 tonnes Bunker, which  
was to be constructed by the coal company  
constitute 3,000 steam and 2,000 slack. The  
steam circuit is already complete and is in  
operation. The slack circuit is not com-  
plete yet but temporary arrangements have  
been made to draw the slack coal. The  
permanent arrangement of slack coal circuit  
is likely to be completed shortly.

The power station is having a stock of  
49576 tonnes of coal as on 7.3.1986 which is  
equal to 10 days' consumption.

Opening of more petrol pumps and LPG  
agencies in Jampur District in U.P.

3327. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:  
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND  
NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inadequate number of petrol pumps in Jaunpur (U.P.) farmers have to travel long distances to get petrol and diesel ;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to locate some petrol pumps in Jaunpur district at every 10-15 Kilometres ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that cooking gas agencies are not working in all the big towns and villages of Jaunpur district thereby depriving the people of modern facilities ;

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to locate some gas agencies in those towns and villages ; and

(e) how many petrol pumps and gas agencies were sanctioned in Jaunpur District during the last three years and how these compare with other neighbouring districts of Eastern U P. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH): (a) and (b). There are at present 37 Retail Outlet (Petrol/Diesel) dealerships operating in Jaunpur district and, in addition, the oil industry has, on the basis of economic viability and the prescribed norms, included 10 more locations in its various marketing plans upto 1985-86 for development of Retail Outlets in the district.

(c) and (d). The only LPC distributorship presently functioning in the district is in Jaunpur town. On the basis of available potential and economic viability, the only other distributorship proposed in the district is for Jaunpur town.

(e) while five retail outlets have been awarded in the last three years in Jaunpur district, action for setting up one more LPG distributorship in Jaunpur town has been initiated. The position of Jaunpur in these respects compares well with neighbouring districts.

[Translation]

**Pension to Employees Working in Commercial Organisation of Khadi and Village Industries Commission**

3328. SHRIMATI VIDYAVATI CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission have decided to provide pension to the employees working in their commercial organisations and have forwarded the proposals to Government for their approval ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that he had already made a declaration to provide pension to them in the presence of the employees of the Khadi Bhawan, New Delhi some years back ; and

(c) if so, the time by which this issue of pension is likely to be solved finally.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The original proposal of KVIC was to provide pension to its regular employees. However, a fresh proposal has now been received from KVIC to extend the pensionary benefits to its employees engaged in training activities. It is difficult to fix time limit for final disposal of the proposal since it has to be examined from several angles and in consultation with other Ministries also.

[English]

**Award to Technocrats for Development of Technology to Tap Energy from Solar and Wind Services**

3329. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate an integrated energy concept to tap all available energy sources in the country ;

(b) whether Union Government propose to give awards to technocrats for the development of technology to tap energy for solar and wind sources ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Further, the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a programme for village level integrated energy projects, based on non-conventional energy sources, which is aimed at achieving energy self sufficiency in villages.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Public Call Office in Village Post Offices in District Gaya Bihar**

3330 SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH ; Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Public Call Offices facility is available in all village post offices in district Gaya, Bihar ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and what steps Government purpose to take to provide Public Call Office facility in all village Post Offices in district Gaya to avoid inconvenience to the people of the villages ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the villagers of Dhejan, Vishnupur, Gaya-Bigaha, Mudara and Saraiya have to cross two rivers to avail Public Call Office facility which is available in village Pai-Bigaha in district Gaya ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and steps proposed to be taken to set up Public Call Offices in villages in Dehjan, Vishnupur, Gaya-Bigaha, Mudara and Saraiya, if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) As per the existing policy, only one telecom. facility is to be provided in the principal village of a 5 Km hexagon. This can be provided either in the Post Office or in private premises. In view of the limited investment capacity, no change in the policy is envisaged.

(c) During the rainy season only, rivers are to be crossed which remain dry during the rest of the period.

(d) The cases of these villages for provision of Long Distance Public Telephones will be considered in the light of the policy of the Department.

**Production and Import of Craft Paper**

3331. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Ministry of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the paper industry is not able to meet the demand for craft paper required by the packaging industry ;

(b) if so, the details of production capacity/actual production and import from other countries during the last two years ; and

(c) whether Government propose to liberalise the import policy and/or reduce import duty on craft paper ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The demand for craft paper in the country for various uses, including packaging, is met mainly by indigenous production, and imports are negligible. It is estimated that the production of craft paper in the country is of the order of 25—30 per cent of the total production of paper and paper board. The installed capacity and production of paper and paper board during the last two years is as follows :—

| Year | Installed Capacity | Production (in lakh tonnes) |
|------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1984 | 21.65              | 13.71                       |
| 1985 | 23.49              | 15.00 (estimated)           |

Import of craft paper has been placed on OGL. Reduction in customs duty on imported craft paper is not envisaged in the Budget proposals for 1986-87 as presented to Parliament.

**Rise in cost of essential items due to higher packaging cost**

3332. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the cost price factor of essential items as tea, coffee, milk powder, tobacco and textiles cannot be maintained due to higher packaging cost on wooden tin containers ;

(b) the reasons why the cardboard, corrugated box paper containers upto a standard weight, say 40 Kilograms, have not been made mandatory ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

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

(a) Just as in any manufactured product, the prices of inputs for packaging materials are also gradually increasing which has a corresponding impact on the price of the final product packed and sold. The rise in the cost of packaging in the total price of the essential commodities such as tea, coffee, milk powder, tobacco, etc. can be only very small.

(b) and (c). Substitution of wooden and tin containers with corrugated board boxes and card board boxes is a logical and growing phenomenon. Paper-based containers for packing a variety of consumer goods are being constantly developed and increasingly used at present. Use of such packing materials which will be both functional and attractive is likely to become a practice in the trade and commerce in the normal course. Mandatory imposition may not be necessary. In fact, the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 do not contain any provisions relating to method of packing or the use of packaging material.

#### Plans for Increased Manufacture of Essential Drugs

3334. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the public sector drug companies have failed to achieve target of essential drugs like pencillin, vitamin B-1 and analgin which has led to increased costs and paved the way for unregistered manufacturers ;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plans for increased manufacture of these essential drugs : and

(c) if not, whether de-licensing will be effected to overcome the present unsatisfactory situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R. K. JAICHANDRA SINGH) : (a) In 1985-86, production by IDPL of Analgin, Vitamin B1 and Pot Pencillin is expected to be over 90% of the targets and production by HAL of Pot-Pencillin over 80% of the target. It is not correct to say that there has been either an increase in the costs or that there has been production by unregistered manufacturers.

(b) The Public Sector Undertakings are taking steps to improve the production of essential drugs.

(c) Drug Policy is under review.

#### Alternate Sources of Energy

3335. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether 60 per cent of all energy produced is in the commercial sector and this will rise to 75 per cent by 2000 A.D. thereby lowering the access of the poor to the forest of agricultural refuse or dung ;

(b) whether it is correct that by 2000 A.D. firewood demand will reach 300-350 million MT a year ;

(c) if so, whether this has been taken care of in the Seventh Plan ; and

(d) if not, alternate sources of energy proposed ?

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

(b) A detailed quantitative survey for fuelwood demand by 2000 AD has not yet been carried out ; however, the seriousness of the situation has been well realised.

(c) and (d). During the Seventh Plan, a number of programmes are being taken up which aim at conservation of fuelwood such as improved chulhas as well as augmentation of fuelwood production. Alternate sources of energy being expanded include biogas, energy plantation, solar energy, wind energy and biomass.

#### Excise duty on paper Industry

3336. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the paper

industry has been facing difficulties due to heavy excise duty imposed upon the industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : Representations have been received from the paper industry from time to time for reduction in excise levies on different varieties of paper and paper board. Several fiscal concessions, as indicated below, have already been extended to enable the industry to operate on viable basis :—

- (1) New units commissioned between 1-4-79 and 31-3-1987 are exempted from excise duty upto 50% for 5 years.
- (2) Paper containing not less than 75% by weight of bagasse is exempted from whole of excise duty.
- (3) Small paper mills utilising unconventional raw materials are eligible for excise concession to the extent of 50%.
- (4) Import of wood pulp, chips and waste paper placed under OGL and customs duty thereon waived.
- (5) Import of wood log placed on OGL and concessional customs duty charged.

#### Rise in Price of L.P.G.

3337: DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that prices of LPG have been raised due to uneconomic returns ;

(b) if so, the break-up of cost and retail prices of LPG cylinder three years ago and at present ;

(c) whether the rise in cost of production was verified by any competent agency ;

(d) whether it is also a fact that nearly Rs. two crore worth of gas is being flared every day for want of equipment costing hardly Rs. 50 crores ; and

(e) whether denudation of forests arising from policies of Government had been taken into account ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) The recent price rise was due to the reduction of the subsidy element in the pricing mechanism of LPG.

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

(d) Natural Gas which is different from LPG is flared as it cannot be compressed and stored economically like LPG and the imputed value of the quantity flared is reckoned currently at about Rs. 30 crores per annum only.

#### Items reserved for small scale encroached upon by heavy industries

3338. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have permitted Steel Authority of India to mould steel into utensils and thereby encroaching upon the list of items reserved exclusively for the small-scale and cottage industries ; and

(b) if so, how many more such items which have been encroached upon by heavy industries and the reasons for allowing such encroachments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) For promoting sale of Cold Rolled Stainless Steel produced by Salem Steel Plant, SAIL has appointed certain SSI Units to convert Salem Stainless Steel into Utensils. These Utensils are then marketed by SAIL.

(b) According to Government Policy no industrial licence is issued in favour of large or medium scale industrial undertaking for setting up a new undertaking or expansion of existing industrial undertaking if the item of manufacture is reserved for small scale sector except on the basis of an export obligation to the extent of a minimum of 75% of the new or additional production. Certain complaints have, however, been received about the entry of large scale sector into areas reserved for the small scale sector. Government have appointed a Committee which looks into complaints of encroachment by large scale sector into the areas reserved for production in the small scale sector.

**Forest-based Industries in Bihar**

3339. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great scope for setting up of forest based industries in many districts in Bihar ;

(b) if so the number of forest-based industries set up in Bihar so far ; and

(c) the number of such industries likely to be set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). From the progress reports received by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries), it is observed that there is scope for setting up of forest based industries in the State of Bihar, and that during the years 1983-84 and 1984-85, the number of forest-based industries established in the State through the implementation of the District Industries Centre Programme was 1720 and 2206 respectively.

(c) In the approved outlay for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) of the State for large, medium, village and small scale industries as communicated by the Government of Bihar no separate provision has been indicated for setting up of forest-based industries. However, specific allocation has been provided for setting up sericulture industries.

**Coal stolen from companies of CIL**

3340. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and the value of coal stolen from the site of the companies of Coal India Limited alongwith the names of the companies ;

(b) the number of such cases detected so far ; and

(c) the number of persons against whom action has been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). The

required information pertaining to 1985 for the companies of Coal India Ltd, is furnished as follows :

| Sl. No. | Name of company | Quantity of Coal stolen Tonnes. (approx) | Value of Coal Stolen (Rs. in Lakh) | No. of cases detected | No. of Persons against whom action taken |
|---------|-----------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1       | 2               | 3                                        | 4                                  | 5                     | 6                                        |
| 1.      | C.C.L.          | 839                                      | 2.10                               | 52                    | 21                                       |
| 2.      | B.C.C.L.        | 2,753                                    | 8.10                               | 819                   | 141                                      |
| 3.      | W.C.L.          | 869                                      | 1.74                               | 68                    | 199                                      |
| 4.      | E.C.L.          | 4431                                     | 11.30                              | 148                   | 324                                      |

[Translation]

**Issue of Postage Stamp in the Memory of Revered Shri Sagarmalji Gopa**

3341. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Posts had decided to issue postage stamps on freedom fighters of the country ;

(b) if so, whether any representation has since been received by the Department of Posts for issuing a postage stamp in the memory of revered Shri Sagarmalji Gopa (Jaisalmer) who laid down his life for the country ; and

(c) if so, whether Department of Posts proposes to issue a postage stamp on his birthday which is falling in the month of April ?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It would not be possible to issue the stamp in April.

[English]

**Commissioning of Public Call Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur Districts of Rajasthan**

3342. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of telephone exchanges and public call offices functioning at present in Barmer, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur District of Rajasthan ;

(b) whether Government have not commissioned the public call offices and telephone exchanges sanctioned in the year 1984-85 and 1985-86 in those Districts ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the time by which these public call offices and telephone exchanges are likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The information is given in the Statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir. A few of the telephone exchanges and public call offices sanctioned in 1984-85 and 1985-86 have not been commissioned.

(c) The works could not be completed due to constraints in the availability of stores.

(d) Instalation of these Public Call Offices and Telephone exchanges would be completed in early 7th plan.

**STATEMENT**

**ANNEXURE-I.**

**AS ON JANUARY 1986**

|              | <i>No. of Telephone Exchanges</i> | <i>No. of PCOs.</i> |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Barmer    | 17                                | 51                  |
| 2. Jaisalmer | 4                                 | 12                  |
| 3. Jodhapur  | 23                                | 64                  |

**Amount Earmarked for Oil Exploration in Kerala**

3343. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount provided by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd. separately during the Seventh Five Year Plan for carrying out survey, drilling, etc. to find oil and gas in Kerala ;

(b) the targets fixed for the purpose ; and

(c) the amount actually spent and the details of achievement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Only ONGC/ are engaged in survey and exploratory drilling in Kerala-Konkan basin. An outlay of Rs 40.34 crores has been provided in the 7th, Five Year Plan for this basin.

(b) It is proposed to undertake 29000 line kms. of survey and drilling of 12 wells.

(c) No exploratory work has been taken up during 1985-86.

**Setting up of Mini and Micro Hydro-Electric Power Units**

3344. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up mini and micro hydro-electric power units in the country during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, the locations where such power units are proposed to be set up ; and

(c) other details thereof in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Micro/mini/small hydro-electric power projects are being executed under the State Plans and the State Governments are empowered to undertake the execution of such schemes costing upto Rs. 5 crores without the clearance of Central Electricity Authority. At



present, 77 schemes with a total installed capacity of 169.88 MW are under construction in the country. Sixty-six schemes with a total installed capacity of 148.03 MW are anticipated for commissioning during the 7th Plan period as per Statement given below.

#### STATEMENT

#### MICRO/MINI HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES ANTICIPATED FOR COMMISSIONING DURING THE SEVENTH PLAN PERIOD

| Sl. No. | Name of the States/Union Territories | Number of schemes | Installed Capacity (KW) |
|---------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1.      | Himachal Pradesh                     | 2                 | 6500                    |
| 2.      | Uttar Pradesh                        | 9                 | 9870                    |
| 3.      | Punjab                               | 5                 | 7100                    |
| 4.      | Rajasthan                            | 6                 | 32150                   |
| 5.      | Jammu & Kashmir                      | 2                 | 6000                    |
| 6.      | Haryana                              | 1                 | 10000                   |
| 7.      | Gujarant                             | 1                 | 5000                    |
| 8.      | Madhya Pradesh                       | 2                 | 1000                    |
| 9.      | Maharashtra                          | 2                 | 1575                    |
| 10.     | Andhra Pradesh                       | 4                 | 3480                    |
| 11.     | Karnataka                            | 5                 | 12250                   |
| 12.     | Tamil Nadu                           | 3                 | 16000                   |
| 13.     | Assam                                | 1                 | 19950                   |
| 14.     | Manipur                              | 6                 | 4900                    |
| 15.     | Nagaland                             | 1                 | 1000                    |
| 16.     | Tripura                              | 1                 | 1000                    |
| 17.     | Arunachal Pradesh                    | 15                | 10255                   |
| Total : |                                      | 66 KW             | 148030                  |

#### Distribution production of LPG Cylinders in Seventh Plan

3345. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the production of LPG cylinders in the country during the

Seventh Five Year Plan ; and

(b) the details of the strategy for the distribution and production schedule of LPG cylinders in the country, region-wise for the Seventh Five Year Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). The annual requirement of LPG Cylinders is estimated at 45-50 lakhs. The cylinders are procured from indigenous manufacturers, by oil companies, commensurate with their requirements.

#### Improvement in Functioning of Telephone System

3346. DR. G. S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government propose to take to improve the telephone system in the country ;

(b) whether it is proposed to switch over to cellular system of fibre optics equipments;

(c) whether there is a proposal to use cables with metal covering ; and

(d) if so, when such high technology will be adopted to improve the functioning of telephone system ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) The steps taken to improve the telephone system in the country are given in the Statement given below.

(b) Fibre optics equipment is being inducted into the system in the local junction as well as long-distance network during the 7th Plan. Cellular mobile Radio telephone system might be introduced in some metro networks depending upon the availability of resources.

(c) The cables being used in the Department are already having mechanical protection by way of steel tape armour.

(d) High technology is being adopted vide Annex.

## STATEMENT

STEPS TAKEN TO IMPROVE THE  
TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE  
COUNTRY

- (i) Replacement of life-expired and worn out telephone exchanges and provision of adequate spares for maintenance of serviceable equipment ;
- (ii) Improvement and expansion of inter-exchange junction network with provision of cable PCM and fibre optics microwave systems ;
- (iii) Rehabilitation of the external plant which is the weakest link of the system ; by use of jelly filled cables, pressurisation of dry cables, providing ducts, formulation of public utility coordination Boards in major cities and towns.
- (iv) Increasing the capacities of electronic trunk automatic exchanges and phasing out the pentaconta crossbar trunk automatic exchange equipment which is responsible for large scale failure of STD calls.
- (v) Increasing the capacities of inter-metro transmission media and provision of adequate channelling equipment.
- (vi) Computerisation of some of the important automanual services like directory enquiry and trunk booking enquiry.
- (vii) Augmenting and improving the telex network.

Introduction of Modern Techniques in  
Telecommunication

3347. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and the number of cities in the country in which sophisticated and modern techniques have been introduced in telecommunication ;

(b) the names and the number of places in the country, State-wise, where digitalisation projects have been introduced ; and

(c) the names of the cities in the country in which electronic telephones have been introduced or are proposed to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Electronic exchanges have been Commissioned at 33 places mentioned in the Statement given below.

(b) Digitalization projects (Integrated Digital Networks) have not been introduced any where in the country so far.

(c) Electronic telephone instruments have been introduced in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. It is also proposed to introduce these instruments progressively in the cities where electronic telephone exchanges are coming up.

## STATEMENT

CITIES WHERE ELECTRONIC EX-  
CHANGES HAVE BEEN  
COMMISSIONED

1. Bombay
2. Delhi
3. Calcuatta
4. Madras
5. Ahmedabad
6. Hyderabad
7. Kanpur
8. Pathankot
9. Sriganganagar
10. Sirsa
11. Gandhidham
12. Veravel
13. Kurnool
14. Dibrugarh
15. Imphal
16. Karur
17. Gurgaon
18. Gulbarga
19. Changanacherry
20. Pali-Marwar
21. Udipi
22. Porbander

23. Tinsukhia
24. Beawar
25. Mehsana
26. Gaya
27. Kosikalan (U.P.)
28. Nainital
29. Ujhani (U.P.)
30. Almora
31. Chilakalpuripet (A.P.) (Telex)
32. Nizamabad (Telex)
33. Udyamperoor (Eranakulam) (ILT)

#### Demand, Production and Supply of Power

3348. SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total installed power generation capacity in the country as on 31st December, 1985 ;

(b) the average production as a percentage of installed capacity during 1985 ;

(c) the extent of demand met as a percentage of existing demand.

(d) the names of power-deficient States in the country ;

(e) the names of power-deficient districts in Bihar ; and

(f) the steps taken to meet the shortage of power ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) The total intalled power generating capacity in the country as on 31st December, 1985 was about 44,453 MW.

(b) The plant load factor of thermal power stations during April, 1985 to December, 1985 was 50.8%.

(c) The Energy requirement during the period April, 1985 to February, 1986 was about 15,5198 MU against which the availability was about 142,726 MU which represents a shortage of about 8%.

(d) Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh in Northern Region, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in Southern Region, Bihar and Orissa in Eastern Region were facing power shortage of more than 10% during April, 1985—February, 1986.

(e) The power shortage in Bihar was about 27.8% during April, 1985—February, 1986. District-wise power position is not monitored by the Government.

(f) To meet the shortage of power in the country, a number of steps are being taken which include :

- (i) Expediting commissioning of additional generating capacity.
- (ii) Maximising generation from the existing thermal power plants through plant betterment/renovation programme.
- (iii) Reducing the transmission & distribution losses.
- (iv) Adopting measures for energy conservation.
- (v) Transfer of power from surplus States to deficit States.

#### Setting up of Industries in Sikkim

3349. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have set up any industry in Sikkim during the last ten years ;

(b) if so, the names of industries and their location ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not setting up any industry in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (c). The provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, were made applicable to the State of Sikkim with effect from 5th March, 1983. Since then, the following letters of intent and industrial licences have been issued for setting up industries in the State :

| <i>Name of the Undertaking</i>       | <i>Location</i>                     | <i>Item of mfr. &amp; capacity</i>                                               | <i>Date of issue</i> | <i>Present status</i>      |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Letters of Intent</b>             |                                     |                                                                                  |                      |                            |
| Sikkim Indl. Dev. & Inv. Corpo. Ltd. | Gangtok East Sikkim                 | Colour TV receiver sets—50,000 Nos. Black & White T.V. receiver sets—10,000 Nos. | 16.7.84              | Since lapsed               |
| Sikkim Vanaspati Pvt. Ltd.           | Milli, Dist. New Jalpaiguri, Sikkim | Vanaspati—50 tonnes per day                                                      | 31.11.84             | Under implementation       |
| <b>Industrial Licences</b>           |                                     |                                                                                  |                      |                            |
| Yuksom Breweries & Distilleries Ltd. | Melli Bazar, Sikkim                 | Beer,—50,000 Hecto litres                                                        | 6.7.84               | Carry-on-Business Licence, |
| Sikkim Distilleries Ltd.             | Sai Baba Nagar P.O. Rangpa Sikkim   | IMFL—27.0 Lakh litres Country liquor-19.0 lakh litres                            | 14.9.84              | Carry-on-Business licence  |

**Adulteration in Cement**

3350. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any machinery to control adulteration in cement ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) Under the Cement Quality Control Order, 1962 as amended in July, 1983, issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 it has been made obligatory that cement produced, stored or sold in the country should conform to ISI specifications and should also bear ISI certification mark. The Indian Standard Institution through its network of regional and branch offices spread over the country takes regular samples of cement from the factories, godowns, stock, etc. and puts them to test. If these samples reveal that the cement was of sub-standard quality or was adulterated the ISI certification mark/licence can be suspended or cancelled and action can also be taken under the Essential commodities Act. The powers in this regard have been delegated to the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

**Demand for New Telephone Connections in Baroda**

3351. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.2301 on 3rd December, 1985 regarding demand for new telephone connections in Baroda and state :

(a) whether the total anticipated demand of 52,700 new telephone connections in Baroda by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan period is likely to be fulfilled at the end of Seventh Plan ;

(b) if not, reasons therefor ;

(c) how many new telephone connections will be provided by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan out of the total anticipated demand of 52,700 ; and

(d) the time by which the remianing demand for new telephone connections will be met ?

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

(b) Due to financial constraints and non-availability of exchange equipment-

(c) 13,000 approximately.

(d) The remaining demand for new telephone connections will be progressively met during 8th Plan period depending on the allocation of funds to the Department.

#### **New Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Gujarat**

3352. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up electronic telephone exchanges in Gujarat during Seventh Plan period ;

(b) the number and names of places where electronic telephone exchanges are proposed to be set up during Seventh Plan

in Gujarat ;

(c) whether Baroda Telephone Exchange Will be considered for setting up of an electronic exchange during the Seventh Plan ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement below.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Details are given at Sl. No. 2 of the statement given below.

#### **STATEMENT**

**ELECTRONIC TELEPHONE EXCHANGES ARE PLANNED TO BE PROVIDED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES DURING THE 7TH PLAN PERIOD AS PER DETAILS GIVEN AGAINST EACH :**

| <i>Sl. No.</i> | <i>Name of Place</i>          | <i>Capacity</i> | <i>Programme for commissioning (tentative)</i>                                                                        |
|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1              | 2                             | 3               | 4                                                                                                                     |
| 1.             | Ahmedabad                     | 43,000 lines    | 10,000 lines already commissioned                                                                                     |
|                | (i) Local exchanges           |                 | 8,000 lines during 1986-87<br>8,000 lines during 1987-88<br>10,000 lines during 1988-89<br>7,000 lines during 1989-90 |
|                | (ii) Trunk Automatic exchange | 3,000 lines     | During 1989-90                                                                                                        |
| 2.             | Baroda :                      |                 |                                                                                                                       |
|                | (i) Local exchange            | 10,000 lines    | During 1989-90                                                                                                        |
|                | (ii) Trunk Automatic exchange | 2,000 lines     | During 1989-90                                                                                                        |
| 3.             | Surat :                       |                 |                                                                                                                       |
|                | (i) Local exchange            | 6,000 lines     | 4,000 lines during 1988-89<br>2,000 lines during 1989-90                                                              |
|                | (ii) Trunk Automatic exchange | 2,500 lines     | 1,000 lines during 1987-88<br>1,500 lines during 1988-89                                                              |
| 4.             | Rajkot :                      |                 |                                                                                                                       |
|                | (i) Local exchange            | 2,000 lines     | during 1988-89                                                                                                        |
|                | (ii) Trunk Automatic exchange | 3,500 lines     | 2,000 lines during 1988-89<br>1,500 lines during 1989-90                                                              |

| 1   | 2           | 3           | 4                                                                |
|-----|-------------|-------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 5.  | Gandhidham  | 4,000 lines | 2,000 lines already commissioned<br>2,000 lines during 7th plan. |
| 6.  | Gandhinagar | 3,000 lines | During 1986-87                                                   |
| 7.  | Veraval     | 3,000 lines | 2,000 lines already commissioned<br>1,000 lines during 7th plan. |
| 8.  | Porbandar   | 4,000 lines | 3,000 lines already commissioned<br>1,000 lines during 7th plan. |
| 9.  | Mehsana     | 4,000 lines | 3,000 lines already commissioned<br>1,000 lines during 7th plan. |
| 10. | Kodinar     | 400 lines   | During 1986-87.                                                  |

#### **Clearance of Power Generation Projects Gujarat**

3353. SHRI RANJT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4348, dated 17 December, 1985 regarding clearance of power generation projects of Gujarat and state :

(a) Whether coal linkage of the project has been decided by the Central Electricity Authority ;

(b) Whether in view of acceptance of coal linkage by the Central Electricity Authority, the Sikka Thermal Extension Unit No. 2 of 120 K W. capacity will now be cleared and a decision communicated to the State Government and the concerned agency including Gujarat Electricity Board ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for non-clearance of the project ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). Coal linkage for the Sikka Thermal Extn., Unit No 2 of 120 MW has been agreed to 'in principle'. The scheme has, accordingly, been technoeconomically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority, subject to confirmation of coal linkage by the Standing Linkage Committee (SLC). The confirmation of coal linkage is likely to be considered in the next meeting of the Standing Linkage Committee.

#### **Coal Slurry Pipeline Project in Gujarat**

3354. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of ENERGY be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1411 on 26th November, 1985 regarding coal slurry pipeline project in Gujarat and to state :

(a) whether a demonstration slurry pipeline project from New Majri Opencast mine to Chandrapur Thermal Power Station of Maharashtra State Electricity Board, has been taken up ;

(b) if so, whether the viability of coal slurry transport has been established ; and

(c) if not, the time by which the demonstration slurry pipeline project is likely to be taken up ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (c). The preparation of a detailed project report for a demonstration coal slurry pipeline project from New Majri Opencast mine to Chandrapur Thermal Power Station of Maharashtra State Electricity Board has been taken up. The actual demonstration project will be taken up on the basis of this report. The viability of coal slurry transportation in the country can be established based on the outcome of this demonstration project.

[Translation]

#### **Proposals from States for Rural Electrification**

3355. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Governments are required to seek permission of the Union Government for rural electrification ;

(b) if so, the number of such proposals

received from the States which are under consideration of the Government and the State-wise break-up thereof and since when these proposals are under consideration of the Government ;

(c) whether Government propose to clear these proposals immediately ; and

(d) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) :** (a) Under Section 29 of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1948, every power scheme, including rural electrification scheme, estimated to involve a capital expenditure exceeding five crore of rupees is required to be submitted to the Central Electricity Authority for its concurrence. However, all the schemes financed through REC Funds are required to be sanctioned by the REC.

(b) There is no proposal pertaining to rural electrification of any State, pending for clearance in the Central Government. However, as on 10.3.1986, 143 proposals received from the State/State Electricity Boards are under consideration for sanction in the REC. State-wise details of these proposals are given in the Statement below. The proposals are pending for sanction by the REC from 2-6 months.

(c) & (d). The proposals pending with the REC are likely to be cleared during 1986-87 depending upon their being found technically sound and economically viable.

[English]

#### STATEMENT

#### NUMBER OF RE-PROPOSAL RECEIVED AND PENDING SANCTION IN THE REC (UPTO 10.3.1986)

| S.No. | States           | Scheme under consideration for sanction |
|-------|------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 1.    | Andhra Pradesh   | 2                                       |
| 2.    | Assam            | 9                                       |
| 3.    | Bihar            | 7                                       |
| 4.    | Gujarat          | 8                                       |
| 5.    | Haryana          | 2                                       |
| 6.    | Himachal Pradesh | 1                                       |
| 7.    | Jammu & Kashmir  | —                                       |

|     |                |    |
|-----|----------------|----|
| 8.  | Karnataka      | 1  |
| 9.  | Kerala         | —  |
| 10. | Madhya Pradesh | 44 |
| 11. | Maharashtra    | 6  |
| 12. | Manipur        | —  |
| 13. | Meghalaya      | 3  |
| 14. | Nagaland       | —  |
| 15. | Orissa         | 8  |
| 16. | Punjab         | 4  |
| 17. | Rajasthan      | 12 |
| 18. | Tamil Nadu     | 4  |
| 19. | Tripura        | —  |
| 20. | Uttar Pradesh  | 23 |
| 21. | West Bengal    | 9  |
| 22. | Sikkim         | —  |

**TOTAL** 143

[English]

#### Supply of Kerosene to States

3356. **SHRI D.B. PATIL :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that full quota of kerosene sanctioned to the states and Union Territories is not being supplied to them ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the requirement of kerosene of each state and Union Territory and much kerosene was supplied to each State and Union Territory from January, 1985 to January, 1985, monthwise ; and

(d) the names of the States which have not lifted the allotted quota ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) :** (a) to (c). Kerosene requirements of various States/Union Territories are assessed by allowing a 5% growth over the allocations made in the corresponding period of the previous year, on a four-month-block basis and allocations are made accordingly. Besides the regular allocations, additional ad-hoc releases are also made to meet specific situations like flood, drought, cyclone, shortage of LPG/soft coke, etc.

A statement giving allocations and monthwise details may not be commensurate supplies of kerosene made to various States/ with objective proposed to be achieved. Union Territories from January, 1985 to (d) A short fall of over ten percent has January, 1986, is given below. The time and occurred in respect of Sikkim, Tripura and labour involed in furnishing statewide and Goa, Daman and Diu.

## STATEMENT

*(Figures in tonnes)*

| <i>States/Union Territories</i> |                   | <i>Total allocation made Jan. 85 to Jan. 86</i> | <i>Sales (Prov.)</i> | <i>Percentage</i> |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1                               | 2                 | 3                                               | 4                    | 5                 |
| 1.                              | Andhra Pradesh    | 469,340                                         | 467,815              | 99.7%             |
| 2.                              | Arunachal Pradesh | 7,575                                           | 8,564                | 113.1%            |
| 3.                              | Andaman & Nicobar | 2,415                                           | 2,584                | 107.0%            |
| 4.                              | Assam             | 208,570                                         | 214,423              | 102.8%            |
| 5.                              | Bihar             | 349,270                                         | 354,222              | 101.4%            |
| 6.                              | Chandigarh        | 16,965                                          | 17,218               | 101.5%            |
| 7.                              | Dadra & N. Haveli | 2,415                                           | *                    |                   |
| 8.                              | Delhi             | 189,560                                         | 187,513              | 98.9%             |
| 9.                              | Gujarat           | 621,750                                         | 624,469              | 100.4%            |
| 10.                             | Goa, Daman & Diu  | 23,780                                          | 20,900*              | 88.0%             |
| 11.                             | Haryana           | 126,700                                         | 125,629              | 99.2%             |
| 12.                             | Himachal Pradesh  | 28,390                                          | 28,606               | 199.8%            |
| 13.                             | Jammu & Kashmir   | 55,165                                          | 56,102               | 101.7%            |
| 14.                             | Karnataka         | 355,575                                         | 346,056              | 97.3%             |
| 15.                             | Kerala            | 200,380                                         | 198,164              | 98.6%             |
| 16.                             | Madhya Pradesh    | 294,220                                         | 290,677              | 98.8%             |
| 17.                             | Maharashtra       | 1179,880                                        | 1175,981             | 99.7%             |
| 18.                             | Manipur           | 16,455                                          | 16,995               | 103.3%            |
| 19.                             | Meghalaya         | 12,750                                          | 14,562               | 114.2%            |
| 20.                             | Mizoram           | 4,770                                           | 4,839                | 101.4%            |
| 21.                             | Nagaland          | 7,980                                           | 8,935                | 112.0%            |
| 22.                             | Orissa            | 116,735                                         | 116,534              | 99.8%             |
| 23.                             | Punjab            | 254,005                                         | 254,274              | 100.1%            |
| 24.                             | Pondicherry       | 12,215                                          | 11,716               | 96.0%             |
| 25.                             | Rajasthan         | 202,285                                         | 200,570              | 99.2%             |
| 26.                             | Sikkim            | 6,085                                           | 4,468                | 73.4%             |
| 27.                             | Tamil Nadu        | 527,460                                         | 515,609              | 97.8%             |
| 28.                             | Tripura           | 17,710                                          | 15,769               | 89.0%             |



| 1   | 2             | 3               | 4               | 5            |
|-----|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 29. | Uttar Pradesh | 739,000         | 740,519         | 100.2%       |
| 30. | West Bengal   | 603,730         | 609,651         | 101.0%       |
| 31. | Lakshdweep    | 690             | N.A.            |              |
|     | <b>TOTAL</b>  | <b>6653,820</b> | <b>6633,364</b> | <b>99.7%</b> |

\*Sales made in Damand, Diu and Dadra & N.Haveli are, included in Gujarat Sales.

**Japanese Collaboration for modernisation of Heavy Engineering Corporation**

3357. SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a scheme for Japanese collaboration for modernisation of Heavy Engineering Corporation ;

(b) if so, the name of the Japanese company with the help of which modernisation of Heavy Engineering Corporation is proposed to be undertaken ;

(c) whether any other areas are also being considered for upgradation purpose ; and

(d) if so, the details of the scheme proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) and (b). Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. (HEC) have an ongoing collaboration with M/s. Hitachi of Japan for achieving modernisation and technology upgradation in certain specific activities of Foundry Forge Plant.

In order to modernise and upgrade technology in various other areas, HEC are having discussions with different foreign companies including Japanese. No specific proposal for modernisation with assistance of any other Japanese company has been finalised.

(c) and (d). The management of HEC has plans for technology upgradation for Heavy Machine Tool Plant and Foundry Forge Plant which encompass products such as CNC Boring Machines, machining

centres ; high value castings, buckets for earth moving equipment, etc.

**Shari Capital of Companies Registered in 1985-1986.**

3358. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of companies registered in 1985-86 ;

(b) the total share capital of the newly registered companies ; and

(c) the percentage of buoyancy in share capital as compared to 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) 12,413 new companies limited by shares were registered, under the Companies Act, 1956, during the first 10 months of 1985-86 (April 1985 to January, 1986). The data for February-March, 1986 are not yet available.

(b) The total authorised capital of these companies amounted to Rs. 2806.5 crores.

(c) The number of new companies registered during April, 1985-January, 1986 and their authorised capital were higher than in the corresponding period of the previous year by 14.7 percent and 62.5 percent respectively.

**Oil Wells Drilled in Krishna, Godavari and Cauvery Basins.**

3359. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of oil wells drilled in the

Krishna and Godavari basins in Andhra Pradesh so far ;

(b) the number of successful wells and the quantum of oil or gas estimated to be available for exploration from these wells ; and

(c) the number of successful wells drilled in the Cauvery basin in Tamil Nadu and the estimated oil and gas resources found there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) 41.

(b) Oil/gas has been found in 13 wells. The extent of the discoveries will be known only after the structures are delineated.

(c) 9 successful wells have been drilled so far. Trial production has started from Narimanam. The assessment of other prospects is in progress.

**Italian loan for Farakka Super Thermal Power Station**

3360. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Italy had offered a loan of 150 million dollars in 1984 as a co-financing facility for Farakka Super Thermal Power Station along with World Bank ;

(b) if so, whether loan formalities have been completed ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof in particular about the rate of interest and mode of repayment ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) The Farakka Super Thermal Power Project Stage-II is being implemented with assistance from the World Bank. Italy has offered to co-finance the cost of this Project (Steam Generators) as follows :

(a) Grant of US \$ 6 million ;

(b) Soft loan amounting to US \$ 55 million ; and

(c) The balance of foreign exchange portion of the contract has export credit.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Supply of Bamboo for Cocher Paper Mill (Assam)**

3361. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited has entered into any agreement with Government of Assam and District Council of North Cachar Hills for sustained and continuous supply of bamboo at a fixed royalty for Cachar paper mill ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. entered into an agreement in December, 1980 with Government of Assam and North Cachar Hills District Council for supply of Bamboo for the two Pulp & Paper Mills in the State of Assam for a period of 30 years. The rate of royalty fixed was as follows :

First 10 years : Rs. 30/- per M.T.

Next 10 years : Rs. 40/- per M.T.

Last 10 years : Rs. 45/- per M.T.

The aforesaid agreement was modified by means of a supplementary agreement on 7th November, 1985 whereby the period of lease has been fixed at 30 years for Reserved Forest and 10 years for unclassified State Forest. The Royalty rates determined as per the agreement are as follow :

|  | Rate per tonne                            |                                                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Full Muli bamboo from unclassified Forest | For other bamboo from unclassified State Forest and Reserved Forest |

|                 |          |          |
|-----------------|----------|----------|
| 1st to 5th year | Rs. 40/- | Rs. 30/- |
|-----------------|----------|----------|

|                  |          |          |
|------------------|----------|----------|
| 6th to 10th year | Rs. 45/- | Rs. 35/- |
|------------------|----------|----------|

|                   |   |          |
|-------------------|---|----------|
| 11th to 15th year | — | Rs. 40/- |
|-------------------|---|----------|

|                   |   |          |
|-------------------|---|----------|
| 16th to 20th year | — | Rs. 45/- |
|-------------------|---|----------|

|                   |   |          |
|-------------------|---|----------|
| 21st to 25th year | — | Rs. 50/- |
|-------------------|---|----------|

|                   |   |          |
|-------------------|---|----------|
| 26th to 30th year | — | Rs. 55/- |
|-------------------|---|----------|

**Undue Postal Delay in Kerala**

3362. PROF. K. V. THOMAS ; Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is under postal delay in Kerala ; and

(b) If so, the remedial action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) ; (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Consultancy service to public sector units by non-Resident Indian Company**

3363. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

SHRI D. N. REDDY :

SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM :

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have entered into an agreement with a non-resident Indian company to provide management consultancy service to the public sector units in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the areas stipulated for the consultancy service ;

(c) whether the NRIs expertise is considered to be superior to the existing expertise in the public sector ; and

(d) if so, how ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. However, these could be some areas where NRIs expertise could be superior to the existing expertise in the public sector but that will have to be identified on case-to-case basis.

**Allocation of Kerosene to Orissa**

3364. SHRI K. PRADHANT :

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) the existing guidelines for the allotment of kerosene to various states ;

(b) the quantity of kerosene demanded by Government of Orissa and the actual allotment made to it during 1985-86 (so far);

(c) whether Government of Orissa has requested the Union Government to make available kerosene oil on the basis of population, backwardness, non-availability of electricity, etc. for making kerosene allocation ; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider the request of the Government of Orissa for higher allocation of kerosene particularly, when the State has got a sizeable tribal population who depend on kerosene only for their daily needs in far-flung villages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Under the present policy, the requirement of kerosene of States and Union Territories is determined by allowing a growth rate of 5% over the allocation made for the corresponding period of the previous year, on a four-month-block basis. Besides the regular allocations, additional ad-hoc releases are also made to meet specific situations like flood, drought, cyclone, shortage of IPG/soft coke, etc.

A total quantity of 106, 630 tonnes of kerosene was allotted to Orissa State during 1985, apart from 29,520 tonnes allocated for the months of January to March, 1986.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) To meet the increased demand, allocations of kerosene to Orissa State for the Summer Block comprising the months of March-June, 1986, have been made after allowing a growth rate of 7%. Besides, additional ad-hoc release of 1,000 tonnes has also been made to that State for March, 1986.

**Setting up of units for production of electricity from air**

3365. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans for setting up units for production of electricity from air in other parts of the country apart from Kutch, where it is presently working to avoid environmental pollution ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Two wind farms of capacity 550 KW each are already in operation at Tuticorin in Tamil Nadu and Okha in Gujarat. Two more wind farms of capacity 550 KW each are expected to be commissioned shortly at Puri in Orissa and Deogarh in Maharashtra. During the Seventh Plan period it is expected that several such projects will be taken up. The sites will be finalised after taking into account wind availability, other technical factors and availability of financial resources.

**Operation of Shankerpur Pit of Eastern Coalfields Ltd.**

3366. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether operation of Shankerpur Pit of Eastern Coalfields Ltd. had been stopped; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and when this coal mine will start its functioning ?

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

(b) The pits were sealed due to underground fire. The site has since been inspected. Coal production will start after dewatering and restoring transport service facilities which is expected to take 2 years.

**Women judges in High Courts and Supreme Court**

3367. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state the number of women judges in each High Court and in the Supreme Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ) : As on 14.3.1986, there are 10 women Judges in the High Courts and indicated below :

|                |   |
|----------------|---|
| Andhra Pradesh | 1 |
| Bombay         | 1 |
| Calcutta       | 3 |
| Delhi          | 2 |
| Kerala         | 1 |
| Rajasthan      | 2 |

There is no woman Judge in the Supreme Court.

**Petroleum products storage cover**

3368. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMAN-GALAM : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether petroleum products storage cover will be reduced substantially in view of the financial constraints as reported in the 'Economic Times' of 14th February, 1986 ;

(b) if so, the corrective steps proposed to be taken in this regard ;

(c) whether this situation cannot be corrected even partly by use of alcohol (both from fermentation and chemical process) in petrol as was being done during the World War II in this country and as is being done in USA now ; and

(d) whether it is a fact that apart from helping farm economy, addition of lead which causes heavy pollution, would be eliminated ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The cover is expected to come down by seven days' requirement at 1989-90 demand.

(b) The adequacy of storage capacity for petroleum products in the country is continuously reviewed and, depending upon availability of funds, augmentation of storage capacity, as considered operationally necessary, would be done.

(c) and (d). Alcohol had been used in India in admixture with petrol during the II<sup>nd</sup> World War when the country was short of petrol and it had to be imported to meet the indigenous demand. At present, the production of petrol in the country is sufficient for its requirements. Besides, use of alcohol as fuel is not considered to be optimum utilisation of this industrial raw material, which can preferentially be used for making high value-added chemicals in the country.

The lead content in 87 octane petrol used in the country is within the permissible limit and pollution on this account is not expected to be high.

**Diesel required for power plant in Karnataka**

3369. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industry in Karnataka have started a project for installing a centralised diesel power plant of 120 MW to achieve additional production of Rs. 250 crores per annum ;

(b) the quantity of diesel required for the above plant ; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide the diesel required for the above plant immediately as Karnataka is facing acute power shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Karnataka State Electricity Board has proposed to set up a 120 MW Gas Turbine/Diesel Set at Yelhanka. The Petroleum Fuels required for this project has been indicated to be as follows :

|         |   |                      |
|---------|---|----------------------|
| LSHS/FO | — | 103, 240 tonnes/year |
| HSD     | — | 6,664 tonnes/year    |

(c) The Government of Karnataka has been informed recently that in view of the foreign exchange implications of these products, a commitment for their supply cannot be made.

**[Translation]**

**Shifting of Railway Mail Service Office in Beware (Rajasthan)**

3370. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to shift the Railway Mail Service office from Beawar (Rajasthan) ;

(b) if so, the reasons for sudden shifting of this office ;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from the general public regarding shifting of this office from there ;

(d) if so, the details of that memorandum ;

(e) whether Government have taken any action thereon so far ; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Several representations from individuals, MP and organisation were received urging retention of RMS at Beawar.

(e) and (f). Does not arise in view of answer to (a) above.

**[English]**

**Modernisation of Cement Industry**

3371. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether modernisation programme of the Cement Industry is going to be implemented during the Seventh Five Year Plan with the loan to be taken from the World Bank ; and

(b) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) and (b). The Cement Industry has drawn up a comprehensive programme of modernisation which is being vigorously implemented. The programme includes conversion of manufacturing process, energy conservation measures, progressive adoption of latest technology such as pre-heater and pre-calcinators, installation of pollution control devices, setting up of captive power units, modernisation of quarry operations, etc. An amount of Rs. 402.45 crores on modernisation and Rs. 333.16 on expansion schemes had actually been incurred by the industry upto March, 1985. As regards the assistance from the World Bank, it may be mentioned that a loan of \$ 200 million have been negotiated with the Bank for cement industry. Out of this amount \$ 165 million is intended for financing six specified cement plants for the purpose of conversion of wet process to dry process and the balance amount will be for financing smaller scale modernisations, rehabilitations, etc. at other existing plants. The entire project is likely to be completed during the 7th Plan.

[Translation]

**Shortage of staff in departments of posts and telecommunications**

3372. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that many cases regarding creation of posts in the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications and Department of Posts) are lying pending with the Ministry of Finance resulting in acute shortage of staff to carry out important work in both the Departments ;

(b) if so, the action being taken by his Ministry ;

(c) whether the representatives of some of the employees Union were informed that nothing was required on the part of Finance Ministry and when they met the Minister of Communications they were told that the Ministry of Finance had imposed a ban ; and

(d) if so, the factual position in this regard and the reasons for not according sanction for recruitment of adequate staff to carry out official work ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No Sir, Posts required for installation of new projects under plan expenditure are being sanctioned under relaxation of ban orders.

(b) to (d). There is a general ban on creation of posts. In exceptional cases like projects, where there is urgency, the Communications Ministry is clearing proposals for sending to Ministry of Finance for approval.

[English]

**Supply of Iodized salt to endemic districts**

3373. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the arrangement for the supply of iodized salt to endemic districts and its distribution to the public ; and

(b) the quantities supplied or to be supplied to each during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) There is free trade of iodised salt ; however, most of the State Governments, nominate their traders for lifting iodised salt from manufacturing centres. Iodised salt is sold at the rates fixed by the State Government Authority through private or public distribution system. Iodised salt is given preference over common salt for movement by rail. Manufacturing capacity of iodised salt has been stepped up as a part of the policy of universal iodisation of salt to cover the entire population to combat goitre and other iodine deficiency disorders. The capacity of all Iodisation Units commissioned upto 31.12.1985 is 12.7 lakh tonnes per annum against the requirements of 3.5 lakh tonnes for hyper endemic areas.

(b) Quantities of iodised salt supplied to various States/Union Territories during 1985 are as follows :

| (in '000 tonnes)                    |                          |          |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|
|                                     | Annual<br>quota<br>fixed | Supplied |
| 1. Manipur                          | 12.7                     | 6.0      |
| 2. Nagaland                         | 6.1                      | 12.1     |
| 3. Arunachal Pradesh                | 5.3                      | 4.6      |
| 4. West Bengal<br>(5 District)      | 59.8                     | 32.2     |
| 5. Sikkim                           | 2.6                      | 3.2      |
| 6. Jammu & Kashmir                  | 37.7                     | 5.3      |
| 7. Himachal Pradesh                 | 26.7                     | 4.2      |
| 8. Punjab (3 Districts)             | 24.0                     | 3.1      |
| 9. Haryana (1 Distt.)               | 9.7                      | 4.0      |
| 10. Chandigarh                      | 3.5                      | 1.5      |
| 11. Uttar Pradesh<br>(9 Districts)  | 55.8                     | 28.1     |
| 12. Bihar (1 District)              | 34.4                     | 29.8     |
| 13. Maharashtra<br>(1 District)     | 9.0                      | 8.7      |
| 14. Madhya Pradesh<br>(4 Districts) | 41.7                     | 9.2      |
| 15. Gujarat<br>(1 District)         | 8.4                      | 3.6      |
| 16. Mizoram                         | 4.0                      | 3.7      |
| 17. Assam                           | ...                      | 45.4     |
| 18. Andhra Pradesh                  | ...                      | 0.1      |
| 19. Delhi                           | ...                      | 17.5     |
| 20. Rajasthan                       | ...                      | 0.1      |
| 21. Tamil Nadu                      | ...                      | 0.1      |

**Setting up of Super Thermal Power Project  
at Talcher**

3374. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently taken decision to set up a Super Thermal Power project at Talcher during the Seventh Plan ;

(b) if so, the time by which that Super Thermal Power Plant is expected to be commissioned ;

(c) the estimated cost of that project ; and

(d) the allocation made for implementing the above proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : (a) to (d). The Central Electricity Authority have techno-economically cleared the proposal in respect of the Talcher Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I (2 × 500 MW). The latest estimated cost for power station and facilities is Rs. 1068.34 crores. While an allocation of Rs. 10 crores has been made for the project in the Seventh Plan, investment decision would depend on necessary inputs, including financial resources, being tied-up.

A 500 MW unit normally takes about five years for commissioning, after placement of orders for main plant equipment.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I want to draw your attention to a very serious problem.

MR. SPEAKER : What is the problem?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : There is a very serious situation. Six warships of the United States Seventh Fleet have anchored off Karachi...

MR. SPEAKER : That cannot be a matter for adjournment motion. Foreign policy is going to be discussed on the floor of the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : This is very urgent, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : You will have a full discussion. I am allowing you eight hours. We shall see to it. If you are not satisfied with that, I will allow that also. I do not mind allowing that.

I am amenable to your suggestion, do not mind. No problem.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, I draw your attention once more to a serious situation. This House has failed to take notice of the agony of the people of Punjab and I am intrigued why the Opposition is keeping quiet. There is no demand from the Opposition for a discussion. Some action has to be taken against terrorism. People are being killed. Lot of people are being killed every day. And there has been no demand from the Opposition for a discussion. We condemn growing terrorism in Punjab and other parts of the country. This is something very dangerous. This is very intriguing why the Opposition is keeping quiet, and not demanding action. We are demanding action against terrorism and anti-national elements every day, and it has not been allowed so far on the floor of the House. I demand that a discussion be allowed. This is a very serious situation.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We are not keeping quiet.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : We are not silent. Why is the Government not implementing the Accord? Why has Chandigarh not been transferred ?

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Innocent people are being killed in Punjab.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : We are condemning extremism, we are condemning the murder of innocents ; you are adding fuel to the fire. You are supporting communalism. Why are they not implementing the Punjab accord ? You have created the situation yourself.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : There must be a debate. People are being killed.

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil) : Sir, the other day you had promised.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Yes, we also want a discussion. We also condemn terrorism.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Even now, you are not prepared to condemn terrorism in Punjab. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Should we have a discussion on it ?

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We condemn terrorism.....(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI (Fatehpur) : You must realise what is happening in Punjab. What is wrong with you ? what is happening in Punjab, are you not concerned with that ?.....(Interruptions)

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : The opposition people bring all sorts of inessential, non-issues in the House. But none of the leaders from the opposition has got up and demanded a debate on terrorism in Punjab nor have they condemned terrorism in Punjab.....(Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Take your seats.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : We are not silent...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order ; please sit down. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Punjab murders and dacoities are being committed daily, communal riots are taking place, at many places curfew has been clamped and Punjab situation is deteriorating day by day. Thousands and lakhs of people have been affected.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the situation that is prevailing in Punjab cannot be tolerated for long by any civilised society.



(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please be seated.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You still continue to speak while sitting. Order, Order.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Ramoo-waliaji, who is ruling in Punjab ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : First take care of your own Government.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : You are indirectly giving support to terrorists. You are adding fuel to the fire...(*Interruptions*)...You are supporting extremism. We condemn extremism; we condemn terrorism; we condemn the killings. But you are adding fuel to the fire...(*Interruptions*).

I urge upon you that this is a national issue. This is a national problem but the Government is adding fuel to the fire. They are supporting the extremists..(*Interruptions*). I am putting it on the record that many of their leaders have relations with the extremists..(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Now take your seats. It is all right. Enough of it. Now *shanti*.

[*Translation*]

Every issue should be resolved in a peaceful manner. When gross injustice is done or disorder is created, I know that it pains our hearts very much. Such incidents even harm our country. When an innocent person is murdered, the very human values are at stake and the Creator also weeps, because nobody has the right to take away life. It is the coward who kills others. I

fully appreciate your feelings. I know that there is a great conspiracy behind this terrorism. A discussion on it is very essential to expose this conspiracy. I want that all of us should understand it very well that this matter does not concern a particular person, region or a State. It is a matter which concerns the entire country and our existence is linked with the existence of the country. We shall not let anyone harm the dignity and honour of the country. I want that democracy should flourish in our country and, similarly, the democratically elected Governments in the country should succeed. This is our principle. Also, it is the duty of the elected Governments to discharge their duties. The criteria of the success of the elected Government is how far it has been able to discharge its duties and responsibilities. We have a law for that also. You please listen and do not interrupt me. I want that in the interest of the country, society and the conscience of man, we should deal with it unitedly. All of us have to stand unitedly. Let us work hand in hand and if there is any shortcoming, let us set it right. I would allow a complete discussion on it day after tomorrow, i.e., on the 21st instant.

[*English*]

On 21st we shall have a full discussion on this threat of terrorism to the integrity and its implication to this country...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): But not after six, before six.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall see. That is a Friday. But anyhow whatever it is, we shall sit. If we are concerned with the fate of this country, we are going to sit and we are going to act. That is what it means. You have to do something. We won't let this human dignity to be plagued. We have to uphold the dignity of man and man must be saved from this communal danger, I tell you. Man and his human conscience dies when he thinks on communal lines. He is irrational, he is a traitor, he is the worst criminal.

12.13 hrs.

**PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE****[English]**

**Correcting Statement *re* : incident between  
Tellicherry and Mahe stations on  
Southern Railway**

**THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT  
(SHRI BANSI LAL):** I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the *suo-motu* statement made by him on 28th February, 1986 in connection with an unfortunate incident which had occurred between Tellicherry and Mahe stations on Southern Railway on that day.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2260/86]

**Review on and Annual Reports of Neyveli  
Lignite Corporation Ltd., Neyveli  
for 1984-85 and a Statement**

**THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI  
VASANT SATHE):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2261/86]

**Notification under Essential Commodities Act**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND  
NATURAL GAS (SHRI CHANDRA  
SHEKHAR SINGH):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Paraffin Wax (Supply, Distribution and Price Fixation) Amendment Order, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G S.R. 478(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1986, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.S. 2262/86].

**Review on and Annual Report of Hindustan  
Teleprinters Ltd., Madras for 1984-85**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
RAM NIWAS MIRDHA):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A, of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2263/86].

**Third Annual Report of the Election  
Commission of India for 1985**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE  
(SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Third Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Election Commission of India for the year 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2264/86].

**Notifications under Company Secretaries  
Act and Industries (Development  
and Regulation) Act.**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):**  
I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Company Secretaries (Amendment) Regulations, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 710:2; (M) (1) in Gazette of India dated the 30th December, 1985 under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 2265/86]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18AA of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :

- (i) S.O. 930(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Sri Rama Sugars and Industries Limited, Babbili, beyond five years.
- (ii) S.O. 932(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Sri Rama Sugars and Industries Limited, Seethanagaram, beyond five years.
- (iii) S.O. 935(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1985 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Cauvery Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Pudukottai, beyond five years.
- (iv) S.O. 13(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1986 regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Sri Durga Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, Konnagar, beyond five years.
- (v) S.O. 24(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1986

\*regarding extension of period of take over of management of Messrs Priyalaxmi Mills, Baroda, beyond five years.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2265/86]

**Annual Report of and Review on Petrofils  
Cooperative Limited, New Delhi  
for 1984-85**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND  
PETRO-CHEMICALS (SHRI R.K. JAI-  
CHANDRA SINGH):** I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petrofils Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts.

(2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Petrofils Cooperative Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1984-85.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 2267, 86]

12.14½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF  
SCHEDULED CASTES AND  
SCHEDULE TRIBES**

[English]

**Fourth Report  
and  
Minutes**

**SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) :**  
Sir, I beg to present the Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the Ministry of Industry (Department of Public Enterprises)—Reservations for and employment of, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (Hyderabad and Hardwar Units) and Minutes of sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.15 hrs.

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

[English]

**Alarming situation arising out of reported incidence of Meningitis epidemic in Delhi**

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) :** I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Welfare to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

“The alarming situation arising out of the reported epidemic in Meningitis in the capital affecting both adults and children in large numbers and the steps taken by the Government to curb the menace.”

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR) :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the last three months, there has been an increase in cases of Meningitis in Delhi, as compared to the immediately preceding months. During the month of December, 1985, there were 222 cases and 13 deaths. During the month of January, 1986 there were 350 cases with 36 deaths and during the month of February, 1986, there were 453 cases with 44 deaths. The reports received upto 15th March, 1986, indicate an incidence of 236 cases and 37 deaths.

Meningitis is an endemic disease and cases occur throughout the year. It is caused due to the inflammation of the membranes which cover the brain and spinal cord. This inflammation can be caused by infection from virus, Tuberculosis, and Bacteria. The bacterial meningitis is caused by various types of bacteria, one of which is meningococcal bacteria. It is usually the meningococcal meningitis which breaks out in increasing numbers at the time of seasonal changes. It affects largely children and young adults and can cause mortality, if not treated promptly.

In order to keep watch on the incidence of meningitis in general and on all cases of meningococcal meningitis in particular, a system of weekly reporting of the cases is followed in the Directorate General of Health Services throughout the year. Under the system, the Directorate General of Health Services, reviews the incidence with the experts and representatives of the hospitals whenever abnormal increase of the incidence is reported. This monitoring system was activated on a monthly basis from the month of December, 1985, onwards. Earlier in order to forecast the likelihood of any outbreak of meningococcal meningitis, studies on carriers were started from September, 1985 onwards in various parts of Delhi. Simultaneously, adequate measures were taken to communicate to the hospitals and other agencies about the precautionary and preventive measures. As a precautionary measure, high-risk groups, viz, doctors, nurses and other staff of hospitals which are in constant contact with meningococcal meningitis patients are being protected with vaccine. Sufficient doses of vaccines are available for this purpose. For individuals who come in contact with the meningitis cases, like parents and other immediate relatives, administration of sulphadiazine is advocated as prophylaxis. The vaccine takes time to develop immunity; sulphadiazine becomes effective immediately.

The other preventive measures advocated include avoiding over-crowding and providing proper ventilation of living rooms. If there is a suspected case of meningitis, it is necessary also to take precaution to avoid contact with the discharges of the nose and throat of the patients.

While the increase in the number of cases of meningitis has caused concern all around, it is necessary to note a few salient features. Firstly, there has been no clustering of cases. Secondly, there has been no marked increase in the carrier rate among the healthy persons. These two features indicate that the increased incidence is not in the nature of an epidemic.

Lastly, both in terms of absolute numbers as well as in terms of percentage, the incidence and mortality rate during the current year so far has been much less than what it was during the corresponding months in 1985. In terms of percentage, there has been a reduction of 38.8% in the incidence

of meningitis in the first two months of 1986 as compared to what it was in the first two months of 1985. The reduction in mortality in the first two months of 1986 has been to the extent of more than 50% than what it was in the first two months of 1985.

The Government is fully alive to the situation and is monitoring the situation on a day-to-day basis. All the Government and public hospitals in Delhi have been energised to deal with the situation and to keep adequate stocks of drugs and medicines available. The pattern of incidence and mortality as compared to that pertaining during last year shows a distinct improvement in the situation and indicates that more and more people are now bringing such cases to the hospitals for management and treatment. As a result, mortality rate is substantially less than what it was last year. In the present context the emphasis of the Government is on ensuring an effective reduction in the mortality rate and preventing further out-breaks of the disease. This objection is being vigorously pursued.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, these two types of Meningitis, technically called Pyogenic meningitis and menongococcal meningitis have been sweeping probably Delhi for the last 3 or 4 months. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it appears that it is going to be a ritual for the next few years because last year again there was a strong epidemic. During this Budget Session itself there was a Calling Attention in the other House ; previous to that some local newspapers have frontlined the news. There was a subsequent Call Attention notice and a reply was given by the hon. Cabinet Minister, Mrs. Kidwai and things are going on like that. And as it appears, it is going to follow the course in the subsequent years also. Therefore, in this light the Health Ministry has to see it. I wish the hon. Minister Mrs. Kidwai had been in the House. I do not say Mr. Krishna Kumar is not quite competent to deal with this matter. He is aware of the facts, but because she has been dealing with this matter and made certain statements also in the Rajya Sabha. I wish that the hon. Minister, Mrs. Kidwai had been in the House. She has said in the Rajya Sabha on 14th March, 1985 :

"Since January 1985 there has been a significant increase in the number of cases admitted to hospitals due to meningitis. An increasing trend has persisted through February and March as well. According to available information, the incidence of meningitis cases from 1-1-1985 to 9-3-85 is 1,652 with 225 deaths. According to the latest available information, from 10th to 12th March 1985, the number of cases is 241 with 18 deaths."

A picture was given there in the Rajya Sabha. Now, the Ministry is coming with the statements again and again. I saw a statement in *Jan Satta* dated 16.3.1986 in which some sort of justification with figures is sought to be given. It said that during the same period last year there were 190 deaths. Then, the incidence of meningitis in the last year during the period from January to March were 1,271 while this year it is only 809. In this way some sort of jumbling of figures is sought to be made and a picture is sought to be given that things are better now.

Again death rates are quoted. In 1983 the death rate because of this disease was 34.2 per cent. In 1984 it was 33.7 per cent, in 1985 it was 14 per cent and in 1986 it is 10 per cent. 1986 is not, of course, completed, but the figures are sought to be given saying that the trend is decreasing.

In fact, the decreasing trend is a welcome sign. But this percentage and these figures do not give any idea as to the seriousness of the illness and whether the seriousness is going to be lessened in any case by these figures. It has been also said by some association, last time some statement was made, on which I would like the Minister to answer. This is a statement given by some association of doctors. They say, once such epidemic starts, it lasts for a period of at least 4 years. In this a fact ? In that respect, what is sought to be done ?

As far as drugs are concerned, no doubt, the Ministry is going to import and has imported drugs necessary for curing and preventing this, including vaccines. But we have to evolve in the coming drug policy, a clear cut policy with respect to drugs that we are going to import for the purpose of curing diseases like this. That is why, a

[*Shri Shantaram Nalk*]

specific policy should be evolved on priority basis. It appears that last year 26,000 doses and 74,000 doses of necessary vaccines in two different instalments were imported. I would like to know whether these doses of vaccines were distributed to other State hospitals or they were only concentrated in Delhi. These doses were brought to cure this epidemic which no doubt has spread widely in Delhi and also the rest of the country where the instances of deaths due to this disease are coming.

Another question which I would like to ask the hon. Minister is this. Of course, I am not a medical expert. But it has been claimed by one doctor B. S. Krishnamurthy of Hyderabad that homeopathic medicines in this regard would have been an effective remedy. Has any study been made with respect to this aspect whether homeopathic drugs would be more effective than any other sort of medicines, by the Ministry? If so, what results have been obtained? According to that doctor, even encephalities which was spreading in Andhra Pradesh was curbed by homeopathic medicines. If that is so, it could be examined.

However, one thing has to be remember that however good medicines may import, however good health care you may take, as far as treatment meted out to patients is concerned, the timely treatment gives a result more than anything else. In the sense, if a patient is admitted in a hospital and if timely treatment is not given, the death rate, you know, increases. Therefore, I would like to know whether any investigation was made with respect to the cases where timely treatment was not given and if so, what action has been taken against those doctors who did not take timely action? Last year, in J.P. Hospital, a doctor died and that too because of timely treatment was not given and because of a wrong diagnosis made. So, that doctor in the hospital expired. Therefore, unless these aspects are looked into, the treatment would not be effective. We know when an emergency takes place, every doctor moves into action. But there are doctors who surely neglect the patients. In such cases, if you do not take some action against them, prosecuting them in a court of law, these things will continue and death rate will also increase.

Therefore, these few questions which I have raised may kindly be answered by the hon. Minister.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore):** Sir, our country is preparing for the 21st century and our Government to taking action to achieve the goal, the slogan—“Health for all by 2000 AD”, that we have given. In this connection, the hon. Minister in his statement has stated :

“for precaution to avoid contact with the discharges of the nose and throat of the patients.”

May I know what action is proposed to be taken to propagate it among the slum areas, the rural areas and the congested areas where this disease is spreading on a large scale? Of course, the hon. Minister may say that through AIR, Doordarshan and newspapers, they are propagating it. May I know how many of the people living in slum and rural areas have the means and can afford to have one radio or TV set or are regularly used to read the newspapers? Will the Ministry think of sending a team of doctors to those slum, rural and congested areas in order to propagate preventive measures to the rural masses?

The hon. Minister has said that the incidence and mortality during the current month and year was much less than the corresponding period of last year. It is a matter of pride for the Ministry, no doubt. But may I know whether this meningitis is more with the children of the age group of 1 to 14? If so, the guardians and parents should be adequately apprised of the situation and preventive and remedial measures should be taken.

I would like to suggest that the Integrated Child Welfare and Development Services should be entrusted with this work to propagate preventive measures and diagnosis among the guardians and parents of the children.

I am told, of course subject to correction, that this mini-epidemic is spreading from one house to the other through cats. We keep a pet cat in almost every house. I would like to know whether the spread of this disease through cats is a fact and, if so, what action is being taken by the Govern-

ment to educate the people in this regard so that they may not allow their cat in the house to come out and thus prevent this disease from spreading to the other houses.

I would like to know whether it is a fact that this disease spreads through contamination of water, specially drinking water. The drinking water is contaminated in Delhi and we are experiencing it every day in the residences and even in the bungalows, of M.Ps, Ministers and VIPs. The other day it was published in many of the newspapers like 'Hindustan Times' etc., that when one gentleman opened the tap to drink a glass of water, he noticed that a small snake in his glass, the photograph of which was published in almost all the newspapers. I have a bitter experience in Delhi about the contamination of water for the last five or six years. I am telephoning about this contamination of water to the concerned authorities but nobody bothers about it. If we keep a bucket of water for at least half an hour, there will be some dust or sand at the bottom of the bucket. Sometimes in the morning, when I open the tap, the water is raddish, Why so? Nobody bothers about that.

Similarly, adulteration of food, I am told by some experts, is another reason for spreading of this disease. This is quite common now-a-days. So, in order to save the poor people, what is the action taken by the Government to provide unadulterated food and foodstuff and also pure drinking water? Is it a fact that this disease is noticed largely in winter and spring seasons? If so, whether any research has been made? Why it is largely noticed during these seasons? Of course, in other seasons also, all-round the years, it is there. But it is largely noticed in spring and winter reasons. Has any research can made in this regard?

In the third world countries and in the developing countries like ours, this disease is spreading much more than that of developed countries which are using vaccines to eradicate this disease fully. I would like to know whether any know-how is to be improtod to produce such vaccines in our country for the eradication of these diseases?

**SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) :** Hon. Deputy Speaker,

Sir, the dreaded meningitis has caused havoc in the mind of general public not only in the capital but also throughout the adjoining areas of the capital.

As per the statistics published in the newspaper, may-be Government are in the know of these statistics—85 deaths have occurred so far and 809 cases have been reported from 7 hospitals of the capital. 25 children have died during the last few weeks due to this dreaded disease. Everybody know that the symptoms of the disease are fever, head ache, sore throat. The disease has not only been confined to the capital area but reports are coming that it is spreading in Uttar Pradesh, in Rajasthan and towns of Haryana also. I do not blame the Government directly for spreading of the disease but the Government has the responsibility to look into the causes do to which the disease is killing the people. This disease has attacked the capital and the adjoining areas.

(1) May I ask the Minister, through you, is it not a fact that loud talking of healthy security and health for all, has failed? Through you, I will put solid questions to the Minister. He must explain to the House what are the causes which led to the epidemic (2) What steps are being taken to stop this disease spreading in the neighbouring States and other regions of the country? (3) How many new health centres have been opened to fight the menace? (4) What are the effective steps which the Government has taken to give medical help to the indoor patients? (5) How many patients have been admitted, specially, the poor patients in the hospitals and (6) What is the amount of help, i.e., what is the amount which has been sanctioned to face and fight this epidemic?

With these words, through you I urge upon the Government to be serious and tackle it on a war footing for the sake of the life and health of the people.

**SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR :** At the outset I would like to briefly mention some salient features of this particular disease for the sake of better clarity and understanding of the hon. Members with respect to preventive and curative measures being undertaken by the Government,

[*Shri S. Krishna Kumar*]

Meningitis is what is called an endemic disease and with the present level of our medical knowledge, it is technically or logistically not feasible to eradicate it completely. According to medical experts this disease has a long term cycle of 10 to 15 years as well as a short-term annual cycle with incidence increasing during the spring and winter months of the year. This disease is caused by a large variety of microbes and the particular disease, meningococcal meningitis which is an epidemic or a potential epidemic is caused by a particular bacteria. According to medical experts 20% of our population all the time carry this bacteria in their throat and upper respiratory tract. Therefore, under certain conditions certain outbreaks will result and this is not only confined to Delhi or India but it is prevalent in an endemic way in almost all the countries of the world. Only a few years back there was an epidemic in Brazil and there have been epidemics reported from various parts of the world including the developed and under-developed world.

In so far as the incidence of this disease cannot be entirely prevented the strategy of the Government is to focus on the education of the people so that immediately the symptoms are detected and due recourse is taken to immediate hospitalisation and effective treatment. The key to reduction of mortality by the disease is immediate and prompt treatment in a hospital.

The figures of incidence of meningitis are available with us. The figures are not jumbled as suggested by the hon. Member, Shri Shantaram Nayak.

The figures are entirely accurate. When the hon. Minister Mohsinaji mentioned some figures last year, they referred to the incidence of that year. There was an increase in the incidence of the disease in the first three months of last year. I have, in the statement, given the figures of this year in comparison with the figures of that year and these figures show a definite declining trend. To be specific, in the year 1985, from 1st January to 15th March, there were 2088 cases and out of which 261 resulted in death. In the some corresponding calendar period this year i.e. from 1st January to 15th March, 1986, the cases have dropped down

from 2088 to 1045 or a reduction of 50 per cent. The mortality rate has come down from 261 to 103, a drop of 60 per cent. This is due to effective propaganda measures and health education measure initiated by this Ministry as also due to greater awareness of the people about the symptoms and the greater number of people immediately availing of the facility of hospitals.

The Government's strategy also includes very close monitoring. In the last month alone we have had 5 high-level meetings with the participation of representatives of W.H.O., I.C.M.R. and the Director General of Health Services. We have alerted all the States. Every hospital in the city and peripheral areas of Delhi have been alerted and the hospitals and the dispensaries have been given adequate stock of medicines. And certain personnel who are in constant contact with the patients, mainly doctors, nurses and para-medical staff have been vaccinated. We are continually analysing the incident with respect to the various areas of Delhi. As the hon. Members are aware, this disease mainly occurs in crowded places. It is not a result of using impure and contaminated water. The only reservoir of the disease causing bacteria is human-beings, human-beings throat especially. The disease is communicated through drop-lets while the person is sneezing or through the air which carries exhale and due to intimate contact. It is said that it is because of the dryness of climate in Delhi during spring and winter that the disease resistant mucous in the nose becomes dry and at that time the resistance to the disease decreases. Also in spring and winter people huddled together very closely especially in crowded localities where housing and sanitary conditions are poor.

Sir, this Department has tried to use the television and radio and the newspaper media to disseminate information relating to the disease in as wide a manner as possible. As regards the States, only Gujarat and Maharashtra have reported this year the incidence of the disease. With reference to the question by Shri Naik, whether the vaccine was despatched to the States, the answer is 'yes'.

We have distributed vaccine to the States of Maharashtra, West Bengal, U.P., Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan. The vaccine is



available. We have five lakh doses and it will be given to any State Government which asks for it. The Ministry would like to assure the public that this disease is not an epidemic. There are well laid down norms on when the disease is to be treated as an epidemic. When a disease is notified as an epidemic, we have to close down the cinema houses, we have to close down the schools and colleges, we have to introduce restrictions on the movement of people and so on, and that will be an over-reaction not called for, based on present pattern of incidence. However, if in any population group or colony or school or college, the pattern of incidence is such that there is a clustering of cases, this Ministry shall immediately move and see that every single person in that particular population or group is vaccinated against the disease. Vaccine is available in the hospitals. It is available in the market. Similarly another efficacious medicine called Sulphadiazine which is cheap and very effective and which will give protection as long as it is taken, is available everywhere including government hospitals and any citizen who asks for it shall be given the medicine free.

I would like to conclude by answering a few of the specific points mentioned by the hon. Members. The question raised by hon. Member Shri Ramoowalia on the general expansion of the infrastructure by way of Primary Health Centres and other health institutions relates to the whole range of preventive, promotive and curative aspects of medicine. There is no need for any particular budget provision for fighting meningitis. The Directorate General of Health Services have, under their general budget, complete financial as well as administrative powers to deal with the outbreak of this disease.

Some claims have been made—and this is with reference to hon. Member Shri Shantaram Naik's query—that certain homeopathic medicines are effective. But this has not been therapeutically proved. The Ministry would like to advise the public that this is a very serious disease and unless prompt attention is given, mortality will result. So, no experiment may please be done or taken with reference to this disease. Indoor treatment is not advisable. Immediate hospitalisation is the only way to save the life of the patient. There has not been

any complaint whatsoever about lack of timely action by any of the doctors in any of the hospitals this year. In case of any complaint, we shall take the strongest possible action. I do not have figures of the patients as to who are poor, who belong to the middle class and who are rich; we do not keep that type of figures...

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): In future you should keep those figures.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The suggestion will be considered.

About the incidence, roughly half the patients are children and the other half are young adults.

Regarding the suggestion to use the Integrated Child Development Scheme infrastructure for fighting the outbreak of the disease in rural areas, the suggestion will be considered, but through this Directorate General of Health Services we have already alerted all the institutions in the country. The ICD Blocks are only 1,100 out of 7,000 Blocks in the country. We will consider the suggestion of the hon. Member and try to include Meningitis in the training curriculum of ICDC functionaries in case it has not already been done.

Every day we are monitoring the incidence of the disease, the mortality, the treatment, through a virtual Control Room in the Directorate General of Health Services. We shall be stepping up the propaganda and mass education in the coming weeks, how a patient should be, isolated, how the others should guard against the disease, what are the symptoms and what are the treatments. We would like to assure the House on behalf of the Government that we shall spare no efforts to see that the incidence of Meningitis in the Capital area as well as in the country is kept to the barest minimum by mobilising the entire resources, technical, managerial and administrative, at our command and also to see that the general conditions are improved because the incidence of this disease can be reduced only by the general improvement in the environmental conditions like sanitation, water supply and reduced crowding in localities—some of the ills of life in metropolitan areas.

[*Shri S. Krishna Kumar*]

I congratulate the hon. Members for bringing this up and focussing public attention through Parliament. We would like to assure the hon. Members...

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : The hon. Member is entirely wrong. The main medicine, which is Sulphadiazine, is available in all the hospitals and dispensaries of Delhi. Any citizen can avail himself of this medicine. The treatment is only in hospitals. Otherwise, it is dangerous. We are fully prepared to meet the situation, and we have not received any complaint that the medicine is not available or that any case is not being treated. We would like to assure the House again that Meningitis is fully under control (*Interruptions*) If there is any specific complaint we will look into it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Your doctors will not tell you that medicines are not available there. I can tell you. You can go and see for yourself that medicines are not available in Jai Prakash Hospital.

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : He can make a specific complaint and we will look into it.

We would like to assure the House that there is no need for any scare among the public; the situation is entirely under control.

12.59 Hrs.

## MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up 'Matters Under Rule 377'. Mr. Ramoowalia,

[*Translation*]

- (i) Need for rectifying the map published in a European financial magazine excluding Jammu & Kashmir and some other parts of India from India's territories.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Sangrur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the news item published in the Indian Express of 14 March, 1986 that the Union Finance Ministry circulated a leading European financial magazine in which a map of India has been given. It is a matter of regret that in this map Jammu and Kashmir have been excluded. The eastern part of India which includes Assam, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and even parts of West Bengal have not been included in the map. Surprisingly, it is the library of the Union Ministry of Finance which is circulating these copies and how it is available with different institutions and individuals in the country. Although all foreign magazines are allowed to be circulated in the country only after the clearance of the Government but in this case I fail to understand how the Government failed to scrutinise it. I, therefore, urge that the Government should make a statement in the House about the carelessness shown in this matter and situation arising out of it and also, the map should be got rectified immediately.

13.00 Hrs.

[*English*]

- (ii) Need to declare Patna University a Central University

SHRI C. P. THAKUR (Patna) : Patna University is one of the oldest universities of the country. Because of the poor financial state of Bihar, the standard of this University has gone down. There should be at least one University in Bihar which should maintain high standard and should be the centre of excellence in Bihar. This institution if fully developed will inspire other institutions.

To achieve this aim, this institution should be made Central University and

upgraded Department of Applied Physics and Computer should be started in this University.

- (iii) Need to construct a new bridge in place of the Mattancherry bridge in Kerala.

PROF. K V. THOMAS (Ernakulam); Mattan cherry-w/Island bridge is an important link connecting cochin to the rest of Kerala. The guarantee period of this bridge is over. So, a new bridge has to be constructed immediately. I request the Hon. Transport Minister to give instruction to the Cochin Port Authorities and Kerala Government to construct this bridge.

- (iv) Need for early clearance of the scheme for modernisation of the Sone Canal pending with the Planning Commission.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar); Under Rule 377 I wish to draw the attention of the Central Minister of Irrigation to the miserable condition of the Sone Canal system in Bihar which is one of the oldest Irrigation systems in the country. Started some 120 years ago, it irrigates vast areas of the most fertile land in Bihar including about 50 thousand acres in District Bhojpur. Shockingly poor maintenance over the years and with new irrigation schemes in Madhya Pradesh and UP river Sone have considerably decimated the Sone Canal system in Bihar and reduced its capacity. Areas which were termed as the granary of Bihar and depended on Sone Canal system for more than a century are faced with the sure prospect of turning into stretches of a desert.

After sustained efforts of public representatives a schemes for modernisation of the Sone Canal involving an expenditure of 1,200/- crores under World Bank Aid Programme was taken up last year. All preliminary investigations in the matter have been completed and several rounds of talks have taken place between the Central and State Government representatives.

I am told that the scheme is now pending with the Planning Commission for their approval.

The importance of the scheme cannot be over-emphasised as it is the oldest irrigation system in Bihar and benefits the farmers of a very backward area in the State.

I make fervent appeal to the Central Government to give top priority to this scheme and ensure its clearance at the earliest.

- (v) Need to grant clearance of the Petro-Chemical Project at Haldia in West Bengal.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): It is a matter of great concern that the Central Government has not yet granted clearance for the Petro-chemical project to be set up at Haldia, West Bengal. It appears that the Central Government has no objection to the change in product-mix or to the transfer of the Letter of Intent from West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation to the new Joint sector company but on the ground of the provision of the MRTP Act is not inclined to allow the private sector industrialist to participate in the project. It is significant that the Central Government has refused to set up the project in the Central Sector and has also refused to join the State Government in implementing the project and at the same time is delaying the clearance of the project when the State Government has entered into an agreement with a private sector concern.

The Central Government should give up its policy of procrastination which is bound to increase the cost of the project and will also deprive the State of West Bengal the benefit of a major industrial project. I call upon the Government to grant the necessary clearance for the project at an early date.

[Translation]

- (vi) Need to re-route Kashi Express through Jaunpur Pratapgarh.

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarapur); Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to the following important matter under Rule 377 :—

Lakhs of people from Faizabad, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Ballia, Basti, Deoria, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh of eastern part of Uttar Pradesh live in Bombay where many of them have settled or are engaged in business. They do not have any direct train for Bombay from Faizabad, in spite of it being a Commissionary headquarter. The train from Gorakhpur to Bombay runs

[*Shri R. P. Suman*]

via Lucknow and from Varanasi also two trains—Mahanagri Express and Kashi Express go to Bombay via Allahabad. In this way, the people of about 10 districts around Gorakhpur, Varanasi, Lucknow and Allahabad remain totally deprived of rail facility for going to Bombay. They have to go to Lucknow, Varanasi or Allahabad to catch the train for Bombay which is quite inconvenient. About 20 lakh people are facing this inconvenience which is causing resentment. I, therefore, demand from the Government of India that keeping in view the acute problem of the people of eastern Uttar Pradesh, permission may kindly be given to run Kashi Express via Varanasi, Jaunpur, Shahganj, Malipur, Akbarpur, Gosainganj, Ayodhya, Faizabad, Sultanpur, Pratapgarh, Allahabad upto Bombay. The same route should be followed on return journey upto Varanasi. Also, keeping in view the large number of passengers at Akbarpur Junction, orders should be issued for reservation quota of at least 4 first class berths and 8 second class berths in every train.

[*English*]

(vii) Need to set up industries in Central Sector in Rajasthan.

SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL (Kota): Rajasthan continues to be one of the most backward states in the industrial sector. There is a great need for developing large scale industries in Rajasthan. The State Government has been pleading for a long time about the inadequacy of Central Public sector investment in Rajasthan. Investment of Central Public Sector in Rajasthan is very low. It is 1.90% of such investment all over the country.

Two addition units by Bharat Electronics Ltd. and one unit by Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. are going to be set up in the country. It was indicated by the Chairman and Managing Director, BEL that their undertaking is planning to put up two or three more units for manufacture of defence electronic equipments. The State Government has assured the Chairman and Managing Director of the BEL all possible assistance and cooperation besides making available required land, power, water,

housing etc. at a normal price. The Government of India after considering all relevant factors, has decided to set up the units of BEL and HAL at places other than Rajasthan.

Now Hazira Bijapur gas pipe line is also going to be laid through Rajasthan. I request the Government to set up industries in Rajasthan as there are many places on the route of H.B.J. pipe line in the State which are very suitable for industrialisation.

I look forward for sympathetic attention and support in this vital matter.

13.07 Hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DIS-APPROVAL OF CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION AND ABOLITION) AMENDMENT ORDINANCE 1986, AND CONTRACT LABOUR (REGULATION AND ABOLITION) AMENDMENT BILL

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now we shall take up Item Nos. 12 and 13 together.

|                             |   |        |
|-----------------------------|---|--------|
| Smt. Geeta Mukherjee        | — | Absent |
| Shri C Janga Reddy          | — | Absent |
| Shri Indrajit Gupta         | — | Absent |
| Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh | — | Absent |
| Dr. A. K. Patel             | — | Absent |
| Prof. Saifuddin Soz         | — | Absent |
| Shri Bhattam Sriram Murty   | — | Absent |
| Shri M. Raghuma Reddy       | — | Absent |

So, the Statutory Resolution at Item No. 12 is not moved. Now, I call upon the Hon. Minister to move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : Sir, I beg to move ;

“That the Bill to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration”.

The Hon. Members are aware that the President had promulgated an Ordinance

on the 28th January 1986 to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970. The present Bill has been introduced to replace the Ordinance.

The purpose of the Bill is that the same Government should be the appropriate government in respect of an establishment under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970 as also the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This will help us in evolving a uniform industrial relations policy and will also help in reduction in the multiplicity of inspection agencies which is not administratively desirable.

The Bill has already been passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 11th March 1986.

With these few words I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be take into consideration."

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, The Government has now come forward with the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Bill 1986. The purpose of bringing this Bill is that they had got an Ordinance issued previously and in order to replace that Ordinance they have now come forward with this Amendment Bill.

As far as the Ordinance promulgated is concerned I would like to know from the Government and from the Hon. Minister the urgency as the Article 123 requires that an Ordinance can be promulgated only when circumstances exist to take immediate action. Unless there are those circumstances existing for an immediate action, an ordinance cannot be promulgated :

13.10 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN  
in the Chair]

No doubt, the Government has got power to issue an ordinance but it is a very extraordinary power. It has to be used very

sparingly. An ordinance should not be promulgated so as to by pass the powers of Parliament. Even though issuing of an ordinance may not be illegal yet issuing of this ordinance is also not totally moral and appropriate under the present circumstances.

I have carefully gone through the statement of the Minister and also the statement of objects and reasons. No where it has been mentioned about the necessity and urgency of issuing an ordinance. Supposing the ordinance had not been promulgated what would have happened? What was the eventuality which the Government wanted to meet in issuing this ordinance? They are silent on these things. Under these circumstances the issue of the ordinance or promulgation of the ordinance cannot be justified.

Now, let us go through the circumstances under which the ordinance has been issued. In the last week of January it was mentioned in the press that Parliament is likely to assemble towards the end of second week of February. Next day Government came forward with a hurried statement that Parliament Session has not been called. Then this ordinance was issued on 28th January, 1986.

The summons for the Session were issued on 1.2.1986. That means the ordinance was issued two or three days prior to the summoning of the Session. So, I would like to know the urgency. Were heavens going to fall if the ordinance had not been issued?

Sir, in ordinary circumstances they should not bypass Parliament. What was the necessity for this Government to issue an ordinance just two or three days before the summons for the Session were issued? They have not come forward with an explanation. That shows the casual manner in which the Government is dealing with Parliament. They are not giving it its due respect. They resort to short-circuit steps to bypass parliament.

Coming to the Bill I am not able to understand as to why this amendment is necessary. In the statement of objects and reasons it has been said that there are two Acts. One is Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 and the other is Contract Labour

[Shri K. Ramachandra Reddy]

(Regulation and Abolition) Act of 1970. In both these Acts the appropriate government has been defined. According to Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the appropriate government is Central Government and according to the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970 the appropriate government is the State Government. By this amendment they want to usurp the powers of the State government so that the State Government may not implement this Act.

Sir, the two Acts are entirely different. The purview of both the Acts is entirely different. You cannot club them together. So, where is the necessity for the Government to bring forward this ordinance? When these two things are entirely different where is the necessity for the Government to define competent authority or appropriate government? There are 185 Acts. Is the Government going to come forward with a consolidated legislation? You will not be able to do it. There are a number of Acts where the rights of the farmers, the rights of the workers, etc. are not protected. The Government are not taking any serious action for the welfare of the workers. When such is the case and so many Acts are already there, you should have come forward with a consolidated legislation. Why has this recourse been taken? The Government has come forward with this amendment with an unchaste haste.

When you consider this aspect along with the decision of the Supreme Court in Surinder Singh VS CPWD and the union government and in the judgement, the Supreme Court has said that the workers after six months of their working ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now. The time allotted for this Bill is only one hour and your party has given the names of two Members. Kindly conclude now.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : In the judgement, the Supreme Court has come forward to say that equal pay must be given for equal work for all people after six months of service. This judgement of the Supreme Court must have come in the way of some vested interests ; some people who are affected by it., and probably the Govern-

ment has succumbed to the pressure of vested interests and they have come forward with this Bill in an unchaste haste to help the vested interest.

What has the Government been doing all these years? Sixteen years have elapsed and they never thought that the differential term mentioned in the 1947 Act and the 1970 Act were at loggerheads. Are there any instances where the Central Government and the State Government had come into conflict? I do not think that the Central Government tried to implement this Act and the State Governments came in the way, or the State Governments tried to prevent it. Are there any instances of conflict between the Central Government and any State Government in the matter of enforcement of this Act? If such circumstances were there, the Ministry should have come forward to say that in such and such case, the State Government obstructed an act which was in the interest of the labour.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : This is an Act where the rights of the labourers are being taken away. In Railways there are 20 lakh workers and seven lakhs are under contract labour. In coal mines, seven lakh workers are there and one lakh are under contract labour. The contractors who engage these workers do not pay their wages correctly. Their services are not regularised and no gratuity etc. is paid to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Why are you in a hurry?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am helpless. Only one hour has been allotted for this Bill.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : When I am initiating the debate, you must give me enough time. If you are interested in just passing the Bill, you can do it, but if you want some discussion, you have to give some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude it now.

**SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:** The service conditions of the workers have to be improved. This Bill takes away the powers of the State Governments and all powers are concentrated in the hands of the Central Government. Since 1970, the Government has done nothing for the workers. If the Central Government does not take any action at the instance of the vested interests, the workers will continue to suffer. That is why, I request the Minister to reconsider and withdraw this Bill and then come forward with a comprehensive Bill so that the interests of the workers are safeguarded.

**SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. The hon. Minister has rightly said and mentioned about the utility of this amendment, and that this will provide for uniform industrial relations policy and reduction in the multiplicity of inspection agencies. The Government have taken some steps under this Act and have prosecuted some persons who have violated this Act and there have been some convictions also.

This amendment is necessary because this will fill the gap between the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act and the Industrial Disputes Act. This will help the industrial policy a lot. My learned colleague on the other side has spoken much about the promulgation of the ordinance, about the Act itself and then about the utility of this Bill itself. He has said that the ordinance is not legal because it was promulgated just before the House was summoned and according to him it was necessitated because of the judgment of the Supreme Court in January 1985. What is the harm if Government gives due consideration to the Supreme Court's judgment? If according to him it is true that this Bill has been brought forward on account of the judgment of the Supreme Court, there is nothing wrong about it. On the other hand, he should have praised the Minister of Labour.

There are some areas where the operations of the Industrial Disputes Act as well as this Act are the same. The operating agencies may give different views. This Act is not for total abolition of the contract labour, but it is only for regulating and

restricting the contract labour. It would have been much better if the contract labour is abolished. But that is not done.

In some areas the State Governments operate and in other areas the Central Government operates. The supervising or inspecting agencies in the common areas may give two views. So, it is difficult to implement and that is why, this Bill has rightly been brought now.

I will say one thing to the hon. Minister. He may see that this Act is fully implemented soon. The construction industry has become very important in the country. Due attention has to be given to the labourers in the construction industry as the laws enacted for the benefit of the labourers are violated many a time. Those persons who violate the laws should be punished. For instance in Delhi itself there is one organisation called the Continental Construction Company in Nehru Place. On 17.3.1985 I asked the hon. Minister whether it was a fact that licences of the labour contractors of Orissa had not been renewed this year and yet they were allowed to recruit the labourers and engage them to work in the country and outside the country. The reply given to me was that the Orissa Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation, Bhubaneswar, a Government of Orissa undertaking was the only organisation which had been given the licence and none else. In my earlier question, I invited the attention of the hon. Minister that in Orissa so called contractors were the sub-agents of this Continental Construction Company and some other companies in Delhi and they had recruited labourers to send them abroad and Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 15,000 have been extracted from them, though the Construction Company, as per the reply, is not entitled to charge anything. Only the agency was entitled to do so upto fifteen hundred. Thanks to the Department of Labour, two informations had been lodged in the police station. The cases are going on, though we do not know the facts of those cases. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when in the agreement these construction companies or the agencies who are authorised to send the labourers abroad, are not entitled to recruit the labourers through these sub-agents,

[*Shri Som Nath Rath*]

why they are allowed to continue to do so. I have got the relevant letters and information with me and I have also apprised the previous Labour Minister regarding this and he had also complimented me in the House.

Why not the licence of this Continental Construction Corporation Private Limited be cancelled? This is one of the arguments. This Continental Construction Corporation and also other Companies in Delhi are exploiting the labourers through their unauthorised contractors by collecting huge amounts from them. Not only that, they are also making labourers to work in India for sometime and after getting the work done, then only they promise to send them abroad. Some labourers are sent and some are not sent abroad. Another most important factor is that, after they are sent abroad, what their wages are received in India through these companies, 10 per cent of that amount is deducted and given to these sub-Contractors by the Companies or the Agencies.

I submit, through you Sir, to the Minister, that the Bank Accounts of this Continental Construction Company in the State Bank and other Banks, should be seized and the illegal deduction of 10 to 15 per cent wages of the labourers, who have been sent abroad should be realised and paid, to them besides taking other actions.

Now, there are about 500 labourers of Orissa having passports, who have worked under these companies or agencies, and who are not sent abroad and very much harassed. Those who have got their passports should be sent abroad on priority basis and enquiry must be made the Hon. Minister should defend them. Let these construction companies or agencies be prohibited from sending anybody outside unless the labourers are sent. The Continental Construction Company and others with vengeance are sending some persons abroad only after having been recommended by a person against whom information has been lodged in Police station and 147 passports seized & returned at least, the information in this regard should be lodged. Most probably, he might have spent some amount because of litigation

and to make good the loss, he has been encouraged to send the labourers by extracting more money. Bundles of documents are with me. These have already been given to the previous Labour Minister. It should be examined. Stringent steps should be taken. They have also committed many crimes, under the Immigration Act, besides tax evasion, harassment and exploitation of the labourers. I have got with me a list of at least 16 companies or agencies, who are doing this job. Stringent action should be taken against them. Enquiry should be made through the CBI I am speaking in this House advocating the causes of the labourers. One letter written on the letter pad supplied to M.Ps, was forged and published in one of the papers in Orissa—the Samaj—but later the paper contradicted it. This is not a question of mine, but this is a question of the House how even the MPs who are bringing matters to the notice of the Government and speaking in the House about this exploitation, this racket, this scandal, money-making racket, corruption, etc., are also not spared by these people. They want to humiliate the member of Parliament also and lower their prestige in the public eye. I think the Chair should also come to the rescue of Members and take action against them or else it is very difficult for an MP to speak against the corruption in this House.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the letter, you have been mentioning?

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : I want to place it before the House. I have not done it so because I have not taken the permission of the Chair to lay it on the Table. Otherwise, I would have done it. I will do it later. I will show it to the Minister. Sir, I will take the permission of the Hon. Speaker and I will place all the documents before the House. It will be an eye-opener how crores of rupees have been extracted from these labourers. The documents have been given to the Labour Ministry. Copies are with me. (*Interruption*) They have lodged the information and from one person 147 passports have been seized. And that is the person now being encouraged by all construction companies and others, to send labourers abroad. So, I request the Minister of Labour to take stringent action in this matter.



[Translation]

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill presented by the hon. Minister. It will not be wrong if it is said that it is an innocuous amendment and there is no need to frown on it. So far as this objection is concerned that no ordinance should be issued immediately before the session, I would say it is not a proper objection. In the principal legislation it is imperative to keep in view this thing but so far as an amendment is concerned, it shows that there was a lacuna or confusion which is being corrected and the earlier it is done the better. Here also what has been done is just this that wherever the Industrial Disputes Act is applicable, the appropriate Government will be the Central Government and for the rest State Governments will be the appropriate Government.

The principal Act came into force in 1970. It is true that some work has been done on it but in this large country where contract labour has no rights, pay scales, dearness allowance, service conditions, overtime allowance, pension, gratuity, lay off allowance etc. it has not been implemented with the desired speed. This contract labour is engaged both in the public sector as well as in the private sector and they can be thrown on the road any time. Even after 10 to 20 years of service, they are thrown out at a stage when no one is there to take care of them.

In Bhopal, two years back JK Dry cell factory was closed down. The regular workers got the compensation and gratuity but the contract labour was thrown out without any compensation. When notice for extra production was given, the strength at that time was double the regular strength and half of the workers were working as contract labourers; even in their case no care was taken. They had worked there for as many as 20 years.

In 1983, the Supreme Court had given a ruling on a writ petition that all the States should constitute Contract Labour Advisory Boards. This ruling was given in a case against the Food Corporation of India that all the perennial posts there should be regularised and made permanent. But

I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that be it the labour department of the Centre or the State labour departments, the Food Corporation of India is a glaring instance where during the last 3 years i.e. from 1983 to 1986 we have not been able to form a committee who may identify the number of perennial jobs in the Corporation.

Wherever endeavour was made to abolish this contract labour system, they started throwing the workers out of job. Therefore, what is needed is to ensure abolition of contract labour system and to regularise the contract labourers. They should not be thrown on the road.

Similarly, a very good suggestion was given by the Tamil Nadu Contract Labour Advisory Committee that by amending Section 10 of this law, contract labour system should be abolished in those places where there is work all the year round. But that too has not been implemented.

The entire House will welcome any such amendment in respect of labour laws. Today we feel lost in the jungle of laws and there is no such law in the country which is not in need of amendment. Shri T. Anjiah was Labour Minister last year also and though he may look old because of his grey hair yet the way he discharged his duties was commendable. He worked like a young energetic man. He was physically and mentally agile and alert.

He had assured that all the labour laws will be reviewed and a comprehensive legislation will be brought because there are many laws which have contradictions and contain differing definitions. Under the prevailing conditions it has become all the more necessary to amend the laws particularly the labour laws, which have contradictions and differing definitions because we wish to enter the 21st Century.

In the end, I would like to submit that as our present Labour Minister is very young, we expect him to work even faster than the ex-Labour Minister, Shri T. Anjiah and thereby prove that he is keenly interested in workers' welfare and safeguarding their interests in a better way.

[Shri K. N. Pradhan]

With these words, I wholeheartedly support the amending Bill.

\*SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (Tripura East): Mr. Chairman Sir, the amendment Bill which is before the House seeks to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act. The present amendment to that Act is a very small one. It defines who shall be the "appropriate Government" for the purpose of settling the labour disputes. Previously it was provided that the State Government of that State where an unit is functioning shall be the "appropriate Government". for intervening and settling any disputes between the contract labour and the contractors. But now, as a result of this amendment the State Government is being deprived of the powers to take action and all power in this regard is being taken over by the Central Government. It is true that in practically every State the contract labourers are working for a long time in different Central Government establishments like the FCI, BHEL, the Shipping Corporation of India, NBCC etc. Why has the Central Government suddenly felt the need now to amend this Act? The original Act is in force since 1970. But from 1970 to 1985 in these long 15 years the Government did not feel any necessity to amend that Act. Why are they feeling it now? Sir, over the last one or two years labour trouble developed in certain Central Government units located in West Bengal like the Burnpur steel project, the Durgapur Steel and fertilizer Corporation. The Metro Railway etc where contract labour was working. In those cases the Labour Commissioner of the State Govt. of West Bengal intervened and resolved those disputes to the satisfaction of the workers. The State Government arranged for the regularisation of the labourers and saw to it that their outstanding dues are also paid.

In contrast, I will mention about a few other instances in other States. About two years back, the contract labour working under the Assam Oil division agitated for the payment of their dues. There were beaten up mercilessly by the CISF and were driven away without paying them their dues. There is another instance Sir, at the

Panipat Fertilizer Corporation in Haryana also there was a dispute between the contract labour and the contractors. The labour demanded their legitimate dues and payments. There also they were beaten and driven away by the CISF. For the last 10 or 15 years the Central Government did not bother about the uniformity in the decisions in the cases of labour disputes under the various labour laws and the Industrial Disputes Act, when the Congress was in power at the centre and there was Congress Government in most States as well. They have suddenly become alive to this, why? Because they are seeing that the left front Government of West Bengal are settling these disputes keeping the interest of the workers in view. They are taking the side of the workers. But in other Congress ruled States, the State Government as well as the Central Government is taking the side of the contractors and beating up and driving the labourers away with the help of CISF, without paying the dues of the workers.

Therefore I regret to say that this amendment is not being brought forth to protect interest of lakhs and lakhs of Contract labour of the country. On the other hand this amendment has been brought keeping in view the interest of the contractors only. Now I know Sir, the officers of such units and corporations where contract labour is employed, are in connivance with the contractors and both together are trying to cheat the workers of their rightful dues and to make money themselves. There is no effort to pay their dues. Many such units are running at a loss. In this way through the collusion between the contractors and the officers the Government is losing, industry is suffering and the workers are being deprived of their just dues. That is why I cannot support this Bill fully in its present form. I will be glad if the Government brings forth a comprehensive Bill in this respect to protect the interest of the workers, for protecting those lakhs upon lakhs of labourers who are working under contractors in the Government, semi-Govt. and even in private establishments. I would have been really glad if the Govt. tried to protect the rights and interests of all these poor workers. But the question is, will the Government do that? Have they the power

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\*The Speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

to do that ? No, they are not interested in that. I know that this Government functions keeping the interest of a handful of persons only in view. We have often alleged that. Sir, the contract labour act is in force in various parts of the country for a long time. I want to know what is the object and real purpose of bringing this amendment Bill. When the hon. Minister replies, I will like him to say in which States the industry has suffered or the interest of the workers has suffered as a result of intervention of the State Government. Which are those States ? If there was no loss to industry or if the interest of the workers did not suffer when the State Governments intervened to solve the labour disputes earlier, then what was the need of this Bill at all ?

I will hope that in the coming days a comprehensive Bill will be brought forth keeping the interest of the contract labour in view. Then we will surely place the views of our party thereon before this House and support the same.

With that Sir, I conclude.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank Shri Sangma for bringing a comprehensive Bill after great labour. I feel he must have literally sweated in formulating this Bill. I would like him to state the number of people who have been prosecuted and punished under this Act so far ? It is unfortunate that all the labour laws that have been enacted so far are gathering dust in shelves. The enactment of labour laws merely provides ample powers to the Inspectors. No other purpose is served by them. If you study the labour laws you would come to know about them. They are all well intended. Sangma Sahib believes in plain speaking. The Act enjoins on the Contractors to provide facilities to the persons hired.

[English]

"In every establishment where twenty or more workmen are ordinarily employed as contract labour, there shall be provided two rooms of reasonable dimensions for the use of their children under the age of six years.

(b) one of such rooms shall be used as a play room for the children and the other as bed room for the children.

(c) The contractor shall supply adequate number of toys and games in the play room and sufficient number of cots and beddings in the sleeping room".

Is it in Nagaland, Karnataka or Kerala ?

[Translation]

But who are these contractors ? They are parasites and exploiters of workers. You have enacted the law. But the responsibility of Government does not end here. May I know, why only establishments employing a minimum of 20 workers or more are covered under these laws ? Even if one worker is exploited it is an offence and a crime. I would like to cite an example. A rich landlord employs 5 workers to dig a well and promises to pay Rs. 200 to them. The workers work for 10 days but because of a big rock the work is stopped. Instead of paying them Rs. 200 they are hauled up at the police station and are categorically told that they will have to dig another well to honour the contract. These things are happening but your laws cannot be invoked in such cases.

May I draw your attention to Article 42 and 43 of constitution. I would like to quote :

[English]

42. "The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

43. The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural industrial or otherwise, work, living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular.....".

[Translation]

Sir, I am not only talking of Karnataka. The contractors exploit the workers throughout the country. What is the plight of

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

domestic servants? Has any law been enacted to help him? The householder exploits his servant. Even though rich people earn a lot of money, yet they give a paltry sum to their servants. In this way one person exploits the other...*(Interruptions)* We wallow in tears of agony and seek Sangma Sahib's help. I would like him to state the number of persons who have been punished under section 24, 25 and 26 of this Act. How many people have been punished during the last 10 years and the persons who have been sent to goals during the last three years? The Act provides for 3 months simple imprisonment or fine in case of contravention. How many Contractors have been punished and how many Public Sector Undertakings have been challaned under the Act? Has the FCI chairman been challaned? The FCI exploits workers. It forces them to unload a specified number of gunny bags in order to earn their wages. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state the names of Public Undertakings which have been challaned. I know that Sangma Sahib will feign ignorance on the ground that he has just taken the charge of the portfolio

Contract labour means that the contractor has a right to exploit the worker and become a parasite. This system of Contract labour should be abolished.

The Central Advisory Board comprises 20 members. The hon. Minister should inform us about the settings of the Board and the working of Inspectors. Sangma Sahib, we are aware of the working of Inspectors. The Inspectors receive regular payments every month from the employer. This is an *Inspector Raj*.

Sir, I want to submit that these things should be looked into. Until and unless a comprehensive legislation is brought in this regard, this Act will not serve the purpose. This Act was enacted in 1970 and I would like to draw your attention to some of its clauses :

[English]

Here you have said "to any establishment in which twenty or more workmen are employed"

[Translation]

People can easily engage 18-19 workers on contract basis.

The Act will come in force only when 20 workers are engaged.

[English]

Then I draw your attention to Section 3. Here it is mentioned :

"The Central Government shall, as soon as may be, constitute a Board to be called the Central Advisory Board... consisting of twenty members.. not exceeding seventeen...and tow more".

[Translation]

I would like to know about the sittings and the working of the Board.

[English]

It is with the permission of the Inspector that you can file a suit or a complaint.

[Translation]

What are the punishments for those who violate the law? They may have to serve a simple imprisonment for three months. The Act categorically states that no worker can file a suit on his own.

[English]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Can't they lodge a report in the Police Station?

[Translation]

Is there any justification in this law? Sangma Sahib, your department advised you and you brought this amendment.

[English]

Then this is the greatest anomaly.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Yes this is true. I also wanted to emphasize it. The hon. Deputy Speaker has rung the bell in order to warn me to conclude. I urge you to bring a comprehensive legislation

In this regard. Merely providing temporary relief or making provision for it will not serve any purpose. I am deeply moved when I see the plight of workers in Rajasthan. It has been observed that these Contractors are friends of politicians. The Act further States :

[English]

"No Court shall take cognizance of any offence under this Act except on a complaint made by, or with the previous sanction in writing of the Inspector, and no court inferior to that..."

[Translation]

Such are the provisions. I want to know who would be punished? I would like the hon. Minister to state the number of persons who have been punished under the Act. These laws should be formulated, keeping in view the larger interests of the country and not only of Nagaland alone and a comprehensive legislation should be brought in this regard. The bureaucracy should be told that this Bill is inadequate.

[English]

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : This copy, I can donate to you.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum) : Sir, I stand to support the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Bill, 1986 in as much as it is brought forward with a limited purpose of removing an anomaly in respect of the term 'appropriate Government' appearing in the Original Act of 1979. The definition of the term 'appropriate Government' appearing in the parent Act is different from that appearing in the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 and this has created some difficulty in the implementation of the provisions of the Act and hence the present amendment. Even though I support the present amendment, in view of the present difficulty pointed out above, I am constrained to strike a strong note of discord on the very system of contract labour envisaged in the parent Act. It only supports the middleman who live on the sweat of the labourers. This system should not go in a civilised country like ours. And even a very cursory perusal of the Act would reveal that if at all anybody's interest

is protected in the Act of 1970, it is only the interest of the middlemen, that is, the contractor, rather than the interest of the workers for whose benefit the Act of 1970 is purported to have been passed. I may draw the attention of the Minister and the House to one or two clauses of this Act. Section 2 (b) says :

"A workman shall be deemed to be employed contract labour in or in connection with the work of an establishment when he is hired in .."

The word 'hired' is very insulting. We hire a vehicle. We hire so many items of utensils etc. for our daily use. But to say that a person is hired tells upon the dignity of the individual. We only engage a person for doing a work. So, it goes against the spirit of the present day thinking.

Even the very title of the Act 'Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act is itself misleading. I have gone through the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act of 1970. All that is given in the Act is to protect the interest of the contractors.

14.00 hrs.

Coming to Clause 10, it deals with the prohibition of employment of contract labour. I may read out sub-clauses (b) (c) and (d). Sub-Clause (b) says 'work of a parenial nature'. Sub clause (c) says 'whether it is done ordinarily through regular workmen' and sub-clause (d) says 'whether it is sufficient to employ considerable number of workmen'. Surprisingly in all these cases this act is applicable. There is an Explanation given : If a question arises whether any process or operation or other work is of a parenial nature, the decision of the appropriate Government thereon shall be final. So, the Act applies to work that are to be done on a regular basis engaging regular workers. Sir, I would plead that the normal rules of recruitment should be followed in recruiting the persons so that right from the beginning their interests are properly protected and contract labour shall not be resorted to in such cases.

There are various instances wherein a great malpractice is done by the contractors in the engagement of labourers and in

[Shri A. Charles]

disregarding their interests. I must refer to the cases of the Food Corporation of India, The Shipping Corporation and the Warehousing Corporation and because of the limited time, I am not going to explain all those things, but I may draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one particular instance in my constituency. In the Trivandrum airport about 5 years ago a contractor was given contract for the portering work. He engaged 90 workers for that work. When the term of three years expired the contract was given to another contractor. In the meanwhile the 90 workers formed themselves into a cooperative society and they applied for the contract, but without giving the contract, to that society, the contract was given to M/s. Kleenwell, Bombay, and a lot of difficulties arose. The new firm refused to engage the workers who have been working for the last three years and the firm insisted that an amount of Rs 3000 to Rs 5000 should be given by each person for appointment as a labourer. The question was taken to the labour court. Thereafter it was taken to the High Court. The High Court gave a positive direction that the workers' claim should be recognised and in spite of the judgment, the contractor refused to give employment to that group of labourers and now the whole matter is with the Supreme Court. I wrote to the Civil Aviation Minister in this regard. The reply I received was that since the matter is in the Supreme Court and since it is *sub judice*, he not able to do anything in the matter. It is a pity that the poor workers who work for a period of three years, are forced to go to the Supreme Court to get their normal grievances redressed. In this connection I may also point out to the hon. Minister and to this House that there are various legislations to protect the normal interests of the workers, to protect their minimum wage, their provident fund, the security of job, the employees' State Insurance Scheme etc. This 1970 Act is brought forward just to scuttle all the legislation just to see that those benefits are taken away. It is a short cut and to circumvent the whole thing the 1970 Act was passed.

Again Chapter V deals with the welfare and health of the contract labour. My friend, Daga Ji explained at length all those matters and so I am not going to deal with

them, but the entire responsibility of giving all the benefits is placed on the contractor and you can just imagine how he is going to protect the interests of these workers.

Clause 21 again says :

"The contractor shall be responsible for payment of wages to each worker."

Sir, there is no rule whether the Minimum Wages Act should be made applicable to him. Nothing is there. They are thrown to the mercy of the contractor.

Again, Sections 26 and 27 are very fantastic. Mr. Daga Ji has pointed out all this. The workers are not allowed to resort to take their grievances to a court of law. Either the Inspector should file a suit or the workers should take prior permission of the Inspector. And in case they are not able to file a suit within three months, it lapses and so they are unable to file even a petition before the court.

Clause 32 of the Act gives unusual protection to different persons employed in the Department. It says :

"No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against any registering officer, licensing officer or any other Government servant or against any Member of the Central Board or the State Board as the case may be, for anything which is in good faith done."

14.04½ hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

That is very unfortunate. The interests of the workers are not at all protected, but the interests of the contractor, the interests of the Inspector, the interests of the officers whom we know that they also get the share of the spoils from the contractors are all protected.

So, I will plead with the Minister if you go through the entire provisions of the Act, they do not protect the interests of the workers—to bring forward a comprehensive legislation for protecting the interests of the workers for whom this Government is committed. In the Budget, a great thrust is given for anti-poverty programme. The thrust of the Government is to lift them

above the poverty line and give a real life to the poor people. So, I plead that a new legislation for protecting the interests of the workers be brought forward.

With these words, I support the Bill as this Bill has been brought forward, as I submitted earlier, to remove the anomaly.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Sir, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Bill has been brought forward to bring the aspects of the Central Government undertakings under the control of the Central Government as there is a contradiction between the State Government and the Central Government in respect of certain things. I appreciate that this anomaly is to be corrected and the organisations which are under the Centre will have to be regulated by the Central Government. When the contract abolition is to be expected, of course, the Central Government will have to act on it.

My friend was saying about certain things in detail, about the real practice in the contract system. My question is, why can't the Central Government come forward to abolish the contract system as a whole at least in the public sector undertakings which belong to the Centre. The Food Corporation of India is an organ which is directly under the control of the Government and it is a public undertaking. They have constructed godowns throughout the country and these godowns are a permanent structure and workers are necessary to carry on their operations. It is not a temporary measure ; it is a permanent measure. If the Food Corporation of India has got no contract employees, whom are you paying then ? There should also be other employees who are working there for loading and unloading operations. Will the Government look at the issue and the test is, the nature of permanency ? It is a criterion for abolishing the contract system. Will you kindly abolish contract system in the Food Corporation of India. I am only quoting the example of the Food Corporation of India just to show the consequence in public undertakings, and how common masses are so seriously affected because of the contract system. There are thousands of workers working in the godowns throughout the country in the Food Corporation of India

who have no eligibility to be called as workers. Their name is nowhere in the record. They are not entitled to any minimum wage ; they are not entitled to any of the statutory wages and statutory benefits ; they are not entitled to any of the protections which the Government is granting. They are at the mercy of the inter-mediary people who take the contract. They get the piece-rate wages from the contractors. As and when they work, they get some money by this means or that means. Substitute persons are working in their places and the contractor makes the money. Why can't the Government abolish this contract system in the Food Corporation godowns and departmentalise them ?

Unfortunately, I may point out that when you are moving this Bill here, what your own Government—of course, it is not the Labour Department—has done. This is the time for you to act on this subject. In Bombay, Madras and Vishakapatnam where after a sustained struggle of working class, the workers who were working on piece-rate basis and demanding to be absorbed as departmental workers in the Food Corporation of India, are being terminated. The number goes to 7,000. The services of 7,000 workers are being terminated by the public undertaking in all these places. If you have got any sincerity to bringing this amendment, my submission is, before this Bill passed, you will have to take them back as departmental workers. You show your *bona fide*. It is your own Departmental undertaking, Central Government public undertaking.

Take for example, Railways. It is a permanent body. There is a construction work going on and people are regularly working. What pay you are giving and they are employed by whom ? Instead of doing the work departmentally and directly, you are engaging contractors and contractors are supplying people to the Railways. Lakhs of people are working on contract system in Railways. It is another public undertaking. If you are really interested in abolishing the contract system in this country, what you have to do is, you first do it yourself. Let charity begin at home. You abolish this contract system in this Department which is under the Central Government.

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

If you analyse the various ports in this country, the system there is wonderful ! The intermediaries there are living by supplying human beings ! What is the dignity of human beings in this country ? A man who supplies another human being get a commission. How bad ? How can I explain these things ? What is it to be called ? I do not want to name it in any other manner. A man who supplies another man, gets a commission ! If you are giving due dignity to human beings, stop this practice. In the ports which are owned and run by Government, there are intermediaries, contractors and they supply labour and get money and you very conveniently call it the 'labour supply system'. This labour supply system is well known in the ports and if I am capable of supplying 100 labourers, I can get a good money, without working ! What dignity to human beings are you giving ? If you want to give real dignity to human being and if you want to bring about equality of feeling among people, you abolish and do away with the contract system in the port and other areas. Of course, the Dock Labour Board Act has come and they have regularised and departmentalised the workers. But in most of the ports like the Mangalore port, the labourers are supplied by the contractors. All types of labourers are being supplied there. Only a few of them are made permanent. This is another aspect.

I bring another case to your notice which my friend Mr. Somnath Rath may highlight in his speech also. I have come across it because I am associated with the Consultative Committee on Labour. There are parasites who exploit human beings in this country by sending them abroad. That is also a sort of a contract system. There are various fictitious companies coming up in various parts of the country and they recruit persons and send them abroad and in sending them abroad, if a foreign employer pays them, according to the law of this country, the deposits will have to be made. These people will have to be sent by the person who recruits. But what is happening in this ? The poor people who go in search of job, sell their property, sell their ornaments, their mother's property, wife's property and everything and pay for

a visa and they are being sent for construction work and they have to face torture and in human behaviour. Who is their to protect them ? You have registered such companies here and such companies which are bogus are recruiting persons and sending them abroad. How could you regularise them ?

My submission is that if you want really to abolish the contract system and give due dignity to human being, first of all, let the laws in the Government be strictly implemented. Never try to send it back to the State Government and the other organisations to look into them. The Government will have to come with a heavy hand to put a stop to this practice.

SHRI SHRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh) : Sir, I rise to support the Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition (Amendment) Bill, 1986. It is a small Bill with three clauses only. But although small in size, the Bill seems to be significant in as much as it is intended to bring about a uniform labour policy throughout the country and also help build smooth industrial relations.

The Bill is before us to replace the Ordinance promulgated in the month of January.

The definition of 'appropriate Government' has been the subject matter of this Bill and the discussion we are having in this august House to-day. About the term 'appropriate Government' different definitions appear in different legislations and, therefore, there was a necessity felt to bring uniformity in respect of this definition.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has a definition for the appropriate Government and provide the Central Government as the appropriate Government. But in the subsequent act, that is, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 there is a different definition. We come across for the term 'appropriate Government', and that is the State Government. So naturally this creates an anomalous situation in the field and in the matter of implementation and that is sought to be removed. Therefore, there should be nothing to object to this Bill.



But while speaking about it, it strikes me as to what was the Government doing all along allowing this gap to exist in this definition in the two Acts. We have the Law Ministry and we have also the Ministry of Labour.

Very competent and knowledgeable officers are there in these Ministries and particularly this Act came much later. The Industrial Disputes Act was enacted in 1947 but this Act which we are amending now is of a later date, that is 1970. When they drafted this Act in 1970, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, why were not attempts made to have a uniform definition? At least I would request the hon Minister to direct his Ministry to have a look at all such provisions now where different definitions do appear in different labour laws. Should we always wait for the judiciary to point out these things to us, the Supreme Court or the High Court to come up with such observations and after that, to come before the Parliament in the form of amendments? So far as this amendment is concerned there is nothing to object. It is a welcome feature that the Government in this amending Bill with a good intention to have one set of uniform labour policy also seeks to reduce the multiplicity of inspecting agencies.

The main objective of this Act is two-fold—to regulate and abolish the contract labour. As I was listening to the speeches of some of the hon. Members from the Opposition. The sole object of this Bill is not to abolish fully the contract system. If the system is abolished, it is well and good. The Congress Party is committed to bring an end to all sorts of exploitation and also it is committed to put an end to the middle-men system existing in our country, whatever the sphere may be. Now, it is the question of time as to how quickly we can do it. At the same time, we should not forget that the situation is such that in every sphere we cannot just do away with this contract labour system. Wherever there is work of a permanent nature we should not encourage this contract labour system to continue. My friends have also referred to the F.C.I., Railways where this system is going on and they are doing work which can be assigned to the labourer on permanent

basis. They should be made regular. There should be no question of continuing with this contract labour system. This contract labour system or *thekadari* system is not an honourable system of respectable system. We know that the contractors are exploiters by and large. There may be some good people. But most of them are greedy people who exploit the labourers as much as possible. Our hon. Labour Minister who is presiding over the Labour Ministry, who is young and energetic, is the custodian of the labour class people, as far as their interests are concerned. The other day we were together there in Gauhati. Some other hon. Members of Parliament were also there. The Minister has himself raised the feeling of the FCI workers there. They were hurt very much. The work has been going on for decades permanently but they have not regularised the services of the workers. They are just simply contract labourers and their conditions are miserable. To put it in short, their conditions are sometimes worse than that of slaves or bonded-labourers. There is large scope for improvement in this sphere. There are laws regulating and abolishing the Contract Labour. The Labour Ministry is working in this direction to see how quickly we can do away with contract labour system in all possible ways and in all possible areas I know it is not possible to fully do away with contract labour system but then the working condition and living condition of the labourers have to be improved. Good and progressive laws are there in our country. But what is disturbing us in the lack of will to properly implement the same. So, I would earnestly request the hon. Minister to direct his Ministry—to see that these laws should be got implemented in the tight spirit and direction underlying these laws.

Sir, Government is the biggest employer in this country and it should not only be the biggest employer, but it should also be the best employer. Four lakh workers are working in various Public Sector Undertakings.

At last, with one sentence, I will conclude. The historic judgement of the Supreme Court in the case of *Surender Singh Versus CPWD*, held that equal pay for equal work, after 6 months of service,

[Shri Shriballav Panigrahi]

should be given due attention. My request is this. We should not always look to the Supreme Court. The political system should be much ahead of the judiciary. Therefore, the historic judgement should be correctly studied and appropriate action should be taken accordingly.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (JHANJIHARPUR) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Bill envisages an ordinary amendment in the Act, viz, which is the 'appropriate Government'. The State Government has been replaced by Central Government—and it is all right. But it has provided us an opportunity to discuss the subject of contract labour in detail. To my mind, Contract Labour is synonymous with bonded labour in our country. Every day I meet about 50 to 60 workers belonging to north Bihar who come to Delhi in search of jobs. Most of them are engaged in construction work. They work as contract labour. You cannot believe the way they are treated. They are meted out inhuman treatment. They have to work 14 to 16 hours a day. After one month the Contractor changes their names. *Ramesh* becomes *Suresh* and *Parbatia* becomes *satwatia*. There is no record of their names and nobody cares for them. There is no law in the country which can be invoked to apprehend the building contractors who not only violate the laws but also act in an arbitrary manner. Big promoters and contractors engaged in construction work are not only millionaires but multi millionaires. But the way they exploit these poor workers nobody can believe it. I dare say, that in spite of our good intentions the contract labour system is not going to end in this country. I, therefore, urge that even if the Contract Labour System is not abolished, at least the contract labour should get fair justice, provident fund, gratuity and benefit of welfare measures. Arrangements should be made to provide them food. I have myself seen the sub-human treatment meted out to contract labour engaged in construction work. They are treated like animals. They are not given even a break of 15 to 20 minutes to take their food. I am not narrating the plight of workers who belong to Bihar alone. The plight of workers belonging to eastern Uttar Pradesh and

Rajasthan is equally miserable. Therefore, there is need to improve the conditions of workers engaged as contract labour.

A new system is prevailing in Delhi and its nearby areas which is probably known to you and the Minister also. But before I speak on the subject I would like to state here that whenever I brought such problems to the notice of our Hon. Minister, he not only took prompt action but also went out of the way to provide justice to the labourers who came to us for justice or payment of their dues from their employers for which I congratulate the Minister. As I was saying, a new system was prevailing in Delhi and its nearby areas. Some people have started agencies of security guards. Security guards are required by mill owners and factory owners and a mill owner requires as many as 50 security guards for his different factories and Mills. They start benami agencies, recruit guards and pay them only Rs. 100 to 200 per month. I think the hon. Minister may be aware that after one or two months, these guards are discharged. People coming from distant rural areas readily agree to work on such a meagre salary. After their discharge they are asked to report after 3 or 4 months. One who resists the removal is threatened to leave service otherwise he would be implicated in false theft cases and as villagers are ignorant, they leave their services. Such agencies are mushrooming in Delhi, Ghaziabad and Faridabad. I request the hon. Minister to see that they get justice.

I would never ask you to abolish Contract Labour System because if it is abolished, the poor workers would be deprived of his livelihood. Therefore, I request you to do justice with those people who come from distant areas for their livelihood. They should get justice.

Sir, you might have read in Newspapers regarding the dam being constructed at Tehri Garhwal. The labourers coming from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh working at the dam are kept in cages, so that they may not go away. Food is served to them in the cages. We talk about 21st century, but here man treats his own fellow human beings worse than animals and we are a silent spectator to it. Today, it is necessary to expose those who call themselves civilized and exploit the labourers. The Contract Labour System is

in vogue in the coal industry. I know that the hon. Minister would reply that the contract labour system has been removed to a great extent, but it still exists there. The principle of might is right still prevails there and everybody knows how Mafia is dominating. The agents of the Mafia gangs openly snatch Rs. five out of Rs. ten paid to a labourer. This is the position in the coal industry and the same position prevails in the Food Corporation of India and the Railways. I know that due to the nature of work in the Railways, it is not possible to engage regular labour there; but I think regular employment can be provided. I know that you engage contract labourers for repairs of the railway track. As I told you earlier, I do not favour the abolition of the Contract labour system, because I know the fact that a contract labourer works for 15-16 hours but when regularised, he does not work even for five hours. I myself say that it is nothing but our own fault. But we must find a way out so that more and more people get employment and for contract labourers, welfare measures should be taken to eliminate exploitation.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI K.R. NATARAJAN (Dindigul): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, On behalf of the AIADMK I welcome the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Bill 1986 seeking to remove the anomalous situation that has arisen due to different definitions in the Contract Labour Act and also the Industrial Dispute Act 1947 by introducing the same definition "Appropriate Government" in both the Acts.

Yet, I have to make some suggestions in this connection. The Contract Labour Act does not contemplate abolition of contract labour. It regulates the employment of labourers on a permanent basis.

The principal employer is made to pay the wages to the workers if the contractor does not pay them. But now the employers are on the safe footing by the amendment of this Act. I request the hon. Minister to plug the loopholes and bring the principal employer on the same basis as in the

case of calling for tenders and giving work to a tender.

My second suggestion is that the contractor should be made to provide for insurance and other facilities to employees as in the case of individual workers.

With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Amendment to the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. I fully support it.

It is a small amendment which will remove various anomalies which hitherto existed in the Act. When we talk about the Contract labour, our attention is naturally drawn to the contractors who collect a number of labourers and take work from them. They undertake big contracts and complete them with the help of contract labour and earn a lot of money. But only a very small part of this money is given to these poor labourers. This is the true picture of contract labour. You may be aware all the big contractors, who are millionaires and multi millionaires, exploit the labour, so much so that they do not make them the full payment of the wages recorded in the account books. The result is that they are neither able to make both ends meet nor can live in proper houses. They cannot keep good health because of insanitary conditions in their dwelling places. They cannot afford education to their children. It is out of compulsion that they live in the houses which are extremely hot in summer and freezing cold in winter. But if he is regularised the position may be different. I can say in this august House that the hon. Minister has a soft corner for the workers. But as stated by Shri Rajhans, after taking work for one or two years, the owners remove them from their service on the ground that their work is not satisfactory. The contractor may be of a Delhi contracting company or of a South Indian company, the condition of the labourers all over the country is the same. And besides these contractors, the condition of the Government Public Under-

[*Shri Raj Kumar Rai*]

takings is also same. The only difference is that the contractor is a multi-millionaire and in the public undertaking there is a high ranking officer, but both of them are exploiting the labourers. They forget that this country with a population of 70-72 crores can progress only on the strength of the labour of the poor; and without uplifting them we cannot establish a civilized society. But what happens is that after taking work for two-four years, they are removed from their services.

They have constructed buildings, roads and laid railway lines. They are engaged in several projects. But they have no employment guarantee. What is the use of such a Government? Twentieth century is going to end and we are on the threshold of the twenty first century. If we have not understood even the problem of the labourers what have we have done?

I had tabled a question about the workers of National Thermal Power Corporation in Shakti Nagar in district Mirzapur of Uttar Pradesh. Although my question was not admitted yet I got the reply that according to the National Thermal Power Corporation no worker is being supplied to the Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project at Shakti Nagar in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh on commission basis. Therefore, the question of taking work pertaining to the canteen, cleanliness, stenographer and other office work from them does not arise.

I had requested that when you have taken work from them for so many days why are they not absorbed in the canteen or as stenographer or in some other office work of which posts are lying vacant. This is also a fact that corrupt practices will be resorted to in filling these posts. I received the reply from the NTPC. It is surprising that although I received reply from those against whom I had made complaint yet my Parliamentary question through which I wanted the information was not admitted. This is how I was ignored.

Sir, it will be better not to say about the Railways. I agree that there may be some compulsions of the Railways but we cannot overlook the plight of the labourers.

A number of labourers came to Delhi and had been engaged in the constructions work in the Railways for many years. But later on they were removed from the job. They came from eastern Uttar Pradesh and were engaged in the work of laying railway lines for five years. Afterwards they were removed from the job. They made representations in this regard but when it went unheeded they filed a petition in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court gave the verdict that all the petitioners in this case be absorbed. But the Railways are disregarding the verdict. They say that the labourers are not reporting for work. Sir, there is need to enact a legislation whereby it may be possible to establish that the labourers have reported for work. Otherwise, how can we establish that the labourers have reported for work? Sir, can you agree with the contention that the person who has worked for five years and now who has nothing to eat and who arranged money with great difficulty for appealing in the Supreme Court, now refuses to report for work when the Court has issued directives for their absorption? It is their foolishness that they say that the person concerned is not reporting to duty. They could have taken the plea that they are absorbing him as he is rude. Sir, this is the other instance besides the NTPC case already related by me.

Sir, it is claimed that there is no bonded labour. But labourers from Ranchi are working in the bricks kilns in my constituency, Azamgarh, Ghazipur, Ballia, Gorakhpur, and Basti districts of eastern Uttar Pradesh as bonded labour. Sir, you can get the matter checked to know whether labourers from Ranchi are working there or not. Each labourer had been forced to put his thumb impression on some documents. These labourers are made to work for 12 to 18 hours. The woman labourers are given a wage of Rs. 10 only for the hard work done by them. In this way they are being exploited. The Minimum Wages Act and the Child labour Act are being flouted openly.

The Government must be vigilant in this regard. If action is not taken to check this practice, the matter may go out of hand. So, Sir, your intervention is required in this matter.

With these words, I support the Bill.

**\*SHRI MANIK SANYAL (Jalpaiguri) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while speaking on this amendment Bill many hon. Members have said that this is a very simple amendment. We think that this is not such a simple amendment. Behind this amendment a definite policy, a definite thinking is clearly at work. That thinking is that so far the State Govt. had the power and right to intervene and solve the various labour disputes in the Central Govt. undertakings in the States. As a result of the exercise of that right by the State Government to solve those disputes and its intervention in various disputes in those undertakings, various incidents and various developments are taking place. That has prompted and necessitated the bringing forth of this Bill. Sir, the Industrial Disputes Act came into force in 1947. A long time after that, after gaining much experience, the contract Labour Act was enacted. We have of course demanded many times that this contract labour system itself should be abolished. It should not be permitted to continue. It is providing an opportunity to the contractors to exploit the labourers and to amass black money and to develop a relationship with the management. Many hon. Members have expressed their varied experiences in this connection. I do not want to go into all that. From our own experience we have seen that on the Railways labour is employed through contractors in the matter of handling of coal and ash. No facilities are provided to those labourers as is provided to the industrial workers. There is though no provision of protection for the industrial workers too. Sir, what is the meaning of 'protection'? Today no punitive measures are prescribed against the owners and management. No punishment is prescribed for them. When the Central Govt. itself does not provide for any punishment against the owners, when they are creating opportunities for the contractors to exploit, then the contractors will no doubt get more and more opportunities and exploit the situation. Just to provide more facilities and opportunities to the contractors, the right of the State Govt. is sought to be snatched away. If the State Govt. does not have this right and power today and if

a law and order problem arises due to some labour trouble then who will look after that? Has the Central Govt. got any infrastructure today in all those places and districts all over the country where there are units of Central Govt. undertakings? Is there any office of the Central Labour Commissioner? If there are no such office then to whom the poor workers will go? To get the redressal of their grievances and complaints these poor workers cannot approach the courts of law because they are extremely poor and do not have enough financial resources. They will try normally to solve their disputes through the Labour Commissioner. They are being deprived of that opportunity also. That means that they are being thrown to the wolves. Have we reached this conclusion after this long experience that the right should be vested in the Central Govt? If we see in West Bengal what is happening in the Railways, what is happening in the LIC, what is happening in FCI. I will cite a small incident in Tripura. In Tripura the FCI workers are fighting against the contractor on the issue of their wages and various other demands. But what happened there? Rice stocks were being taken out of the FCI godowns. But no steps were taken to redress the grievances of the workers. They have again and again sent representations to the Centre. They have apprised the Centre about their plight but in spite of that no steps have been taken to solve their problem till this day. But that contractor is merrily carrying away rice from that godown. About regularisation and confirmation, the situation is very dismal. Today all over the country the labourers are being retrenched and we are paving the way for that. We are throwing these poor workers in the mouths of the wolves. Sir, the Central Govt. has stated in their policy statement that they will take the country into the 21st century. But whom they will lead in the 21st century. Will they take a big vacuum or cipher into the 21st century? Will they take a hell or a graveyard in the 21st century? I will like to ask the Labour Minister what protection has he given us? I think there is much scope to ponder over this. We should deeply rethink about this measure. If this Bill is turned into a law through this brief and cursory deliberation

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\*The speech was originally delivered in Bengali.

[*Shri Manik Sanyal*]

of two hours, then I think that will be a great betrayal of our poor people and labour force. I hope the Central Govt. will desist from doing that. With that Sir, I conclude.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Bill. Although there is no controversy in the Bill yet our CPM colleagues have dragged Central and State Governments into it. Legislations are enacted but no state Government follows it.....(*Interruptions*) Incidentally we have got Three Super Thermal Power Stations in our area. The N.T.P.C. has got one each in Singrauli and Rihand and the State Power Board has got one in Anapara. Similarly, there are coal mines in our area N.T.P.C. gets its entire work done through the Contractor. There is a provision in the Bill that the principal employer will maintain the list of contract labourers. I would request you to conduct a survey in this regard. All the public and private establishments in Mirzapur are not maintaining any list. What Shri Raj was mentioning is not in the interest of labourers. So far as the implementation is concerned, the State Governments have no suitable machinery to implement it. There are not Inspectors and Labour Commissioners, with the result that it is not being implemented properly. If some contractor has two thousand labourers, he has registered at the most two hundred labourers. Similarly, if has one hundred labourers, he has registered at the most twenty labourers. In this way there is large scale exploitation of labourers by the contractors in connivance with the officials of the Labour Department. Therefore, it needs some improvement. It is also proposed to provide them amenities through this Act. I say with full responsibility that in our State and in other States also there is no provision for retiring room, canteen and latrines etc. for the contract labourers. We go on enacting legislations but who will monitor its implementation. West Bengal is not following it. There they are not giving wages for Sunday. No medical or first aid facility is available to them. Our hon. Minister is a very competent person. He has acquitted himself in any portfolio he held. He recently took over charge of this Department. He had convened a meeting of the

Contract Labour Board a few days back. The legislation is in Consonance with the objective with which it is being enacted. You should ensure that it is observed in the whole country. It is a fact that you have provided wide powers in it but the people who are supposed to exercise them are misusing them. They watch their own interest, with the result that large scale exploitation is bound to take place. There are a number of factories where there is no need of contract labour. Even then the casual labourers is being engaged to carry out the work. The contract labourers do not enjoy the facility of gratuity, provident fund and bonus which are available to other labourers. The big contractors are taking advantage of it. In my constituency at least ten thousand contract labourers are engaged in one establishment only. The entire work of horticulture, hospitals and scavenging is carried out through contractors. They are looking after cycle-stands. Not only this, the same condition prevails in Rihand Super Thermal Power Station. It is totally wrong to say that the contract labour system has been abolished in the Coalfields. Thousands of labourers are engaged in the sorting of coal. They are being exploited on large scale. If you survey all the coalfields under the Coal India Limited, you will find that the contractors in connivance with the management are exploiting the labourers. The contract system is a boon for our management, executives and the big contractors. These people demand a certain percentage of the contract amount from the contractors before awarding the contract. I would like to make a demand that this contract labour system should be abolished and a new Bill may be brought forward in which it is provided that the labourers will be provided the same facilities, irrespective of the nature of the work, which an initial employee enjoys and he will be treated at par with a permanent employee and whenever a vacancy occurs, it will be filled from among the experienced contract labourers.

Similarly, substitute labour system is prevalent in our country. Under the substitute labour system, if a labourers goes on leave, a substitute is engaged in his place. Whether it is Government Organisation or Private Organisation, their number is 2 to 3 thousand in a factory and they are engaged by the contractors. It is not

so that their names are not on the muster rolls; rather four categories of labourers are engaged to do the same works. Some are engaged on muster rolls, some as casual labour and some as contract labour. This system of engaging labourers gives chance to contractors to exploit our labourers. Even our Government Public Undertakings and the Government organisations are not lagging behind in exploiting the labour. The Government should, therefore, enact a legislation only when they are in a position to implement it. In case you are not in a position to implement it, at least stress should be laid on its monitoring. You should depute your representative in the labour Department. In some cases you have deputed your representative in the labour commission but he is not able to do much in this respect. A Labour Commissioner at the State level should be appointed in your Department who should see whether the legislations are being implemented properly or not.

15.00 hrs.

Our Government have been initiating legislative measures for the welfare of the labourers for the last 6 to 7 years. It has brought a number of amendments and enacted many legislations. But these are not being enforced properly. It can say about West Bengal that there is no end to the exploitation of labour there. One can see in Calcutta how miserable is the plight of the labourers. When the issue of centre-state relations is raised, the States want maximum power but in case of failure the Central Government is blamed. When the question of responsibility comes, it is thrust on the Central Government. I would request the Government to apprise the Sarkaria Commission about the Contradictory statements being made by the opposition so as to find a solution to this problem. I hope the hon. Labour Minister will bring forward a comprehensive Bill in the interest of lakhs of contract labourers and it will give benefit to the agricultural labourers and save the labourers from being exploiting by the contractors in the corporations and organisations.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill has been brought forward in this

House for making certain amendments in the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and people have high expectations from it. In my view, this Bill has been brought forward to remove certain anomalies. But the title of the Bill itself is contradictory. The title of the Bill is Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Bill, 1986 and through this Bill you want to regulate as well as abolish it. In my view, these are two contradictory things and cannot go side by side. This shows that our Government does not intend to do away with the Contract Labour which is being exploited and which is a blot on our independent India. It is very strange that our Government does not think of abolishing this practice or to free our workers from its stranglehold. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, despite so many years of independence, so many categories of workers still exist legally in our country, which should not be there. There are Departmental employees and extra-Departmental employees. I do not know as to what work is discharged by Departmental employees and what work is done by Extra-Departmental employees. There are many categories of workers like casual labour, temporary workers, contract labour and 'Badli' (substitute) labour.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the Government that it is high time that the policy of the Government regarding equal wages for equal work is implemented in right earnest. By categorising the workers in different classes, you have been giving and you are giving employers the right to exploit the workers. This practice must come to an end whether the employer is Government or an individual or any private company. What is required today is that through these amendments—if you want that country should develop and march on the path of progress—the Government should create only one category of workers and when a person is employed.

15.02 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the chair*]

as worker, he should get all those facilities since the date of his appointment which are

[Shri Vijay Kumar Yadav]

available to the permanent workers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, since time is very short, I would like to speak only on one point. You may enact one thousand laws, make thousands of speeches, or bring forward a large number of amending laws and may make tall claims in the statement of objects and reasons, but the problem of workers would remain as it is. I would, therefore, request that if you really want to improve the condition of the workers, an amendment in the constitution should be brought forward providing 'right-to-work' to the workers. The condition can improve only if you bring forward an amendment providing 'right-to-work' to the general public.

Just now several people mentioned here and I am also aware that workers of Bokaro have staged dharna at the Boat club not once but several times. What were their demands? There are workers who have been working for as many as ten years, fourteen years and fifteen years, but they are still contract labour. Many judgements have been delivered by the High Courts and the Supreme Court in this regard and it is also the policy of your Government that the workers who are doing jobs of permanent nature would be treated as permanent workers. But I would like to ask the hon. Labour Minister to what extent you have implemented your own standing rule according to which if a worker has worked continuously for a certain period he would be given the status of a permanent worker. What to speak of private companies, this rule is not being implemented in public undertakings. If you mention even a singal company, I will accept your plea. Your standing rule are not implemented even in a public undertaking. I had raised this point even in the last Lok Sabha. At this time I came to know that there are standing rules, but even the Public Undertakings are not implementing those rules. How can one hope that the laws which you are bringing forward for the welfare of the workers would be implemented? How would it be possible?

I would, therefore, like to request you that categorisation of workers be abolished,

right to work should be included in the constitution and legal rights and facilities should be provided to all the workers. You can provide them benefit only by bringing forward such a comprehensive Bill.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Bill. The amendment is not very lengthy and it seeks to amend the definition of appropriate Government in section 2. But still I would like to highlight the difficulties of the Contract Labour. All the Members of the House agree that the Contract Labour is a social evil which can be eradicated only through economic policies.

I agree with the Member who spoke prior to me that there are two contradictory things in this Bill. On the one hand there is a provision in the Bill that the services of the Contract Labour be regularised and on the other hand there is the provision for its abolition also.

I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that unless we abolish the Contract Labour totally, we shall not be able to improve the situation. We cannot think of regularising their services. There is need to bring about some improvement in our policy, because according to our present policy Government is not able to provide us security. Every individual feels that his or her security lies with the money:

[English]

My security is attached to the money.

[Translation]

In this connection, I would like to submit that if an individual has some money in his possession, he feels secure in the hope that at the time of any difficulty money would come to his rescue. If a person has got more money he feels that he has got more security. This also spreads corruption, because everybody feels that he should get maximum security. With a view to get maximum security, one indulges in corruption and adopts dishonest means and tries to amass wealth in an illegal manner.



I would like to submit that contract labour can be abolished only when Government provides security to us and guarantees that basic necessities of life would be provided to everyone by the Government. It is possible only when a change is brought about in basic policies, economic policies and the basic structure.

I would like to submit that contract labour is exploited in different ways in each state. In my state i.e. in Haryana labour is exploited generally in Sugar mills, private industries and brick kilns. There is not so much exploitation by the employer as is done by the middleman who gets the work done by the labour. The factory owner has to make the payment, he gives contract to one person and makes the full payment to him. But the contractor who engages the labour, neither pays them the minimum wages prescribed under the law nor provides them other facilities. In this way he takes full advantage of their poverty and helplessness and keeps them dependent on himself by paying them the lowest wages. In this way a worker is turned into a bonded labour. I would say that even leaders are also in collusion with contractors in turning the workers into 'bonded' labour. The leaders address the gathering of the bonded labour and the contract labour and make promise that bonded would be liberated.

In this regard, I would like to submit that a provision should be made in the providing for payment of minimum wages, facilities of dispensary, medicines, hospitals and schools as also alleviation in exploitation. We have seen that many employer have the capacity to provide these facilities, but they are not prepared to provide these facilities.

At many places, children of 14 to 15 years of age are working as contract labour and as a result full development of these children is hampered. With a view to satisfy their, hunger, these children are prepared to work in any capacity and thus their life is destroyed. I would request the hon. Minister that a provision should be included in the law so that there is no exploitation of the poor and the middlemen could not exploit the labour in an illegal manner.

We have seen that when bridges or roads are built by the Government, tenders are invited to get the work done on contract basis. For this work the Government appoints J.E. and Sub-Divisional Engineer. You should ensure in this regard that they get their work done directly from the labourers. You should evolve a method by which the services of the labourers are duly regularised. If some labourers muster a little courage and ask for their rights, the contractors terminate their services. My request is that the contract labour system is basically wrong. Therefore, this system should be abolished.

Generally a company gets the work done through contracts. In such a position the company has to make some payment in advance. The contract labourers are paid later on and at the time of payment the employer deducts money from their salary for the leave period and they are paid on the basis of daily wages. My submission is that the contract labour must be paid the minimum monthly pay. To monitor this, inspectors should be appointed who may periodically check on the spot. If possible a register should be maintained which may be checked regularly. It should be ensured that those labourers are able to meet both ends meet.

With these words I support the Amendment and hope that the hon. Minister will consider the points I have submitted.

[English]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking on the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Bill, I will place certain sentiments of the history before the House. History is full of events of sacrifice, the struggle against the exploitation of man by man. History tells us how our forefathers, how certain organisations even went to gallows, even sacrificed their lives to avoid exploitation and to protect the rights of the working people and the people in general also. I am of the opinion that this amendment is going to add to the exploitation of the working people. This will deprive the working people of certain rights, such as bonus, provident

[Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia]

fund, medical facilities, etc. as these facilities are not given to the contract labour.

Uncertainty has always caused bitterness. Bitterness and frustration are the result of uncertainty. Through this Amendment Bill we are being compelled to be a party to a continuous uncertainty for the working people in their life. At least we do not want to become a party to that and that is why I am opposing this Bill.

Already there are laws and Acts about contract labour but even than the coal and ash handling labour has not been regularised. Ten thousand people are working on contract basis in the Railways and 6,000 people are working on contract in FCI. The FCI people are facing retrenchment without any notice. Without any judicial remedy they can be sacked.

Another sad aspect of the Act is that till now the States were having some say in the matter of certain remedies to the people working in Central Government undertakings in their State. But by bringing this Bill, Government is going to deprive the States of their right of intervention. I think it is an encroachment on the rights of the States to serve the working people. One of my friends from the ruling benches talked very loudly. I appreciated it and we thumped the table in his favour when he said that the right to work should be there. Can I say to the hon Minister that on the one hand the ruling party Members are loudly talking about the right to work and, on the other hand, they are snatching the security of service. Is it not a contradiction? So, I urge upon the Minister through you, Sir, that my party, Shiromani Akali Dal.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : You are sitting in a bad company. You come and sit with us.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : But I consider myself in your company. I am your friend.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : You come and sit with us. Then only.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : One can be a friend even in the opposition. We invite you here. Anyhow, Sir, what I want to say is this. One aspect has to be noted. Many of the ruling party friends opposed the provisions of the Bill and yet in the end they said 'I am support it'.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : Not a single Member opposed it. We have expressed our feelings. The State Governments are there to implement various provisions. He is wrong to say that we have criticised. It is not so.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : I appreciate what he says...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Whatever they have said is no record.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : I really appreciate what our friends from ruling benches said ; it is a way for healthy discussion that while in the ruling party they have criticised it. I do appreciate it. I was just mentioning how by mentioning right to work you are snatching away their security of service. This Bill is connected with the destiny of lakhs of the working people. I therefore urge upon the Minister to totally scrap this Amendment which is snatching their rights and in place of it I request the Minister to bring in some concrete measures to safeguard the rights and interests of these poor people and contract labour. With these words I conclude :

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Sir, I support the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Amendment Bill which has come before the House for consideration after a period of 15 years. It is also true that the number of contract labourers has been increasing every year during this period. According to a survey of the Ministry there are not more than 4 lakh contract labourers and casual labourers. The number intimated by the Ministry is so incomplete that the Ministry seems to have not kept in mind all the aspects.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : In my constituency alone the number of contract labour is 2 lakhs.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** The Ministry has compiled the information submitted by the authorities and the State Governments, and submitted it before Parliament. Therefore, through you I would like to request the hon. Minister that a proper survey in this respect be conducted.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A.  
SANGMA) :**

When were these figures given.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT :** In the last year's survey it has been mentioned that the number of contract labourers and casual labourers is not more than 4 lakhs. I would request you to order a proper survey and intimation thereof should be circulated in the entire country, the House and your Ministry.

It is true that the contract labour is used not only by the private contractors but also the public undertakings—whether they relate to coal or dock, whether it is DESU or Railways. All the minor jobs are done through contractors. You can see these contractors in Delhi. Here large scale construction work is undertaken by the DDA and many other agencies. Those contractors have brought the poor as labourers from Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. A glance at their dwellings would reveal how the Act is being violated : under your very nose how a mockery is being made of the Act. It is a very serious thing. If you leave the States on their own, you can at least see the situation prevailing in Delhi where excesses are being committed on thousands of labourers in the pretext of contract labour. I, therefore, submit that some steps should be taken in this connection. We shall feel that you are doing something earnestly in this field only after you have taken some steps in this direction.

Through you I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the unorganised sector also. It is not that only in the public undertakings or in other places excesses are being committed ; injustice is also being meted out to contract labour where minor jobs are done. Their condi-

tion is more tragic. I would like to request you that some law should be enacted which may help in improving the condition of the labourers working in the unorganised sector. So far as your intention is concerned, everyone appreciates it. Many laws have been passed in this House. We are not levelling charges on the Ministry of Labour. Actually the law enforcing agency is not committed and lacks the will. It does not want to implement your or the House's will properly. I would, therefore, like that there should be proper planning. I would urge you that this problem should be considered seriously in consultation with the States that the labour laws passed by the Parliament should be implemented.

With these words, I welcome this Bill but would urge the hon. Minister that he should ensure that the laws passed by the Parliament are implemented honestly.

**\*SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO** (Amalpuram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Amendment Bill has been introduced to replace the ordinance promulgated by the President on 16th January 1986. I oppose this Amendment Bill. Sir, this Government appears to be the Government of ordinances and notifications. It is an ordinance and notifications Roy. This Government promulgated ordinances on the eve of the Parliament sessions and quietly places the notifications of far reaching consequences on the table of the House. It is a mockery of democracy and democratic traditions. Instead of seeking the approval of the elected representatives of the people, this Government believes in promulgating ordinances. This is against the norms and traditions of democracy.

Sir, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act was passed in 1970. More than 16 years have elapsed since the legislation was made yet nothing has been done either to regularise or abolish the contract labour system in the country. What is more, the number of contract labour is increasing by leaps and bounds. No thing has been done by the Government for ameliorating their conditions. No facilities were provided to them to stand on their

\*The speech was originally delivered in Telugu.

[*Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao*]

own feet or at least to provide minimum facilities to them. It is surprising to note that the Government has not shown any interest in their welfare. According to Labour Commission Report, there are as many as 108 legislations on labour. But none of these legislations was implemented successfully. The number of middlemen and contractors who suck the blood of these poor labourers is also going up rapidly. Sir, this Amendment Bill is not going to help the contract labour in any manner. The Government says that it is a simple amendment. But this so-called simple amendment, snatches away the powers vested in State Governments. Through this amendment the Central Government is trying to take powers into its own hands in the name of reducing multiplicity of inspecting agencies. This is desirable. State Governments will be in a better position to understand the problems of contract labour working in their respective States. They can effectively deal with their affairs. The State Governments will be in a better position to solve their problems. So it is better to retain the powers of State Governments instead of snatching away their powers through this amendment.

Sir, many casual labourers are working in various Public Sector Undertakings. It is needless to say that these casual labourers are working in the organisations directly controlled by the Central Government. But did the Government do anything for them? These poor labourers are suffering a lot. They have no provident fund facility, they have no housing facilities, medical facilities or educational facilities. There are many casual labourers who are working in FCI, P&T, Ports, ONGC etc. Since they have no facilities whatsoever, they are leading a very miserable life. The contractors are exploiting them and sucking their blood. The fear of losing their jobs will be constantly lurking in their minds. There is no job guarantee for them. Many of the welfare programmes for the benefit of the poor are not extended to these people. The contractors believe in the policy of hire and fire. The contractors hire and fire the casual labourers according to their whims and fancies. So it is high time the Central Government shows some interest in solving the problems of casual labourers and workers for their betterment.

To lift these poor workers above poverty line, they will have to be provided with work for 300 days in a year and their wages will have to be increased to at least 20 rupees per day. Now neither they have work for 300 days nor their daily wages are anywhere near Rs. 20. Hence the Central Government should at once swing into action to see that they get at least Rs. 20 as their daily wage and are provided with work for at least 300 days. I hope, the hon. Minister would consider this problem seriously and take immediate action.

Sir, there are many middlemen in the country who cheat the poor with the promise of providing jobs in the Gulf countries. There are many such middlemen operating in my constituency. These middlemen have no offices or addresses. They collect huge sums from the poor by alluring them with the jobs in Gulf countries. The poor people, believing these contractors, dispose of whatever they have and pay money to them. But these middlemen disappear once they collect the money. The poor people are being cheated. Hence a proper check on the operations of middlemen or contractors is necessary. Such middlemen should not be allowed to cheat the poor for ever. I hope the Government would look into this problems and take appropriate action.

Sir, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act came into existence 16 years ago. But it was not implemented in letter and spirit. This Act should be implemented strictly. The Government should take steps to provide more facilities to contract labourers, bonded labourers and casual labourers. Their wages should be enhanced. I hope the Government would do justice to these people.

Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak and conclude my speech.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this debate, more-so for having given an overwhelming support and approval this Bill.

SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO  
(Amalapuram) : We have criticised this Bill.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : approval of the other side is so conspicuous by the absence of these hon. Members who have sponsored this statutory resolution but have failed to come to the House. They have chosen not to move the resolution. It speaks volumes of how the Opposition has supported this Bill and I am grateful to them.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Who knew that you would bring this Bill today ? It is for your convenience that this Bill has been brought today. You arrange things according to your own convenience and then you cast aspersions on the hon. Members who are absent. This is a very bad thing.

SHRI A. CHARLES : In Parliament session, everybody is expected to be present throughout. (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. It is all right. You have made the point.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA : I am not casting aspersion. I am thanking the Opposition from the core of my heart for giving so much of support...

SHRI AMAL DATTA : It is a very sarcastic remark that you have made.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : The only point which the hon. Members have stressed is, what has been brought forward is not enough, though it is a good move towards evolving uniform policy of industrial relationship in this country. All the hon. Members have felt that it is not enough and something more should have been done. I am inclined to agree with all the hon. Members. I have gone through the Act and I find that there are loopholes in the provisions of the Act and it has to be looked into very carefully. Many hon. Members have narrated their own experiences of how the workers are being exploited, how the provisions of the Act are not being adhered to.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Have you done anything ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I have also come across many complaints to that effect and one of the reasons I have discovered myself is, I think, the penal provision that is provided in the Act appears to be an incentive for the violation of the provisions of this Act because the penal provision is, if somebody violates any provisions of this Act, of this law, then, the punishment is for three months imprisonment or Rs. 500 fine. I think certainly it is easier to pay Rs. 500 fine than to adhere to the provisions of this law !

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The people who violate the law are supporting it.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : I am admitting it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No interruption at every stage.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Another point which has been made is about lodging of the complaints. We have to look into all these and I agree with the suggestions that we have to come up with another comprehensive amendment in this House.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Penal provisions against non-payment of money by employers such as provident fund, ESI etc. should be enacted.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : One more allegation is made and it is about an attempt to take away the powers of the State Government. I would admit that nobody would like to away the powers of somebody to have more headache. Some people have given the example of the Food Corporation of India. I will explain that. Now the Supreme Court has given a judgment saying that as far as the Food Corporation of India is concerned, the appropriate Government is the State Government and it was directed that by 31st December, 1985 the State Government should take a final decision whether they are going to abolish the contract labour or not.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : Why State Government comes ?

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Government of Haryana has taken a decision to abolish. Bihar Government has taken a decision to

[*Shri P.A. Sangma*]

abolish U.P., Jammu & Kashmir, Orissa and Rajasthan Governments have said 'No, we will not abolish contract labour'. Well, hon. Members from West Bengal spoke very much that "We are trying to take away their power", but for my information, West Bengal Government has not taken a decision in spite of a direction of the Supreme Court to take a decision. If the Government of India is not for the welfare of the workers, it was very convenient for us -- the Supreme Court judgment was very convenient for us -- say "I cannot do anything State Government is the appropriate Government". I could have easily shirked my responsibility. But we do not want it. We want uniformity of laws in this country, uniformity of policy in this country and if the workers of one state get the benefit, we do not want that the same benefits are denied in another state. That is the reason why we want that the appropriate Government, under the Contract Labour Regulation and Abolition Act and the Industrial Disputes Act should be the same. This is the reason why we have come with this proposal.

Mr. Reddy raised the point about Supreme Court ruling about CPWD. Of course, it is absolutely correct. The Supreme Court ruling about CPWD is on the casual workers of the Department and here we are talking about the contract labour. You know what is engaged by the contractor. So it does not go. You have to implicate some motive that maybe we try to get rid of Supreme Court ruling of the CPWD. It is absolutely different. It has nothing to do with that.

Mr. Sonnath Rath has raised a specific question about the corruption of construction companies. I will certainly look into it. I will certainly enquire into it. I will certainly look into some of the specific cases which the hon Member has mentioned.....  
(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not the way. You cannot interrupt him at every sentence.

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : With these few words, I once again thank all the hon. Members and I commend the Bill to the hon House.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the question is :

"That the Bill to amend the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up clause consideration. The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P. A. SANGMA : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.42 hrs.

# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL—Contd.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now we take up further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Janardhana Poojari on 21st February 86.

Shri Madhav Reddi.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : I rise to extend my qualified support to this Bill amending the Industrial Development Bank of India Act.

The object of the Bill is very laudable because the Act was in force for the last several years and it was found that it requires some modifications. During the last one year we had passed several amendments to the various financial institutions legislations. While some were desirable, but many of these amendments actually

were motivated to introduce a new economic philosophy of the Government without anybody knowing about it. This has happened in the case of Unit Trust of India. Now this is happening in the case of the Industrial Development Bank of India. I will come to that point later. But for such of those amendments which are welcome amendments, I congratulate the Minister for bringing them.

Originally when this Act was passed, the authorised capital was only Rs. 100 crores and that was changed by the Government by a notification and increased to Rs. 500 crores and to-day the paid up capital of the Bank is around Rs. 440 crores. So there is a great need for increasing the authorised capital of this Bank and now it is being extended to Rs. 1000 crores with powers to the Central Government to increase this to the extent of another Rs. 1000 crores—that is Rs. 2000 crores. Now, when we are going to agree for the increase of the authorised capital of the this corporation, it is presumed, it presupposes that you are going to subscribe to the paid up capital of the Bank if not to-day but at a later date. In your financial memorandum you did mention this. This Bank is wholly owned by the Government. No private subscribers are permitted. But when you are going to increase the authorised capital, certainly you are going to increase the paid up capital of the Bank and the paid up capital is to be subscribed only by the Government. Where is the provision? At least, I have not found it. I was trying to find out where the provision is—in the current year's budget; the next year's budget. There is no such provision. If you are going to increase the authorised capital by Rs. 1000 crores, we at least expect that you are going to subscribe Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 400 crores this year. I do not find any provision. I would have been happy if you would have allowed the Industrial Development Bank of India to throw open some shares to the public. There is nothing wrong in that because many of our Public Sector. Undertakings are being permitted to go public. Why should you not allow the people of this country to participate in the industrial development of this country? That would have given you easily about Rs. 500 crores from the public. You could have always had more than 50 per

cent of the equity shares of the Government. Anyway, that is for the consideration of the Government.

Regarding the other amendments such as enlarging the scope of the functioning of the Bank, allowing the Bank to make investment in certain areas which were not permitted before, I have reservations. Some of them, such as, the mining operation financing or re-financing the banks for mining operations or for such activities as service activities, consultancy services, these are all right. We are being asked to amend the definition in Clause 2. But we are also permitting the Bank to go into several other activities which are not very desirable such as leasing. Leasing has become very popular these days. Every prosperous Company in this country is going in for leasing business. You are allowing the premier financial institution of this country which is charged with the responsibility of promoting industries to go into certain areas which are not wholly developmental. In the true sense they are not meant for the actual industrial development; at the most they are peripheral activities.

*(Interruptions)*

It is true. No capital is lacking for that type of activity. An organisation of this type should go into such areas where the private capital is shy; where the capital is not coming. Leasing has become so popular that every prosperous Company, industrial or business, company, is going in for leasing business, financing business. During the last Session, you have permitted the UTI to go into financing business. Now you are permitting the IDBI. I think this is an activity of low priority though it may be desirable, yet it is an activity in which the industrial development Bank of India need not go into because the private capital is not shy of this type of activity because more funds should be available for the promotion of industries. This type of activity is not needed. Leasing activity is not needed.

There are other things also such as the Merchant Banking. It is very good that we are going in for Merchant Banking. But whatever service, we want to render, like underwriting of public issue the IDBI is



[*Shri C. Madhav Reddi*]

liberal in giving under-writing facilities. That you have been giving already. IDBI is already doing that. Then, you are taking up such un-important services, like Merchant Banking which every bank today is doing. I do not think this is desirable. This is unnecessary deviation and it amounts to washing your energy, resources in an activity which is not needed. For such activity, there is no dearth of enterprise in this country.

Coming to some of the activities of the Industrial Development Bank of India, which has become a premier Industrial Development Bank promoting the industrial development of the country, I feel activities are laudable. The functioning of the Bank is also very good. But there are certain areas where the Bank is not very realistic of the industrial situation in the country.

Coming to the question of the reduction of the debt-equity ratio for industrial finance, the hon. Minister knows that earlier we had a debt-equity ratio of 3 : 1 in the case of the small scale sector and 2 : 1 in the case of the medium sector. Now that has been reduced to 2.5 : 1 and 1.5 : 1 respectively. What was the effect of this ? The immediate effect of this was slowing down the pace of industrialisation in the country. If you take the statistics since this has been changed for the last four months, you will notice several industries which were to come on the basis capital of their own to set up industries. Consequent on this, the entrepreneur's part-capital in the project has been increased. Earlier it was 17.5 per cent of the total cost of the project. That was the minimum contribution of the entrepreneur, his own capital. It has now been increased to 2.5 per cent of the total cost of the project. In the case of medium scale it was found that the entrepreneurs had to mobilise resources of Rs. 20 to 30 lakhs extra which was not possible and for this reason some of the industries could not come. Where is the necessity for this ? The necessity arose because of the assumption of the Government of India that the capital market is very buoyant, capital is available in the country. Every company has to go to the public for public subscription for raising resources. It is very good. Who does not

want to go to the public for public subscription ? But what about the small companies, not having any impage of their own or new companies which are now being floated to take up medium scale or small scale industries ? What is their image ? How can they go to the public ? How can they mobilise more resources through public subscription ? For going to the public, the first requirement is that the financial institutions or the brokers or the bankers have to underwrite the public issues. Unless the public issue for which the company is going to the public is underwritten, they cannot go to the public.

[*Translation*]

It is like this that God is willing but the priest does not permit.

[*English*]

The public is prepared to subscribe ; of course, if the project is good and if the entrepreneur is good. But then for going to the public, there is a condition ; underwriters will not underwrite the equity capital. How to go to the public ? As a matter of fact, for small companies, particularly in the small scale sector and in the middle sector, public issue is almost closed. You cannot expect any subscription because you are not permitted to go to the public.

Another point I wish to mention is that recently the Credit Guarantee Corporation has changed the scheme of credit guarantee system. They have modified their scheme. I am raising this matter because credit guarantee is directly linked with industrial development in the small sector, and the Industrial Development Bank is refinancing all the loans given to the small scale sector. Now they have made a condition that unless there is a credit guarantee system in operation, unless the State financial institutions or the State Financial Corporations are taking advantage of the guarantee coverage under the Credit Guarantee system, no refinance will be permitted. Why is there this condition ? The State Financial Corporations are mainly responsible for financing the small scale sector and getting refinance from the IDBI. This flow should be properly maintained.

But today such financial corporation as are not adopting the modified credit



guarantee scheme are suffering because they cannot get refinance. You say that refinance is available if you take the coverage of the credit guarantee system. Why is it that these financial corporations at the state level are not adopting the new credit guarantee system? There is a reason for this. The main reason is that when this credit guarantee system was enforced some fifteen years ago in the country, the credit guarantee fee was nominal. It was  $1/10$  of 1%. That was the nominal fee. Today it has now risen to 1%. In addition to the interest which the small scale industrialists will have to pay, they will have to pay 1% more because of the credit guarantee.

Earlier we thought is that this is going to be paid by the financial institutions. But today it is being passed on to the entrepreneurs. Because of this, the loan to the small scale industrialists has become costlier than the loan to the medium industries which are not covered under the credit guarantee system.

I would make this point further clear by telling that if the small scale industrialist has to take loans for setting up an industry in a non-backward area he has to pay an interest @ 14% which includes 1 percent guarantee commission. For the same, the medium scale industrialist has to pay only 13— $1/2$ %. You may kindly calculate and tell me if I am wrong. The small scale industrialist will have to pay more for the loan that he has taken from the financial institutions than the medium scale industrialist. Why should you, therefore, insist that the credit guarantee system must be adopted by all the State financial corporations? Whichever corporation wants that it should be adopted, it will adopt. But such of those good corporations as are functioning very well, such as in Andhra Pradesh, if they say that they don't want to adopt this, why should you insist. Why should you say that refinance is not available to you by the IDBI? That is wrong.

The third point I would like to make is regarding the special fund which has been created or which is likely to be created under the new budget which is going to be operated by the IDBI for developing small scale sector. I don't know what use this

fund is going to be put to. It is only a budget declaration that there is going to be such a special fund created which will be operated by the IDBI. I am interested to know as to what is the amount provided for this. What is the amount the fund which is talked about so much to help the small scale sector? What is the need today, so that we may try to put that fund to that particular use?

Today, the small scale sector, of course, with some, constraints are getting their funds their finance from the state financial corporations and from the IDBI as a refinance. They are getting their credit requirements such as the working capital funds from the banks. There is no need for them for any other special fund only to give them normal loans. The only difficulty with which the small scale sector suffering in this country today is that there is no institution to help a small scale industry effectively if it become sick. There is the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India for major and medium industries with its headquarters at Calcutta. The medium and major industries are enjoying this facility. The Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India is in a position to come to their rescue if the industry requires further finance etc. But such facilities are not available for the small scale industries.

There are about one lakh scale units in the country which are today sick. That is the report of the Ministry itself.

Now who is to help them? Will this fund be utilised for rehabilitating the small scale units which have become sick? If that is going to be so then certainly it will be a very useful fund. No details have been provided as to what agency will be created and how the fund is going to be utilised.

16.00 hrs.

When, Sir, there is lack of coordination between the IDBI and the Ministry of Industrial Development particularly DGTD. This has come to light recently in respect of several cases which had come to light and it was found that IDBI is not exactly toeing the line of Ministry of Industrial Development. The IDBI has its own assessment of capacities. Supposing the

[*Shri C. Madhav Reddi*]

IDBI feels that a particular line of production has become congested they stop financing that particular sector simply because they have come to the conclusion that that particular sector is choked. I do not want to mention several recent regulatory circulars issued by IDBI but I would tell you that a number of such instances could be quoted in which the DGTD had taken one view and letter of registration given but the IDBI took another view and said that this line is congested and they are not going to refinance any loan for this. Why should the IDBI which is a financial institution working under the Ministry of Finance should take a view contrary to the policy of the Central Government but in a different Ministry? Why don't you have somebody like the DGTD on the Board of IDBI itself? I know the Secretary (Industries) is on the board of IDBI but sometimes it so happens that these Secretaries are so busy that they do not go and attend the meetings and in their absence decisions are taken by the IDBI of which they come to know only after four-five months of the sufferings undergone by the entrepreneurs on account of lack of finance from IDBI. There should be proper coordination between the various Ministries. In the Consultative Committee for Industries Department we have been told several such cases where there was lack of coordination on the part of these two and because of this there has been a lot of harassment to the entrepreneurs.

Sir, I welcome the scheme of single window clearance of loans. The idea is very good. Today the loan applications are being sanctioned on the basis of coordination between various agencies like IDBI, IFCI or any other agency involved. They have sort of institutional committee meetings and there they discuss. It so happens in spite of this coordination there is possibility of lack of coordination. There is lack of cooperation between all these institutions. How this provision has been inserted which I welcome. I am happy about it and I support this clause of the Bill. But I think some instructions must be given to see that this type of single window clearance of loan is taken up immediately and there is no delay in sanctioning the applications for the industrial finance. There should be smooth flow of funds from IDBI to the

industrial sector.

16.04 hrs.

[*SHRI ZAINUL BASHER in the chair*]

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jaigaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the field of Industrial finance, the Industrial Development Bank of India ranks the first in the whole world, and if one takes all the activities, then it ranks second, the first being the Korean Development Bank.

The Bank has made a big contribution to the development and diversification of our industrial structure. It has a wide range of functions combined with a considerable measure of operational flexibility.

It is an apex bank whose function is to coordinate the activities of the State financial institutions and also to promote and provide direct financial assistance to different types of industrial concerns ranging from the manufacture or processing of goods to the generation and distribution of power both in the private and public sectors, and there are no restrictions as regards the nature and type of security that may be accepted from the industrial concerns, nor are there any limits, maximum or minimum, for assistance to a concern or for the size of the concern itself. Thus it exercises a large amount of discretion in its operations.

This amending Bill seeks to widen the definition of industrial concern so as to enable the Bank to provide financial assistance to certain sectors like storage of energy, development of mines, medical and health services. Other important activities included in the amendment are the information technology, telecommunications, electronics and research and development activities. All these activities are of crucial importance in the development of industry. It is in fact the revolution which has taken place in these three important activities which is responsible for the second industrial revolution which we are having in our country. It is not possible to exaggerate their importance in this context.

Leasing and sub-leasing companies can also be financed as a result of this amendment to which Shri Reddy has taken objection. The leasing business has expanded during the last three years. In fact, it did not exist in this country three years ago. The number of companies doing this sort of

business is now about hundred. Even some of the banks are itching to get into this business. At least two Banks, Canara Bank and the State Bank of India are reported to have plans to set up wholly-owned subsidiaries and the rest desire to set up joint ventures for this purpose. This business has great prospects in view of the financial constraints and the massive investment contemplated in the private Sector in the 7th Plan.

Finally, there is a sort of omnibus amendment which says that the Government can include any new activities which it deems proper. This is an omnibus provision which I wish, the Government had resisted the temptation to add.

In view of the increased expected volume of the bank's business and the responsibility cast upon it by this amendment, it is but natural that we should increase the capital resources. It has, therefore, been proposed that the authorised capital of the Bank be increased from Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 1000, crores, a limit which could be raised further by the Central Government to Rs. 2000 crores, if thought fit by it.

The Act has provisions to ensure adequate resources for bank's developmental works, since they can be augmented as in the case of other term-lending institutions through sale of its bonds and debentures with or without Government guarantee and acceptance of deposits from the public on terms and conditions approved by the Reserve Bank.

The IDBI can also borrow from the Reserve Bank with the approval of the Central Government or from any other Bank or financial institutions in any foreign country.

With the proposed amendment, the Bank should be able to discharge its increasing responsibilities without any difficulties.

This Bill also proposes amendments to Section 9 of the principal Act to enable the IDBI to perform its promotional and developmental activities more effectively. The changes proposed will enable the Bank to grant lines of credit or loans and advances to the Industrial Financial Corporation and also State Financial Corporations; to grant

loans and advances to any person for purposes of investment in any industrial concern; and thirdly to grant, issue, confirm or endorse letters of credit and negotiate or collect bills and other documents which are drawn thereunder.

These changes will make for a significant improvement in its functioning. The amendment also makes clear or states explicitly what it has already been doing by implication, namely it would provide consultancy and merchant banking services not only in the country but also outside India. This increases the area of its operation.

These changes will strengthen the position of the Bank as the principal financial agency and enable it to discharge its role more effectively.

Finally, the Bank has been of great service in the development of Indian industry. In particular, it has helped in reducing the regional imbalances in the industrial development of the country. Assistance to units set up in backward areas, particularly in new industry districts has increased from year to year. It has coordinated the work of State level agencies in these regions to encourage, train, and assist small and medium entrepreneurs and set up technical and consultancy services in these areas.

The small scale industry sector will be a special beneficiary because it will benefit substantially from the refinance operations of the Bank. 30 per cent of the credit flows goes to the small scale industries through the State Financial Corporations. These units are bound to get a boost as a result of the recent decision of the Bank to liberalise the seed capital scheme, to widen the scope of its refinance scheme to cover modernisation and rehabilitation of small scale units and to make available for the smaller of the small scale units, assistance upto Rs. one lakh inclusive of its working capital requirements.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

DR. G. S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I think all the amendments in the Bill are conducive to the growth of

[*Dr. G.S. Rajhans*]

industry and there cannot be a better thing.

I have to submit two or three points. You have increased its authorised capital from Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 1000 crores and have made provision for Rs. 2000 crores. The manner in which industrial activities in the country are increasing, I would say even Rs. 2000 crores are inadequate. This amount should have been more. It should have been Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 crores. I have to say two or three things in this connection. You have increased the scope of its functioning. Earlier IDBI used to give loans to the industry. You have, for the first time, considered service industry as an industry and now you are trying to bring hospitals, consultancy and several other similar services under it. I would say that even now in our country there is a sizeable section which is not aware of the manner in which loans can be taken from the financial institutions—be they state financial institutions or IDBI—how industry can be set up or how services industry or consultancy can be set up and what assistance is available from the Government. Many people are not able to set up industry or consultancy or service industry on account of ignorance. I would request that the way advertisements about the Life Insurance Corporation, Unit Trust of India, and State Financial Institutions are inserted in the newspapers, advertisements about IDBI should also be inserted so that a person after getting a degree in engineering or medicine may know how to set up an industry or consultancy? After that your effort should be to make available all the facilities at one place.

I do not want to name any particular State but at many places when someone approaches the financial institutions for setting up an industry, he is asked by the officers about their share. Please try to understand. I do not want to go into details. The prospective entrepreneur replies how can he give his share when production has not started and the industry itself has not been set up? The system should be so devised as to preclude any scope for corruption because the people are fed up with it.

Secondly, you have made provision for the leasing business also. You have made provision to finance the medium and small scale industry also. You must be seeing

daily in the newspapers that two four leasing companies are being opened daily. Leasing or sub-leasing both have become a lucrative business. I want to say that if you want to finance the leasing companies, then do it very cautiously. I have come to know that many leasing companies are engaged in shady dealings. Leasing is a good thing but there has been unprecedented boom in the leasing trade. It seems that earlier no one had the idea of its potentiality. It is similar to video boom. Therefore, you must finance the leasing companies cautiously.

In the end, I would conclude with one thing. Our sole objective should be the welfare of the people. Even at present there are several districts in our country which are no industry districts. There is no industry in those places. Even where there is large scope of setting up of industry, people for certain reasons do not have the courage to open industry at those place. It is possible that there may be no rail or power facility or that area may be flood-prone area, or drought-prone area or otherwise without proper arrangement of water.

Ours is a backward country but even in this backward country, certain areas are relatively more backward where people out of compulsion migrate to other places in search of livelihood and live like bonded labourers. I request you kindly to compel I.D.B.I. and State Financial Institutions to invest more funds in the No Industry Districts, which may be in any part of the country, so that the poorest of the poor may be benefited. Those people may be benefited who are resigned to their fate that they would live and die in poverty. They are leading a life of slavery. For the first time, there is a sense of euphoria in the people under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I would, therefore, request you that if I.D.B.I. and the State Financial Institutions provide assistance to set up industries in backward areas, only then it will strengthen the hands of our national leadership.

With these words I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRI R.P. DAS (Krishnagar) : Our good friend Mr. Mahajan expressed his

hope that the IDBI would play a big role in bringing about the second industrial revolution in India. But he conveniently forgets in the meantime that after the first industrial revolution, more than 90,000 industrial units have either been closed down, or have become sick, and lakhs of employees have become jobless. So, before expressing such high hopes, I would like to say: Let IDBI play a big role in revitalizing the sick units and other industries which are lacking in funds.

Industries in the eastern and north-eastern parts of the country, particularly in West Bengal, lack funds. The jute industry has become almost sick during the last 2 or 3 years. There are many reasons for it. But there is no doubt that there is no dearth of raw jute or of enthusiasm in the jute industry sector. Still it is a fact that these industries are lacking in funds for modernization. So, I would suggest that IDBI can play a big role in providing funds to the jute industry, tea industry, and also some other industries which are going to be set up in West Bengal.

It is a known fact that IDBI so far has invested more funds in the western part of the country, particularly Maharashtra and Gujarat. So, it may seem to some that there is a tinge of discrimination in favour one State, against another.

IDBI is now going to be strengthened by providing Rs. 1,000 crores of authorized capital and it may go up to Rs. 2,000 crores by an official notification. In this manner, IDBI will become more powerful in the coming years. So, its power for making friends on the one side, and enemies on the other will also go up. Concentration of economic power in one particular place would ultimately tell upon the health of the nation's economy. So, I suggest that IDBI, with its zonal offices in Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and elsewhere should act in such a manner that the zonal offices can take decisions on the spot. They can finance industries they deem proper. Such zonal offices should not always look to the headquarters for further clarification. If IDBI works in the manner it now does, the entire economic power now concentrated in the hands of IDBI may go

against the interests of the industries in some parts of the country. So, IDBI should be made powerful in such a way that it may do justice to every part and every industry of the country.

Sir, in this Bill, one important provision has been made with regard to the energy sector, which includes generation, storage and distribution of electricity or any other form of energy. I do not know whether each State Electricity Board would get its own share. But IDBI should pay its due attention to these Boards and provide funds so that they may come out from the constraint of funds and can go for further expansion of electricity generation, storage and distribution in all parts.

This Bill has further proposed several good points in the form of an amendment to the principal Act by widening the definition of the industrial policy like development of mines, medical health and allied services, etc; and it has also included telecommunication and electronics. This would certainly help to expand these industries in different parts of the country if IDBI so desires. If the bank can work under this set up properly, if due attention is paid to these industries, particularly to the telecommunication and electronics, then this sector, like many other sectors like State Electricity Boards or mines or electronics, those who are in the public sector having shortage of capital, can expand further. Therefore, these industries require fund from a bank like IDBI, and IDBI should go in for those industries which do not raise funds from the public or are not so easily available to these industries from the public. Therefore, the main business of the IDBI should be to look after these industries.

Sir, I would also support the proposal of raising the authorised capital from Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 1000 crores and Rs. 2000 crores; this will be very much required for the development of the industry. Its other objective is to enlarge the scope of business: and unless the authorised capital is raised, there is no possibility of enlarging its scope of business. IDBI can enlarge and should enlarge its scope of

[Shri R. P. Das]

business in different fields. Therefore, these provisions are all welcome.

Let this bank work in a fashion that it may be helpful in all parts of the country to all industries. It should also like to remained the Minister that we would like to forget all what has been done in the meantime by this bank. Let this bank work and let it distribute this fund evenly in all parts of the country, particularly both north and north-eastern parts of the country.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

\*SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1985. I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill and express my views on it. The Government is helping the industrial development throughout the country through the industrial development bank of India. We have achieved good progress in the field of industry and we are in the 8th position in the world in industrial progress. I congratulate the hon. Minister for this. It is gratifying to note that NABARD in helping the farmers to bring green revolution in the field of agriculture in this country.

I am very happy that the sub clause "mining including development of mines" has been substituted for sub clause (iii), in Section 2 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964. Our country has huge deposits of ores of manganese copper, silver, iron etc. In Karnataka we have ores of gold, manganese, iron, lime stone etc. In abundance. These ores have to be extracted and they have to be utilised to the maximum extent. But there are financial constraints and our Government is coming forward to help such ventures by this Amendment.

Generation, storage and distribution of energy play a vital role in the development of industries. The hon. Minister has said during question hour today in this House that the Government had no objection to the private sector entering the field

of power generation. I would request the hon. Minister to extend all assistance to such sectors who generate energy. This must be given utmost importance as there is shortage of electricity throughout the country.

Another interesting aspect of this bill is that in Section 4 of the principal Act the authorised capital has been increased from 500 crores to 1000 crores and if Central Government feels it can be increased to two thousand crores. I congratulate the hon. Minister for this measure.

While proceeding towards a bright 21st century we should be able to utilise all the raw materials that are available in the country. The Government has taken proper steps in this regard and it is extending financial assistance for the rapid growth of industrialisation. But a large amount has not been recovered. I would like to know the action taken by the financial institutions and the Government in this regard.

Some entrepreneurs take loan and later become defaulters. Again the same persons would like to avail of loans. Such persons have to be identified and all measures have to be taken by the Government for recovering the loans.

Many companies in big cities like Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta are getting the maximum help from IDBI. But the liberal help of IDBI should also reach different areas of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh etc. Some injustice has been done to Karnataka in this regard. Therefore, my humble request to our Government is to see that IDBI extends all help to Karnataka which is reeling under unprecedented drought at present. For such areas priority should be fixed to provide financial assistance.

Hon. Member Shri Madhava Reddy was mentioning about lack of coordination between the Ministry of Industry and the Ministry of Finance. The Planning Commission decides about the required quantum of fertilizers, cement etc. to the country for a period of five years. Then licences are issued. When entrepreneurs

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\*The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.



approach IDBI their requests are rejected under the plea that the production has increased. This should not happen. The entrepreneurs should not be deprived of financial assistance after obtaining licences from the Ministry of Industry.

The Ministry of Industry issues licences but the IDBI department comes under the Ministry of Finance. There is no coordination between departments and this has created a lot of problems in the establishment of projects throughout the country. Hence there should be proper understanding between the parent department and the I.D.B.I.

In Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh only one district in each State has been declared as no industry district. In some States 13 to 14 districts have been declared as no industry districts. In Karnataka there are many districts without any industry but strangely only one district has been declared as a no industry district. The Chief Ministers and the Ministers of Industry held a conference in this regard. They have suggested to the Centre to consider each block as one unit at the time of declaring the industries districts. I appeal to our Government not to differentiate states while declaring no industry districts. The availability of raw materials have to be taken into consideration to start new projects.

In the Budget of 1986-87 the Government has announced special provision for the development of small scale industries. This is commendable and I welcome this move. Industries have to be established in rural areas and at the taluk level to get the optimum utilisation of raw materials. Then only the industrialisation can progress rapidly and unemployment in rural areas will come to an end.

These days the prices of raw materials are rising. The exchange rate of rupee is subjected to many changes. Therefore, the banks have to give the financial assistance within the shortest period. But we find inordinate delay in IDBI to replenish to the banks. At the stage of appraisal also there is a long delay. Therefore, immediate steps have to be taken to avoid such delays at all levels.

There may be many reasons for an industry to become sick. It may be due to

mismanagement, or lack of funds or labourer trouble. These factors have to be gone into carefully and then the sick industries have to be restructured and revived. All precautions must be taken to see that such revived industries will never go sick again. Sufficient financial assistance should be extended for marketing and for the purposes of export.

I hope the hon. Minister in his reply would give answer to my points that I have raised. I also believe that IDBI would extend maximum help to my State of Karnataka in the process of rapid industrialisation.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI G. L. DOGRA (Udhampur) : I am grateful to you, Sir, for allotting me time to speak. I would not take much time of the House. At the outset, I support this Bill. Nobody can find fault with the provisions of this Bill as they are. But, Sir, after getting this money and increasing the capital of the Bank for covering more activities, you have to take care of one thing as to whether the developed areas are going to develop or the under-developed areas are going to develop. The amount of money that has been released through these banks is not actually calculated in your budget. Inflation is not caused by deficit financing, inflation is caused by the money that is released by these banks and which is concentrated in a very small area. The result is that they give the money, people produce goods with this money and their margin of profit is at least 20 per cent and the prices shoot up. Profit is not less than that, it is beyond that. They give the money but they never see who are the people who actually benefit. After all, it is people's money. It is nobody's personal money. The benefit of this money should go to the people. When you finance those industries, you must fix the fair prices of the commodities produced by them. Why should you allow them more than four per cent or five per cent profit? Why should you allow them to have their employees only

[*Shri G.L. Dogra*]

from a particular area? Why should you not distribute the benefit all over? Are they national institutions or they are institutions belonging to a particular area or a particular city or a developed city? Therefore these things are to be seen. NABARD is giving money to the big farmers. It is because of this expansion of money that the poor farmer, the small farmer and the marginal farmer is making distress sales to purchase seeds, to purchase fertilizers. Similarly, the small-scale industry is being crushed by the big industry. So, you must specifically control all these things. The money should be given to produce basic and essential things and not anything and everything. What can be produced by the small-scale sector should not be allowed to be produced by big industries, particularly by those industries which are being financed by these banks. Those of us who come from rural areas, from backward areas, from hilly areas, they know that this sort of development is causing hardship to our people.

The prices of articles are going on increasing day after day. Whatever articles are produced by the hills people do not find a market, do not find an outlet. If you are really bothered about the development of industries, you must have a balanced development. What are you doing with regard to these hilly areas and the backward areas which are there in the north, south, east and west of the country? Whenever any difficulty or any distress comes to this country, it is they who face it. Therefore, I wish to submit that this is a good measure provided the money is utilised in a proper manner and it is utilised for development evenly throughout the country. Every part of India is entitled to have the benefit of all these things and not only those living in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Why do you forget about other people, who are as good citizens as these people living in big cities? Therefore, I support the Bill and I make a request to the Minister to see that this money is utilised in such a way that even development takes place throughout the country. With these words I support the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : Sir, I support this Bill. While going through this Bill and the Annual Report, it is clearly

visible that IDBI is doing yeoman service for the development of industry in this country, particularly the large scale sector directly, and the small scale sector, through the financial institutions and the scheduled banks. The transactions are to the extent of Rs. eight thousand crores with a lending of Rs. 5200 crores. Now, increasing the capital once again from the Consolidated Fund of India may not be correct, because, the banking institutions must be in a position to generate funds from their own transactions rather than taking it from the Government of India or from the Budget. Sir, we know that Banks used to make lot of money earlier when they were in the hands of private individuals. But with a pious motive of bringing all these benefits within the reach of the common man and to curb concentration of wealth in a few hands we nationalised all their institutions but at the same time efficiency and generation of wealth should be ensured. It is true that Rs. 32 crores have been transferred last year to Government of India by IDBI as a profit. But with Rs. 415 crores of capital investment it is only a return of just eight per cent. With proper monitoring and possibly constant check on the borrowers I hope they will be able to generate much more from their internal resources alone not necessitating further investment from the Consolidated Fund of India. I support increasing the field of activities of the IDBI. I am also of the opinion that leasing and sub-leasing and hire purchasing should not be included within the purview of the IDBI lending because already enough concessions are given to these sectors through tax concessions whereby number of people are ready to invest in that sector taking advantage of the tax concessions. So, IDBI need not invest this money which can otherwise be invested in some other production-oriented industry. Now I am coming to Clause 7 (de) in page 3 which says :

Granting of loans and advances to any person for purpose of investment in any industrial concern...

That means that IDBI is prepared to lend money to all individuals who want to invest in industry which may not be correct. This is not the objective of the IDBI and hence it becomes a deviation from the objects of the IDBI.



I would request the hon. Minister once again to go into that as to what purpose is going to be served, whether it is in tune with the IDBI objectives.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): For the self-employed persons, I think.

SHRI K. S. RAO : It is not written as 'self-employed persons'. And if it is so, it is O.K. Lending to individuals will only become a trade and not encouraging production.

Housing is one which is not included in the purview of IDBI lending. It has been time and again expressed in the Parliament that housing is one sector where employment potential can be increased considerably and it is also felt that housing is in great shortage in this Country. So, when we all feel that housing is one basic requisite for any man, lending in housing will enable him to have a house for himself at a lesser cost. So, IDBI must go in a big way considering housing as one priority sector.

Monopolists, particularly those big concerns, who are in a position to invest should not be encouraged to take loans from IDBI. They should raise their loans either from the public or from their internal generation. So, once and for all, lending to monopolists must be deleted from IDBI's purview. To the extent of giving industrial licences to start industries in 'no-industry' areas or in sectors where the Government of India may lose is all right, but not lending also by IDBI. It is not enough simply to lend money, but it must be monitored as to whether the funds are being re-cycled many a time increasing the generation of wealth manifold or not. If this money lent were to be made idle, the results would be very poor. When the IDBI is investing thousands of crores of rupees, it must come forward in its own interest as well as in the interest of the nation to train competent men in their own professions for effective management.

Priority in lending must be given to those competent persons who have spent much of their career in some industry, who have got enough knowledge, efficiency and abilities to start an industry of their own except for the reasons that they do not have money. They must be given priority

because we have seen enough number of people who have spent much of their time in industry, came out and then started their own industry by which they have generated crores of rupees of wealth for the nation. So, they must be given priority in lending.

Out of the thousands of crores of rupees which are being lent, a good percentage is getting locked up in sick industries. So, it must be ensured that in respect of those industries which are likely to go into sickness immediate action is taken by the IDBI enabling the Government to take action through the recently passed Bill for taking over of sick industrial undertakings.

About promoter's share in the capital, we have been observing many a time that some promoters are coming forward into industry with a view to take back their money before the industry comes into production. Such industrialists should not be encouraged. If at any time it is observed that a particular industrialist is of that type, he should not be encouraged to take loan either in his name or in some other name in which he is interested, to check such tendencies in the industry.

Re-cycling of funds is very important. It is not only going to multiply the generation of wealth, but also increase the margins. It must be checked as to whether the funds given by the IDBI are operated and recycled many a time or only once. Re-cycling of funds will increase the utility and the magnitude of the benefits of the wealth.

Availability of funds must be made in time by the IDBI. If there is over-run due to escalation in prices or due to change in tax or excise structure, the IDBI must take these factors into account and make the extra funds required available in time to the industrialists so that the industry will not become further sick.

Instead of taking long time and making it further sick, funds be provided. Funds must be provided immediately and in time, in case the unit is to be revived.

If all these measures have been taken by this institution, I am sure, we will have not only 4.5% or 5% growth but we can have

[Shri K S. Rao]

much more. These banks have got a greater role to play in increasing the gross national product of this country to more than what has been envisaged in the general budget.

With these words, I support the Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government wants to grab some powers through devious means. It has ignored the Parliament and assumed some powers with the help of this Bill. What can we say to Shri Poojary. He said that he could increase the authorised capital from Rs. 500 crores to Rs. 1000 crores and from Rs. 2000 crores to Rs. 3000 crores. If you want to increase it, then in my opinion, you need not get the sanction of the Parliament. I can only say that this is an assault on the powers of the Parliament.

(Interruptions)

If you so desire you can develop the area of Mr. Rawat or any other area. You are trying to get this Bill passed in haste. When the spokesmen of the hill areas were raising their demands, I was doubtful of the utility of investing money there.

(Interruptions)

Rajasthan has a very fertile soil and if funds had been sanctioned in time for the construction of the canal, it could have fed the whole country. In India there 108 on going projects. A project, on which the initial cost was Rs. 2460 crores, would now cost as much as Rs. 14,000 crores. The fault lies with the banks and the institutions who failed to provide funds on time.

You have ignored the Parliament and assumed all the powers through this Bill. The Parliament should not tolerate it. The Industrial Development Bank of India provides funds to the Finance Corporation. The Government have never tried to find out about the bunglings of the Finance Corporation. I would say that the funds do not belong to the Industrial Development Bank but to the poor people of the country.

The Finance Corporation adopts a partisan attitude in the matter of sanctioning

loans to the states. It is extremely difficult to get a loan sanctioned. Technical officers have been appointed in the Corporation to scrutinise loan application. But they do not take decision on their own and await instructions from the high ups. If the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh recommends the case of Shri Rawat, the loan would at once be granted to him.

(Interruptions)

Shri Poojary has taken a number of steps to check smuggling activities, but I think it is more important to pay attention to more than one lakh sick industries in which an investment of to the tune of Rs. 4000 crores is tied up. Whose responsibility is it to check this huge wastage of funds? I think there are some 95,000 sick industries in this country. If I say that the number is one lakh, I would not be wrong. Today there are one lakh sick industries in this country on which an investment of Rs. 4,000 crores has gone waste.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Dagaji, please resume your seat, Shri Shankaranand will now make a statement.

[English]

Shri B. Shankaranand, the Minister of Water Resources, will now make a statement.

17.00 hrs.

# STATEMENT GIVING REASONS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF RAVI AND BEAS WATER TRIBUNAL BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : Paragraph 9 of the Punjab Memorandum of Settlement envisages a Tribunal for verification and adjudication of the matters referred to therein. This Tribunal could not be set up earlier due to certain unavoidable administrative reasons. As the intention was to give effect to all the terms of the Punjab settlement from the 26th January, 1986, the

Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal Ordinance, 1986 (2 of 1986) was promulgated by the President on the 24th January, 1986, so as to enable the constitution of the Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal to give effect to the provisions of paragraph 9 of the Punjab Settlement. The Tribunal under the provisions of the Ordinance has also been set up on the 25th January, 1986. A Bill to replace the aforesaid Ordinance has been introduced in the Lok Sabha and is pending in that House.

2. In the meanwhile, it was felt that the object could be achieved by the constitution of a Tribunal under the provisions of the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 (33 of 1956) through a suitable amendment. This may serve to meet any possible objection that may be raised that this matter had been taken up for separate treatment by the constitution of a Tribunal under a separate enactment. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 to provide for the constitution of a Tribunal under that Act for the adjudication of this matter and to repeal the Ravi and Beas Water Tribunal Ordinance, 1986 and to withdraw the Bill.

17.02 hrs.

# RAVI AND BEAS WATER TRIBUNAL BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND) : I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Tribunal for the verification of the quantum of usage of water claimed by the farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan from the Ravi-Beas system as on the 1st day of July, 1985 and the waters used for consumptive purposes and for the adjudication of the claim of Punjab and Haryana regarding the shares in their remaining waters, which was introduced on the 25th February, 1986.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

“That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for the constitution of a Tribunal for the verification of the quantum of usage of water claimed

by the farmers of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan from the Ravi-Beas system as on the 1st day of July, 1985 and the waters used for consumptive purposes and for the adjudication of the claim of Punjab and Haryana regarding the shares in their remaining waters, which was introduced on the 25th February, 1986.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND : Sir, I withdraw that Bill.

17.04 hrs.

# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT BILL) Contd.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Sir, through you I was drawing the attention of the House towards the Financial Institutions which grant loans to the people I would like to know whether there is corruption or not in granting loans ? I think today, loans are granted only to those people who can grease the palm of the concerned authorities and one who does not resort to this practice does not get the loan. For an honest Industrialist, who is in need of a loan, there is no way to get a loan, sanctioned. Whenever a person applies for a loan and fills all the details required in the application, it is returned again and again to the applicant with some objections, which causes immense distress to him. You have presented a report regarding ‘one window service’ in the House. I do not have that report. The report gives information about the number of people who applied for loans and the number of applications still pending. One of our Committee report deals with the condition of our small scale and Cottage Industries. If any small scale Industry becomes sick, IDBI and the Financial Corporation should be made accountable therefor because they do not discharge their duties honestly. You regularly get it examined. The Board of Directors of IDBI has neither our representative nor that

[*Shri Mool chand Dega*]

of the small scale and Cottage industries. No Member of Parliament is there. Therefore, it should have such Directors as are drawn from the lower rungs of society and who can protect the national interest.

17 07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

You propose to expand the activities of I.D.B.I. to extend financial assistance to medical and health services. I wish that IDBI should work in such a manner, so that it may establish its reputation among the people for its sincere and honest working.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since 1964 I.D.B.I. has been working as the main Financial Institution for granting loans and to provide guidance in the field of consultancy and marketing. The contribution made by IDBI in the industrial sector, will be commended by all of us.

I also support the provisions made in this Bill to increase the share Capital and to enlarge the area of operation. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that there should be greater co-ordination between the IDBI and various Financial Institutions especially the State Financial Institutions. When IDBI itself is there, people do not face any difficulty but when it advances loans through any Bank or through Financial Institutions, it is generally observed that people do not get timely help, because these Banks etc. show indifference in their work. Various loans are not given in time which causes much trouble in setting up the industry. I would like to request you that IDBI should not only improve its procedure for granting loans but also exercise more control over the agencies through which it advances loans. In the Bill it has been mentioned that stress will be laid on single window system. But it is just a pious claim which is not being followed in practice. I would request you to see that these Financial institutions pay more attention to advancement of loans. As regards recovery of loans, a major part of the capital of IDBI is lying unrealised with big Industrialists

who adopt different tactics to take these loans in different names and from different financial institutions. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to devise a system to ensure that one may not get assistance from more than one Financial Institutions. And in case one has taken loan from more than one institution the IDBI, being the apex financial institution, must ensure that loans taken from the various financial institutions are utilised for the purpose for which these were granted.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a complaint against IDBI to the Minister of state for Finance that it has not invested equally in different states. I.D.B.I. has been favouring some of the states in granting financial assistance and loan facilities and the same areas are receiving the most favoured treatment. I would like to state that not only IDBI but other financial institutions like IFCI or ICICI have done very little in Uttar Pradesh. There are certain other states also like Uttar Pradesh where these financial institutions have done very little. You are the Finance Minister and it is the duty of the Finance Ministry to see that regional imbalance is removed for which these Financial Institutions can play a major role. You can ensure that the loans are advanced in a balanced manner i.e. every region is covered equally ; but generally it is not done. I request you that IDBI must conduct a survey to identify the regions, and industries where assistance is needed. Big Industrial Houses and industrialists should be granted loans on the condition that they will set up their industries and invest only in the backward areas or industrially backward areas. But IDBI does not ensure it and instead it sees whether the project is viable or not, what would be its return, whether it would run or not etc. Its duty is only to see all these things. But it does not realise its responsibility towards backward areas. The people living there also expect some assistance from IDBI.

I would like to request you that when you have presented this Bill in the House for a good cause, you should also provide in the Bill that IDBI and other Financial Institutions extend equal help to every state and must assist those states in particular which are industrially and economically backward.

With these words I conclude.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur) : I wholeheartedly support this Bill. No doubt, IDBI has a very important role in the development of industries, but there are some shortcomings also in its working. To err is human. When there is a discussion in the House, we also participate in it and in this process we can express our views and propose some amendments also. We congratulate our finance Minister. It is provided in the Bill :

[English]

"It is therefore proposed to widen the definition of industrial concerns so as to enable the Bank to provide financial assistance to certain sectors of shortage of energy, development of mines, medical health and allied services, leasing and sub-leasing activities, information technology, telecommunication and electronics".

[Translation]

Sir, I support the Government proposal of increasing authorised capital to Rs. 2000 crores from Rs. 500 crores. But I agree with the suggestion made by Shri Rajhans that it should be increased to Rs. 5000 crores. This capital should be utilised for the sick industries also.

The number of industries being run by the Government is fairly large. But the policies chalked out to provide work to the poor people, for the welfare of the workers, to promote industries and in the interest of nation, are not being implemented properly.

Sometimes, the opposition criticises the Government for the acts for which it is not responsible. Actually it is some corrupt officers who are responsible for it. Here, I do not wish to speak on corruption. The basic activities of I.D.B.I. are to finance small-scale industries, medium industries and large scale industries.

[Interruptions]

It also includes modernization of sick industries. The modernization of indus-

tries depends upon the willingness of I.D.B.I. to meet its commitment to finance the sick industries. It should not finance the sick industries in a half-hearted manner. The result is that the middle class entrepreneurs are left in the lurch. They make rounds of financial institutions and Ministers and even then they do not get justice. I.D.B.I. should fulfil its commitment. But it does not pay the entire amount promised by it. If it commits to pay Rs. 25 crores, it will only pay Rs. 12 crores with the stipulation that let the work be started and the rest of the amount will be paid after-wards. But when half of the work is complete, it withholds further finance. It results in the sickening of the industry. This is the big problem of the industry. It is not the problem of one state it is the problem of the entire country. It is not the Government policy to take overall the sick units. Government should issue guidelines about it, which should be followed up. It should also start some new projects in order to absorb workers of the sick industries.

Many sick industries are also the result of mismanagement and the irresponsibility of the State Governments. Sometimes, the activities of the State Governments render the industries sick. In some cases, a State has interest in some particular industry and promotes that very industry. It also recommends that industry to the I.D.B.I. and other financial institutions. The industry in which we take interest is not promoted by the state Government. Therefore, I.D.B.I. should be issued guidelines, which should be followed. Some State Governments even resort to manipulations. You should ask the State Governments and industries to adhere to guidelines.

A worker neither belongs to C.I.T.U. AITUC or INTUC nor is there any definition of a worker. It is a common hunger which afflicts every worker.

[English]

A hungry man has no sense of beauty and an ugly man has no sense of duty.

[Translation]

We should take into account all these things.

[*Kumari Mamata Banerjee*]*(Interruptions)*

The procedure of modernization followed by I.D.B.I. should be made easier. An easy procedure would prove helpful to small-scale entrepreneurs.

At present the Bengal Jute industry is beset with many problems and needs to be modernized. I.D.B.I. should provide Rs. 400 crores for the Jute industry. Central Government should allot funds for it otherwise Jute industry will close down and as a result the opposition would get a chance to criticise the Government. These people merely want to raise the issue to get coverage in the newspapers and they are not bothered about the problems of the Jute industry and its workers. I.D.B.I. will have to provide Rs. 400 crores for the Jute industry, without which it cannot service.

*(Interruptions)*

N.T.C. is also facing many problems. The Central Government has provided Rs. 38 crores for its modernization, which has not been utilized properly. The reason being mismanagement and mishandling. The money allocated by the Government is misappropriated by a few people and is not utilized properly. Therefore, I shall say that the money provided by the Government to the N.T.C. has not been utilized properly and Government should look into it.

*(Interruptions)*

One more thing to which I want to draw the attention of the House is that the foreign bankers do not have much interest in our industries; but the nationalised banks do have interest in them. Therefore, if an industry becomes sick, I.R.B.I., I.F.C.I. and Nationalised banks should provide it with credit and loans because they have interest in the industries of the Nation. But the foreign bankers do not have any interest in our industry. They do not provide full loan, which results in shortage of working capital and as a result the industry becomes sick. Therefore, industries are becoming sick one by one. The efforts being made for sick industries are not proving fruitful.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Roberts-ganj) : What are the causes of the sickness of the industry ?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : These are many reasons for it, such as mismanagement, irresponsible activities, which we describe here; but there should be some outcome of our efforts.

*(Interruptions)*

We should pay attention to the rural workers and the rural areas. In the no-industry districts industries should be established in the rural areas. There is also a Government policy about setting up Industries in the no-industry districts, but it is not being implemented properly. Government should give proper attention to no-industry districts as well as rural-segments.

*(Interruptions)*

All right, I support the Bill wholeheartedly. You should look into the functions, activities and corruption in I.D.B.I. There is a practice in I.D.B.I. that when some factory owner approaches I.D.B.I. with a modernisation plan, he is asked to grease the palm of the officers. You should also look into it. Government has so many industries, but it must look after them.

*[English]*

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum) :

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a good proposal on behalf of the Government. In the statement of objects and reasons it has been mentioned and I quote :

“The IDBI established under the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964 is the principal financial institution for providing credit and other facilities for the development of industry, for coordinating the work in of institutions engaged in financing, promoting or developing industries ...”

Therefore, I am requesting the hon. Minister that in conformity with the object of the principal Act the definition of indus-

trial concern should be amended so that IDBI's activity can be extended to the medium sized and also small scale industries otherwise the interests of the medium and small scale industries will not get protected although it is said that this Act is in a position to extend cooperation to the small scale industries also.

Secondly, Sir, it has been said and I quote :

"In section 4 of the principal Act,—

- (a) for the words "one hundred crores of rupees", the words "one thousand crores of rupees" shall be substituted ;
- (b) in the proviso, for the words "five hundred crores of rupees" the words "two thousand crores of rupees" shall be substituted."

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is very good. This enhancement has been good but after all this IDBI is governed by the Companies Act, 1956. Therefore, IDBI should be allowed to increase the authorised and paid-up capital without coming before this House otherwise its working and functioning will get hampered from time to time. Supposing the functions and activities of IDBI get increased and they feel necessary that the authorised and paid-up capital has to be increased it will not be possible for the IDBI to come to Parliament for approval and sanction. That liberty should be given to IDBI itself so that they can increase their capital in accordance with the provisions of the companies Act 1956.

Now a word about Section 9. I am mentioning this from my practical experience. The IDBI is supposed to give financial help. It is very good. But often we find that a sick company or any company which has gone to IDBI for advance or loan after getting loan they hypothecate their shares to the IDBI. There are various companies whose 70 per cent shares are hypothecated to IDBI. In that case why does the IDBI not provide professional management to the company? This is the practical difficulty that we are facing in case of a company becoming sick. When 80 per cent of their shares are hypothecated with IDBI and when

they go for further loan to IDBI should provide professional management. They say that they are not going to provide professional management.

Sir, when I am holding the shares of the company with the right to vote then am I not supposed to provide management? Who has to provide management to the sick unit? Therefore, I am requesting the Minister that when they are amending Section 9 of this principal Act this should be amended to that extent so that one of the functions of IDBI would be that in case where IDBI holds a large percentage of shares of any company then they will provide professional management otherwise in future no sick company can survive with the help and finance of IDBI.

Sir, my last point is regarding erratic advance of loans. It is often witnessed that a unit goes to IDBI and makes an application for financial help. It is the duty of the IDBI officials to realise that a company in a particular phase needs this sort of help. In almost every case it has been found that the advancement of loans to the industrial units is absolutely erratic. If an industrial unit requires Rs. 50 lakhs this year, during a particular period, the advance is given to him after two years. This is one of the biggest problems not only in the case of IDBI, but also nationalised banks. Due to the erratic nature of the loans, most of the industries have become sick. They do not get the required finances from the financial institutions, particularly IDBI as also the nationalised banks in accordance with their schedule and the result is that they become sick and consequently cannot bear the heavy interest.

These are the loopholes which are responsible for making sick various industrial units particularly in the eastern region, in West Bengal, Bihar and Assam as also in Orissa. If a survey is made, you will see that more than 60 per cent private units in Orissa who have taken loan from the IDBI or the nationalised banks are closed or are at the verge of closure. Advances have not been made in accordance with the schedule of those units. Some provision

[*Shri Asutosh Law*]  
needs to be made so that the loan is made available to them in accordance with their requirements.

With these words, I support this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for extending their cooperation and support to the Bill. In fact, Shri Madhav Reddy and other hon. Members have made very concrete suggestions and I have in mind some of the suggestions made by them.

The hon. Member, Shri Madhav Reddy questioned the wisdom of extending the operations of IDBI to finance the leasing business also and he has also referred to the industries to be started in the backward areas. Some other hon. Members also referred to it. A mention was also made to the flow of assistance from IDBI to small scale industries.

Some hon. Members referred to the training given to the entrepreneurs. Shri Madhav Reddy as also some other Members referred to the special fund, the Small Scale Industries Development Fund, and they wanted the details.

Sir, IDBI is a premier institution that is governed not by the Companies Act, it is having a separate Act, i.e. the IDBI Act. The functions of the IDBI are to promote industries and also to give assistance for industrial development of the country. It is an apex body ; it has to coordinate ; in some cases it has to refinance also.

Now, I come to the first point that has been raised by the hon. Member, Shri Madhav Reddy, about the backward areas and the concessions given. That was raised by Shri Rawat and some other hon. Members also. It is one of the functions of the IDBI to develop the backward areas also. For that purpose, more flow of funds is going from the IDBI. I will just bring to your notice the amount, percentage-wise, that has gone to these backward areas. It is 51.9 per cent and the amount that has gone to the areas is Rs. 1788.1 crores, against Rs. 1040.9 crores in 1983-84. Here, what are the benefits that have been

given to these industries, if at all they are going to be set up in no industry areas? The interest is at a concessional rate, i. e. at 12.5 per cent as against 14 per cent. Further, promoters' contribution is 17.5 per cent against 22.5 per cent in other cases. A liberal approach is also adopted for debt—equity ratio, i. e. in terms of repayment period and also the initial moratorium.

Another special feature of this scheme is that project specific infrastructure assistance is also provided upto 20 per cent for project at a concessional interest rate of 12.5 per cent and no interest will be charged during the construction period.

Area specific infrastructure assistance is also provided in consultation with the Central and State Governments. Here also, surveys are being conducted particularly in some no industry districts in a phased manner to identify the viable projects. Hon. members will be pleased to see that we have got a training programme, "Entrepreneur Development Programme", under which the entrepreneurs are trained.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) :  
Refresher courses should also be there.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :  
Last year about 2220 trainees were trained. Not only that, assistance is also being given. So far, more than 8,000 trainees were trained. Whenever they ask for viable projects, assistance is flowing from the IDBI.

I would like to mention one important point. Some of the hon. members have stated that we have to make equal distribution throughout the country to all the States. Distribution should be there. Regional imbalances should be removed. In particular, backward areas and no-industry areas should be developed and infrastructure should be built up in these areas. At the same time, some of the hon. member have made a point saying that as it is the people's money, we should be very careful. Dagaji has made a point to the effect that we are going to dump money in mountains...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing wrong in that ! Dumping money will help create employment.



**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** He has a complaint against Raoji that he is going to claim more money and that is why he is going to argue. Here, we have to keep one thing in mind. We say that backward areas should be developed. We say that no-industry areas should be given industries. For this purpose, industrialists should also come forward to start industries in these areas. You know very well the mind of an industrialist or a commercial person. Unless it is commercially viable, unless he is going to make some profit and unless he is going to survive, he is not going to take up the project. Here also we have to keep this in mind. At the same time, we have to give them incentives in order to make them to go to these places. So, these incentives are also given.

Now, one more point. I have to make regarding infrastructure. People say that there is no infrastructure available in the rural areas. People say that in the villages or in the backward areas, infrastructure facilities are not available. Unless, somebody goes and starts the business, I do not think that infrastructure will be made available to them. In the case of opening of the branches, resistance is coming from some of our bank people about the transfers. When we open a branch, they say that there is no infrastructure. There is no Police security. There is no other transport facility. Here, I want to say only this. First, you go there and start the banks. If nobody wants to make any beginning, then how the infrastructure facilities could be started ?

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** I think, they may be arguing about the development of plots. They feel that the Government should come forward to develop plots over there. It would be helpful. That is the meaning.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Not here, This is the general argument that is being advanced. If Police Department goes there, that is also an infrastructure. If a road is constructed, that is also an infrastructure. For example, if a High School is there, that is also an infrastructure. Like that a beginning must be made. So, if all the people say that we don't have the facility or if somebody says that this facility is not there, I do not

think that backward areas could be developed for that purpose. Even I appeal to the State Governments also that they have to keep it in mind, that they can use NREP, RLEGP Programmes also to develop the rural areas,—these backward areas, thereby rebutting the arguments of some people saying that we do not have any facility. For that purpose, I am just bring to your notice that in the banking sector training and other centres are started only in the metropolitan cities. We want to develop the rural areas. Nobody is prepared to go to the rural areas. Nobody is prepared to go to any poor man. During their training period also, all facilities should be made available to them. They want accommodation and everything. If a man is provided, during the training period, all the facilities, still he wants to be there in town area. He does not want to go to the rural areas at the time of training also. I don't know whether he will go subsequently. That is why this resistance is coming. So, what the thinking of the Government today is even these people should be trained in the rural areas. They should face all the difficulties in the rural areas.

Then, Sir, afterwards, they will not hesitate to go there. For that purpose, steps should be taken. This should be our effort.

[Translation]

**SHRI BAPULAL MALVIYA (Shajapur):** I would like to submit that why don't you take the boys from rural areas ? There are educated boys in villages also. Why do you send boys from cities only especially those who do not want to go there ? If boys of the rural areas are taken, they can stay in the village itself.

[English]

**PROF. N. G. RANGA :** They must be trained. They must be employed.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Even in the villages and also in the rural areas, everywhere there is unemployment. We have to see, particularly, the case of employment also. So far as Regional Rural Banks are concerned, we are giving employment

[*Shri Janardhana Poojary*]

for those people who are living in the rural areas and also in the districts. Like that it is being done I appreciate the point raised by the hon. Member that this aspect also should be taken note of.

Now, coming to another point that was raised by the hon. Member about the assistance that is to be given to small scale industries, there also, I fully agree with the hon. Member. Here, in the form of refinance to the small scale industries, in the year 1983-84, the amount that was given to them was Rs. 645.6 crores. In the year 1984-85 it was raised to Rs. 984 crores. From Rs. 645.6 crores to Rs. 984.3 crores—an increase of Rs. 339 crores in one year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : What about the time factor ? Is it given in time.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : This is the problem we are having. For that purpose, we have to monitor it ; Government has to monitor it. It is pointed out that they are autonomous bodies. We the politicians are to blame. Inside the Parliament and outside Parliament, we also talk about interference. If people ask for some favour, immediate action should be taken. I can understand it. But some sort of a coercive action is required to see that it is given in time.

The point made by Shri Madhav Reddi was that some difficulty was there, viz. because of resistance and lethargy. We have to remove lethargy. But we the politicians or somebody may say that there is autonomy, and that this would mean political interference. So, we say 'No; they are untouchable. We should not talk about it. No; we should not.'

At the same time, it is for the Parliament to consider whether the Ministers or all these people are accountable to Parliament and to the people. It may be said that they are untouchable, and we should not talk anything about it. If this is going to happen, I think it will have to be discussed by all of us. What are we to do ? They should also be made accountable not only the Ministers. Everybody is accountable. It is the duty of the Chiefs of the institutions to see that this money flows in time.

I will give you an example. One technical person, just thinking that he could start one venture, came up with one project. He invested everything that he had saved during his service. He invested it. But for one small mistake—it was not even a mistake—it would have been started. Three years were taken. One day he came and said : Sir, I have to commit suicide if something is not given to me. I am not prepared to give a single paisa to anybody, even if I die." What is the Minister to do in such a situation ? It is said that we should not speak. If we speak, it will be an interference. In such cases, what should we do ?

One or two cases have been brought to our notice. The hon. Members are making this point also. This is a subject matter for discussion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER . When there are genuine cases, nobody will stop us. We are here only for that purpose. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha) : IDBI and ICICI are governed by Acts of Parliament. We represent the people.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : The hon. Member Shri Madhav Reddi has made another very pertinent point, and asked : what about the provision from the Budget, so far as capital base is concerned ? They are going to enhance it. For his information, and for the information of the other hon. Members, I want to say that a provision of Rs. 30 crores has been made for 1986-87. This is an enabling provision. If necessary, more funds will be provided.

Another point has been made by Shri Madhav Reddi, that there was no coordination between the Ministry of Industry and the IDBI. He said there was no representation from the DGTD. For the information of the hon. Member I would say that both are represented on the Board of IDBI. Here also a point has been made by the hon. member that they are very busy ; they are not attending to it is a lapse or the deficiency in the system and we have to rectify it. About this, I will write to the Minister of Industry bringing to his notice the point that has been made by Mr. Reddi.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA :** Those people who are in the industry and have got this experience should also be nominated as Directors.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I will keep that point in mind. One more point that has been raised by the hon. member is about the wisdom of going for leasing purposes. Unless leasing of plant and machinery, etc., is encouraged by making them eligible for finance from IDBI, it is not going to help ; all entrepreneurs might not be able to acquire plant and machinery on outright purchase basis. In order to enable them, in order to help them, in order to reduce the cost of project, this provision is made. Let us see how it is going to work. It will be done on a selective basis only. We do not say that we are applying this principle to all the cases.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA :** What about advance for construction of houses.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Personally, I am also for this ; and so far as the banking sector is concerned, we have been able to, to a certain extent, provide for food, for clothes ; so far as clothing is concerned, also we have been able to provide. Now, our consideration should be on construction of the houses, to provide *makan*. So, for that purpose also, from the banking sector more funds could be given for the construction of houses, as was stated earlier. In this budget, we have given more funds for the construction of houses ; that is the thinking of the government and also we will be coming to the Parliament some scheme for the banking sector for the construction of houses.

Another point that has been made by the hon. member, Shri Madhav Reddi is regarding creating of small scale/industry development fund. This has been created only to finance small scale industries to meet all their financial requirements. As you know, IRDI is there to look after the sickness of the major industries. Now, it has started this work. How far it goes so far as the small scale industry is concerned, we are looking into it ; and let us see how this new development fund is going to help these small scale

industries. It is also being done and the details are being worked out ; all the details will be given later on.

**SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :** Will there be further need to amend it ?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Not in this Bill ; he has made a reference to the special fund.

**SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :** That was mentioned in the General Budget. Will some amendment be needed in this P-Act or not ?

**SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY :** Not here. Let us avoid amendment if you are scared about it.

**SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA :** If necessary, we should bring that amendment also.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I will come to that also. Kumari Mamata Banerjee gave some spirit to our debate at the end. She gave some spirit. She made some points also, that sick industries are there. In 1979 the Reserve Bank had conducted a study. As per the study, 52 per cent of the reasons for this sickness are mismanagement, diversion of funds and other factors, for want of power, for want of raw materials, and also due to labour trouble and so on. The reasons are given. So, it is true that the managements of all the sectors should look into this aspect and see how we can improve this and finances wherever they are required, we have to give for that also.

One more point has been made by Mr. K.S. Rao and he has referred to the sub-clause (dc) under clause 7 that is,

"granting loans and advances to any person for purposes of investment in any industrial concern" ;

It is for providing seed capital—you know what that it is—assistance so that the promoters who do not have sufficient resources of their own can.....

(Interruptions)

**SHRI K.S. RAO :** Any individual can take a loan.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I am making it very very clear.

Anybody who does not have his own resources, to make up the promoters' contribution, can use it. This is also an enabling provision. Now, some people are not having seed capital. For that purpose, this provision has been made.

**PROF. N.G. RANGA :** It may be abused.

**SHRI K.S. RAO :** It will be abused.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** We shall see that nobody abuses.

Some other hon. Members have made other points also. Now, coming to the banking sector, some of the hon. Members have stated that some amount has to be given to marginal farmers, farmers and other small people of the rural areas and they wanted to know what we were going to do for them and why we are looking after only the big industries, and so on a point has been made to that effect.

Now, the banking sector is giving loans to marginal farmers, to small farmers, industrialists, cottage industries, and up to Rs. 5,000/- no security or surety could be asked by the bank people. And here also, even for farmers in the rural areas IRDP programme is there, a sum of Rs. 3,101 crores has been drawn from the banks : cooperative banks during the Sixth Five Year Plan. About one crore and sixtyfour families have been helped. And there are other schemes also by which we have to look after this sector. Various other schemes also are there in the private sector, from there also the money is following to this sector and what have we been doing to look after these people ? All these programmes, RLEGP, NREP and others, if you kindly look into this, in the Seventh Five Year Plan the amount that is allocated for the energy sector and there also even for the rural sector, if you kindly look into it you will see, that more allocation has been done for the development of the rural areas. Here, nobody can say that the Government has not done anything for the farmers. Yesterday, I mentioned it here in the Lok Sabha, in Parliament, and I have given

details of all the types of subsidies we have been giving the farmers, to the people of this country, to the common man, and also, the middle class people and also to the Press.

I also said that some sort of a subsidy is being given for all the sectors and the total subsidy that is following from the resources is Rs. 5,349.96 crores. This is the amount which is flowing in the form of subsidy for to all these categories which I have referred to. So, this sector is also being looked after

I once again thank the hon. Members for the whole-hearted support given to this Bill.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964, be taken into consideration"

*The motion was adopted*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Now, we take up clause by clause consideration Clause 2. Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil is not here. The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Clause 4. Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil is not here. The question is :

"That clauses 4 to 6 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 4 to 6 were added to the Bill*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Clause 7. Shri Vikhe Patil is not here. The question is :

"That clauses 7 to 11 stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 7 to 11 were added to the Bill*

*Clause 1—(short title)*

**Amendment made**

Page 1, line 4, — — —

for "1985" substitute "1986"

(SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

"That clause 1 as amended stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill*

*Enacting Formula*

**Amendment made**

Page 1, line 1, — — — —

for "Thirty-sixth" substitute—

"Thirty-seventh" (1)

(SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula as amended, stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Enacting Formula as amended was added to the Bill*

*The title was added to the Bill*

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed"

*The motion was adopted.*

18.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, March 19, 1986/Phalguna 28, 1907 (Saka)*