

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Second Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. VI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, December 2, 1991/ Agrahayana
11, 1913 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The camera is going to be focussed on those who are going to ask the questions and on those who are going to reply to the questions.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, we should congratulate Shri Sharad Dighe for commencing the first question today.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Dighe.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Soviet Aided Power Projects

*142 SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D.
CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Soviet aided power projects pending at present;

(b) whether fate of these projects has become uncertain following the developments in the Soviet Union which have disrupted industrial production in that country; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to complete these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). At present Indo-Soviet Cooperation in the power sector covers twelve projects which are either being executed or are to be executed with Soviet technical and financial assistance. Discussions with the Soviets have revealed that USSR stands by all its commitments to India. Consequently, on disruption in execution of energy projects in India is anticipated.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has not given any details. Therefore, part a) of my question is this: which are these 12 projects which are either being executed or to be executed with the Soviet technical and financial assistance, at what stage they are? He has also said that discussions have been held with the U.S.S.R. Now, when were those discussions held, with whom have you held those discussions? Part-b) of my question is : there is a group known as Indo-Soviet Working Group on Power, that is what I read from the Annual Report of Department of Power 1990-91. Now, the 13th meeting of that Indo-Soviet Working Group on Power was held in Moscow from 18-25 September, 1990 and all these projects were reviewed. I would like to know whether there was any meeting thereafter for reviewing of these projects and what had transpired in those meetings?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr.

Sir, as the hon. Member has asked, these are the 12 projects:

1. Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project;
2. Vindhyachal Stage-I Transmission Line;
3. Kahalgaon Super Thermal Power Project;
4. Tehri Hydro Power Complex;
5. Vindhyachal Super Thermal Power Project;
6. Vindhyachal Stage-II Transmission Line;
7. Maithon Thermal Power Project;
8. Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project;
9. Mangalore Thermal Power Project;
10. Kol Dam Hydro Electric Project;
11. Bakreshwar Thermal Power Project; and
12. Dulhasti-Kishanpur-Srinagar Transmission Line.

Sir, the External Affairs Minister, Shri Madhavsinh Solanki had gone to USSR recently. He had discussions with the President, Mr. Gorbachov and Mr. Boris Yeltsin. They have made commitment that whatever the projects are signed with India, Russia stands by its commitment and they will fulfil it.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Now, Sir, the Minister has said generally that there has been an assurance by Mr. Gorbachov and

Mr. Boris Yeltsin. I would like to put a pointed question that why the Soviet Union has not renewed its five-year protocol guiding the rupee-rouble trade since last year when massive loans worth over Rs.6,000 crores for various projects to be implemented during the Eighth Plan are involved. For example, compared to other bilateral assistance, Soviet assistance for the power sector was on soft conditions at the rate of 2.5 percent. The Soviet Union committed a loan of 219 million roubles to the 840 MW Kahalgaon Thermal Project. Similarly, Soviets have also committed nearly 360 million roubles for the 1,260 MW Vindhyachal-I Project. There is another massive loan worth Rs. 1,426 crore...(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: You should not give the information, you should ask the question.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: So, such high loans are involved, as far as power sector is concerned and elsewhere also, and these are soft loans at 2.5 per cent. So, as the protocol of the rupee-rouble trade has not since been renewed and since in various meetings the government authorities and the Soviet officials have indicated the possibility of changing over to hard currency, have they said anything about this and what will be the effect of this as far as the rupee-rouble trade is concerned, if hard currency is insisted.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Foreign Minister and the Soviet President and all others concerned had a discussion from 16th November to 20th November and in that discussion they made the commitment and they also requested the Foreign Minister that Indian delegation should come to Moscow and sign the protocol. Whatever formalities are to be fulfilled, those will be fulfilled when the Indian delegation goes to Moscow.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in spite of the optimism by the hon. Power Minister, we all know that the Soviet Union is going through a deep finan-

cial crisis and there is a tremendous amount of hard currency problem. The Soviet Union has definitely indicated that they will not continue these projects on rupee terms and the whole rupee-roubie protocol is under review. Now, there are about Rs. 10,000 crores worth of loans on soft terms involved and they involve a capacity of something like 5,900 MW. Does the Government of India have a contingent plan or an alternative plan if the Soviet Union refuses to continue the rupee trade and honour soft term conditions?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever information I have got with me, I can give it to the hon. Member. The Ambassador of Russia has just met me and I asked him particularly as to what is the commitment of his country. He told me that his Government is committed to fulfil the commitment made by them to India.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: There is no Russian Ambassador here; there is the Ambassador of the Soviet Union.

MR. SPEAKER: This is disallowed. You need not reply to his question. Yes, Mr. Hari Kishore Singh. You have the opportunity now. I am allowing you to put a supplementary now.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr Speaker, Sir, I wanted to say that the Soviet Ambassador to India is there.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: No, that is out of question. You come to the point please.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is whether the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that the Soviet Union's financial position has deteriorated to such an extent that it is not even in a position to give this month's salary to its

employees. If the hon. Minister is aware of the developments taking place in that country, which is being widely covered by the media, then it is necessary that he holds talks about these projects, with the various republics of the Soviet Union. Has he taken up this matter with them? If so, when did he do it and what has been the outcome of the talks with them? I have gone through the newspapers, when our Minister of External Affairs paid a visit to that country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising this matter here, because many projects in my State of Bihar....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is disallowed. This is out of the question. Mr. Minister, you need not reply.

[Translation]

Have you taken up this matter with the various republics?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I cannot comment on the news reports that the hon. Member has come across, through newspapers and radio, but I can certainly part with the information that I have with me about the talks held between India and Russia. Here, I would like to say only this much that:

Hum Kare kya, dariya agar labrez maikhana mein hai

Hum tho utni jaante hain, Jitni paimane mein hai.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure the hon. Minister appreciates the great importance of our power projects being implemented according to the schedule, because the future of this country is involved so far as the industrial production and agricultural production are concerned. So far as the Bakreshwar project - one of the twelve projects - is concerned, the agreement with U.S.S.R. was entered into in

February, 1990. They were to supply three turbines on turn-key basis. They were to prepare the detailed project report and give it to us. Since March, 1991 there is no communication whatsoever in spite of repeated approaches being made by the Government of West Bengal - and I understand by the Government of India also - for the last nine months. The agency which was implementing this project in Soviet Russia, namely T.P.E. - which is the power organisation there - seems to have been dissolved because no reply is being given. The two officers who are there, seem to have vanished, or at least they are not in the position any longer. Therefore, is the hon. Minister aware of this development and is the hon. Minister taking any steps to find out - unit-wise - as to what is the position and particularly what is the position with regard to Bakreshwar? The second part of my question is that will the hon. Minister give the Government's reaction to the request of the Government of West Bengal to delink this project from Soviet assistance because none is available now and to include it in the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (O.E.C.F.) of Japan for which the request has been made in July, 1991? I would like to know the Government's response to that.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: All the projects except Bakreshwar thermal power project are in the Central Sector and are being executed by Central Sector power corporations. Bakreshwar project is being executed by the West Bengal Power Development Corporation and is in the State sector. Shri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister of West Bengal has written a letter to the Government of India that this project of Bakreshwar should not be tied up with Russia and this should now be tied up with the Japanese Q.E.C.F. That letter is under consideration ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Three letters were written. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: We have received that letter and it is under consideration of the Government of India. We are

thinking to change the funding resource as requested by Shri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Very good.

[Translation]

Setting up of Jharkhand State

+
*143 SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA
MUNDA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand to set up Jharkhand State by including the tribal areas of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal for the speedy development of the tribal areas and speedy implementation of several projects of these areas;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken thereon;

(c) the difficulties, if any, in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the Jharkhand State is likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAMLAL RAHII): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The Central Government had set up a Committee for Jharkhand Matters in August, 1989. The Committee's report was received in May, 1990. However, the Committee could not reach unanimity. Thereafter, a Review Committee was set up in November, 1990 but this Committee also could not make much progress in its deliberations. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Mr. Speaker,

Sir, the hon. Minister has given an incomplete reply. He has mentioned that the Central Government had set up a Committee in this regard. So far as Jharkhand is concerned, a Commission was set up long back and from 1954 the Government has been setting up committees. The last committee set up in this regard, about which an announcement was also made in the House, is yet to submit its report. I would like to get the details from the Government because the hon. Minister has given an incomplete reply.....(Interruptions)....

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question when I say come to the question that much only goes on record.

SHRI SIMON MARANDI: He has not replied to the third and fourth part of my question. I had asked about the Government's stand on the demand to form a Jharkhand State and the time by which the Jharkhand State is likely to be formed?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the earlier committee that was set up in this regard had submitted an incomplete report. Thereafter, a Review Committee was set up. Further, the Bihar Government also introduced a Bill in this connection in the State Assembly and the initial reaction of the people spearheading the movement for the formation of a separate Jharkhand State was that

[English]

this is a right step in the right direction.

[Translation]

However, they also added that they were not prepared to accept as it did not provide for the formation of a separate State of Jharkhand. I have come to know that this committee was set up after consultations with the four concerned State Governments. The *prima facie* information available with me is that no consultations have taken place with the four States concerned after the constitution of the committee. As the de-

mand covers a major part of Bihar comprising 13 districts, the State Government is presumably evolving ways and means to solve this problem on the basis of the Darjeeling pattern and it is being inquired into. It is very difficult to give a definite answer to this question without taking into confidence all the four states involved.

SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government says that the committee set up earlier could not reach unanimity. I would like to know about those people who opposed the committee and acted as obstacles to it.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Who opposed it or who did not, is not the question. If a new State is to be formed, we will have to bring a Constitution Amendment to amend Article 3. Even if another Committee is set up without prior consultation with the four State Governments involved, it would be very difficult to take any concrete step in this regard. Without eliciting the opinion of the concerned State Governments. Therefore, we shall spare no efforts to find out the facts from the State Governments. The Expert Committee set up earlier visited both Calcutta and Bhubaneswar, but unfortunately it did not get any encouraging response from these State capitals. With regard to the inquiries they made with the Government of Bihar and the Madhya Pradesh Government, Bihar's response was found more encouraging. Therefore, they have made efforts to initiate the process in Bihar State itself. A final decision in this regard will be taken after consultations with the hon. Member and even the House can take up the matter for discussion.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs stated that no consultations were held with the concerned State Governments. I was also a member of the said committee. I would like to know the reaction of the Governments of Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa to the report sent by the Ministry of Home Affairs to elicit their opinion. I would like to know their reaction.

The State Government in their reply have said that the matter is under the consideration of the Government. They say that they do not agree to it. Before that para of the report is published, we would demand....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRISURAJ MANDAL: I am asking the question and also providing the information in regard to the situation.

MR. SPEAKER: You should ask your question instead of providing information.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Perhaps the hon. Minister is not aware of it, he wants to hide it, that is why I am providing it (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: In para 34 of the report of the committee, it has been stated unanimously. When Shri Chandra Shekhar, the then Prime Minister did not find unanimity on the issue, he discussed the matter with the MLAs and MPs of Bihar for 2-3 days. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question. Otherwise, I will disallow you.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: All the members in that meeting with Shri Chandra Shekhar demanded Statehood. I would like to know as to what is the reaction of the three Governments on that report? Does the Government propose to publish the report; and if so, how long will it take to implement it?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government do not find any difficulty in publishing the report; it can certainly be published. The Government had been trying to get the information in regard to all the concerned states. But so far as I know, the Central Government have not received any reaction from the concerned state Govern-

ments. The Government of Bihar has introduced a Bill in this connection and the Central Government have sought a copy of the same from them. The Bill has been presented in the Lower House and not in the upper House and a copy thereof must be provided to us. We have not received it so far. We shall make efforts to get it at the earliest. The matter can be solved only after holding comprehensive discussion with the State Government. Nothing can be done before that.

[*English*]

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Sir, Point of information.

MR. SPEAKER: No point of information. All questions are point of information. Please sit down.

SHRI INDER JIT: I have two short supplementaries.

My first supplementary is, the Home Minister has just said that the Centre has before it a proposal to give to the long suffering people of Jharkhand, an autonomous council short of a full-fledged State in accordance with Darjeeling model which has been greatly praised by the President during his recent visit to Darjeeling. In case the proposal is implemented, will the Home Minister give an assurance to this House that the Darjeeling model will be implemented honestly in its letter and spirit and not reduced to a farce as in the case of Darjeeling model, which is part of my constituency.

MR. SPEAKER: If you are asking a question about Darjeeling then that is disallowed please.

SHRI INDER JIT: I am asking that in case they pursue the idea of giving Jharkhand an autonomous council in accordance with the Darjeeling model will they ensure that it is implemented in full, in letter and spirit? The hon. Home Minister has just said that they have now before them the proposal to give Jharkhand area an autonomous council

short of a full-fledged State on the Darjeeling model. In case the idea is pursued and implemented, will the hon. Home Minister assure the House that this model, the Darjeeling model, as applied to Jharkhand, will be honestly implemented, in its letter and spirit so that the grievances of people will be redressed and they will get a fair deal?

My second supplementary is has the hon. Minister noted the recommendation of the UP Government for the bifurcation of the State of UP and the creation of a separate State of Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: If I am allowed to say so, the first part of the question itself is hypothetical. It will be too early for me to say either way. This is just the recommendation of the Committee and once the recommendation is accepted by all concerned, then the question of implementing it will arise and whatever be the decision, Government will sincerely try to implement the same. The hon. Member need not have any doubt on that score.

About the second part of the question, I have just read, I have not received any communication from the Government of UP about the bifurcation of the State.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PAWAN DIWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs whether it is a fact that the expert committee have opined that since Jharkhand do not fulfil the stipulated conditions, it cannot be given statehood? Chhatisgarh region to which I belong, is in Madhya Pradesh.... There has been a long standing demand to give it statehood.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the point.

SHRI PAWAN DIWAN: Can the region, which fulfil the requirements be given statehood?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I have stated in my

reply that it is only when all the concerned States give their consent in this regard that the question of implementing it will arise. That stage has not yet come.

SHRI. LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the root cause of this problem is the backwardness in 13 districts of chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana. The agitation has picked up momentum only due to the problems prevailing in that region. Following this agitation, the committee was appointed and it made certain recommendations I agree with the Government's stand that if at all there is demand to merge different regions of the three states to form a new state, no decision can be taken unless the concerned states are involved, I would like to know as to what attitude do the Central Government propose to adopt to the basic problem, what initiative do the Government propose to take to remove the backwardness of chhota Nagpur-Santhal Pargana region? Unless the Government adopt a positive attitude in this regard, the agitation would not calm down. Our demand is that the State should be bifurcated into two parts and the region comprising 13 districts should be declared as Vananchal Pradesh. What do the Government think in this connection?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I reserve my comments on this point. So far as the first question is concerned, the Government do agree that the tribals must get the full benefits of the programmes launched for them. But so far as the question of statehood is concerned, the Central Government cannot take any action unless the concerned State Government convey its opinion to the Centre.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Keeping in view the fact that Orissa, Bengal and Bihar were the parts of a single state and were trifurcated afterwards; Punjab was divided and another state called Haryana was carved out; Maharashtra and Karnataka were divided; I would like to know whether the Central Government is in favour of giving statehood to Jharkhand in order to solve the problems of the Adivasis who remain cut off from the mainstream even after 45 years of

Independence? More over it is a matter related to three states having Governments of three different political parties. Besides, there have been demands for giving statehood to various regions in different parts of the country. Keeping this fact in view, I would like to know whether the Government propose to reorganise the big states from administrative point of view?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: If the Members think that the demand of statehood to Jharkhand has given rise to many similar demands throughout the country and if they try to link them up I would not be able to reply to it today.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The second part may not be recorded.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: But so far as the first part is concerned, in fact, I am aware of the fact that this is a totally neglected area. The tribals have not been meted out the kind of justice which, in fact, they deserve. But I cannot possibly give my judgement unless I have clear views of the State Governments concerned. Certainly, if the State Governments are agreeable, then the question of the Central Government taking a decision will arise. But I can assure the hon. House that the Central Government may not be averse to it.

[Translation]

SHRISHIBU SOREN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the hon. Minister's statement, the State Government has made no recommendation to this effect. Perhaps, he is unaware of the facts, or he might not have gone through his papers carefully or he does not want to pay attention. Let me tell him that the State Government has already submitted their report to the Central Government on 29th November, 1990.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, members of all political parties as also the Government know that the demand for a separate Jharkhand

State is the oldest one. You know that Assam was divided seven states. You also know that the area of Jharkhand region which is located between Bihar and Bengal is double as compared to Haryana and tripple in comparison to Punjab. The hon. Minister has submitted that the Government is thinking to develop the Adivasi regions. Such proposals were mooted even before Independence. But since they were not implemented an agitation is going on for it now. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the report would be implemented in order to avoid Punjab and Kashmir like situation in Jharkhand or else, do the Central Government want similar incidents to take place in Jherkhand also?

[English]

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I do not know what exactly is the question to which the hon. Member would like to seek clarification from the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: The situation is deteriorating. Can you do something?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: The situation is deteriorating. But at the same time the kind of Bill which has been introduced in the House is totally different from the demand which the hon. Member is making here. May I take it that the hon. Member is now conceding the point that they are prepared to confine their demand only to Bihar and leave the other areas? If that is the disposition, then certainly we can take it up with the Government of Bihar and find out as to what exactly is going to be their reaction because according to my information, in an informal way, we got the copy of the Bill in which I do not find that they have conceded the demand of Statehood because that will require legislation at the Central level, not at the State level. As was stated earlier, it is the same Autonomous Council model, the Darjeeling model that is proposed to be followed. But if it is a demand for a Statehood, I do not think that even the Bihar Government also has conceded the demand. If the hon. Member feels that the Bihar Government is prepared to do

this, let them write to Government of India. Certainly we can consider their suggestion.

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: That is not going on record.

[Translation]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister of Home Affairs for the statement he has given in regard to Jharkhand, though it is quite balated one. But I would like to submit that many States were formed on the basis of 6th schedule of the Constitution even after Independence, but 5th schedule relates to the Centre. Thus demands were raised and fulfilled under the 5th schedule. But no demands have been taken into consideration under the 5th schedule. May I know as to why the Government delayed a decision in the matter? I would like to submit that keeping in view the fact that the development matters relate to schedule 5, but even today the tribal areas.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the point now.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Government take initiative for speedy implementation to solve the problem?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I fully agree with the hon. Member's view that there is need to pay attention to the Adivasis and that we have not paid due attention to them so far. Besides, there are no two opinions that the benefits of the schemes launched for Adivasis has not reached to them. Now the question is whether granting of statehood can be a solution or is there any other alternative also. Unless we know the views of the concerned state Governments in this regard, it will not be possible for me to say that which alternative will be acceptable to the Central Government.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: The hon. Home Minister is repeatedly saying that unless the views of the concerned states are not known, it will be very difficult to take any decision in this regard. He is also saying at the same time that we should sympathetically consider the problems of Adivasis. When he agrees in principle that the Centre will have to formulate a legislation and take a decision in the matter, why has the opinion of the State Governments not been sought on this issue so far. Therefore, instead of writing letters to them and waiting for their reply, will the hon. Minister convene a meeting of the four Chief Ministers in this regard, because now this issue is agitating the minds of the masses and taking the form of a movement. I would like to know whether a meeting of the Chief Ministers would be convened to avoid this situation.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: The Centre will not make it a prestige issue. We do not have any objection or difficulty in convening the meeting of Chief Ministers of four States.

[English]

STD Facility In Coimbatore

*144. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bombay and Delhi have been provided with international STD facilities through the medium of satellite communication;

(b) whether such facility is not available in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to provide this facility in Coimbatore?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Sir, international STD facility is already available in Coimbatore.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in views of 'b' above.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Tiruppur is exporting Rs. 700 crores worth of hosiery goods and readymade garments and there is on port there. What are you doing, Sir? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have to ask the question. You do not have to give me the information.

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: There is a very little telephone and telex facility. What action the Government is going to take to improve it?

The facility extended to Coimbatore is not working properly. Businessmen at Coimbatore are facing so many problems. I would like to know whether the Government will come forward to attend to this problem immediately.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that service between Coimbatore and Madras has deteriorated. There were reasons for that. Circuits were not sufficient, traffic was also more. At present there are seven in and four out circuits. As the hon. Member has said this complaint was received by the Department a month back and we immediately reacted to that. We have now added more to the circuits. At present, the number of circuit is 13 plus 10. It has been completed on the 29th of last month. We now have additional circuits available. And this problem of analogue and digital in this circuit, is also being looked into. We are hopeful that by March 1992, we will have 30 circuits and we will change over to the digital

one. After that service between Coimbatore and Madras should not be a problem.

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: What action the Government is going to take to give more telex and telephone facilities to Tiruppur which is exporting hosiery goods and readymade garments worth Rs. 700 crores per year? *(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: That information is not required. That is not going on record. Now the question is: "What steps the Government is going to take?"

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have admitted myself, the services were not sufficient. We have done the additional circuits and the waiting list in Coimbatore as on today is round about 17,000 on the exchange. *(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER: That is not going on record.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: As rightly pointed out by the hon. Member, it is one of the commercial centres in the South. Knowing the problem, we have decided to add 10,000 lines by March 1992. So this will certainly bring down the waiting list. As far as the telex is concerned, the moment we have the additional equipment there and the facilities are available, I do not think that the telex problem will be there. In case if the problem still exists, I will certainly tie up with the hon. Member and sort it out.

Guidelines for Granting Extension to T.V. Serials

*145 SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines for granting extension to T.V. serials;

(b) the details of T.V. serials which were

given extension during the last three years including the number of additional episodes allowed in each case; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):
(a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of

the House.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). Extension/revival to a serial is given after taking into consideration such factors as the intrinsic merit as well as its popularity. 22 such serials were given extension/revival during the last three years as per details given below:

STATEMENT

<i>Title of the Serial</i>	<i>Name of the Producer</i>	<i>No. of episodes by which extended/revived</i>
1	2	3
Ramayan	Shri Ramanand Sagar	26 (Additional 39 episodes for Uttar Ramayan)
Mahabharat	Shri B.R. Chopra	39
Karambhoomi	Shri Rizwan Shiraz	4
Kahan Gaye Ve Log	Shri Dheeraj Kumar	13
Zindagi	Shri Sunil Mehta	13
Manoranjan	Shri Kundan Shah	7
Aur Bhi Hai Rahen	Ms. Sarita Sethi	6
Bahadur Shah Zafar	Shri B.R. Chopra	1
Chunauti	Shri Rakesh chowdhary	9
Katha Sagar	Shri Sunil Mehta	13
Malgudi Days	Shri T.S. Narasimham	13

<i>Title of the Serial</i>	<i>Name of the Producer</i>	<i>No. of episodes by which extended/revived</i>
1	2	3
Quiz time	M/s. ITV, New Delhi	21
Himalaya Darshan	Shri Serjeet Singh	13
Adalat	Shri Dheeraj Kumar	13
Sunil Gavaskar Presents	Shri Sunil Gavaskar	13
Udaan	Ms. Kavita Choudhary	19
Kashmakash	Ms. Manju Asrani	13
Ek Kahani	Ms. Manju Singh	13
Maila Anchal	M/s. Chaya Dhawani	2
Gul Gulshan Gulfam	M/s. Cinevista Ads	19
Tipu Sultan Ki Talwar	Shri Sanjay Khan	20
Wagle Ki Duniya	Durga Khote Productions	13

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, can you give the gist of the statement?

KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS: Extension/revival to a serial is given after taking into consideration such factors as the intrinsic merit as well as its popularity. 22 such serials were given extension/revival during the last three years as per the details given in the Statement.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether there is a proposal to re-telecast the 'Ramayan' and 'Mahabharat' serials and whether the last episode of these serials were stopped?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask a supplementary along with this. Is it a fact that 'Mahabharat' was the most popular serial in the country, but permission was not granted for its revival. Another question, Mr. Speaker, Sir.....

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask only one supplementary at a time.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:..... Who is authorised to grant extension/revival of a serial? Is the hon. Minister authorised to do it or is it the officers?.....* If the authority is with the officers, what are the names of those officers? Is it true that they get some commission for granting extension to serials.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The last part of the question will not form part of the record.

[Translation]

KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as 'Ramayan' and 'Mahabharat' serials are concerned, I would like to inform the House that every serial has to pass

through five stages before it is approved for telecast. At the outset the selection committee scrutinise all the serials. Thereafter four episodes of the serials go through the test. If that is given a green signal, the producer is asked to submit a pilot. If that is approved, then again four episodes are put to the final test. If even that is cleared, then a time slot is given. But before that there is a pre-view and the selection committee checks the theme of the story. Generally, Doordarshan approves 13 episodes of a serial in the beginning and if the selection committee thinks that it would be difficult to complete the entire story within 13 episodes or the plot demands some more episodes, the number is increased.

So far as 'Mahabharat' and 'Ramayan' was concerned the Selection Committee approved 52 episodes of each serial at the first instance. But when it was found that the story would not be complete even by then, the number of episodes was increased. Therefore, as I said earlier, the number of episodes of the serial increased depending on the merits of the case, the plot of the serial and the popularity of the serial. The Selection Committee takes a decision regarding the number of episodes, but the ultimate decision lies with the Secretary, I & B. This decision was taken in 1987*... when was the Secretary.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Names of officers will not go on record.

[Translation]

MR. GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it true that the Selection Committee stopped the telecast of the serial "Bhagwan Krishna"? If it was not approved for telecast, what were the reasons?. My second supplementary is whether permission was granted to telecast the serial on Vir Savarkar. If no approval was given, what were the reasons for it? My third supplementen-

tary is whether a film on the life of Dr. Ambedkar has been approved and the time by which the film would be telecast?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lodha, not like this.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT PANJA): So far as the Krishna Serial is concerned, it has been submitted. This serial is one of the three thousand and odd serials submitted and called for by the previous Government. It is under examination and no decision has yet been taken.

So far as the question on Vir Savarkar and Dr. Ambedkar is concerned, there is no serial as such on them. But a film in memory of Dr. Ambedkar is being made and that does not arise out of this question. The details are not with me.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it a fact that because of lack of good selectors in the Selection Committee, we are not getting good serials. There is need to appoint good selectors and men of ideas in the Selection Committee. I mean to say that good writers and those who know a lot about various regions of the country should be appointed in this Committee so that we could get quality serials. Often we find such serials where emphasis is laid on some particular aspects only. Unless there are experts of different fields in the Selection Committee, we cannot improve the programmes. Will the hon. Minister assure that imaginative, innovative and hard-working people would be appointed in this Selection Committee?

MR. SPEAKER: Please reply this much only whether experts would be appointed to this committee.

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA: The delay is not at the fault of the Government. As soon as this Government started examining all these three thousand and odd proposals, there was a blanket stay order obtained from the Madras High Court. We have to obey the court order in which not only the serial; but also the commissioned programmes of any type were stayed. Recently about one week ago the judgement has been delivered. So far as the serials are concerned the stay has been vacated; but so far as the commissioned programmes are concerned, the court has asked to lay down guidelines - although we have some guidelines - we have to give it in one compact form before the court within three months. We are preparing guidelines according to the court order. We are going to the Law Department to know whether we can file an appeal on from that court order regarding the commissioned programme.

So far as the personalities are concerned, there were about 40 personalities, mostly all are non-officials. These are taken from the film field such as Director, Producer or well repute; Actor and Actresses of well repute; and also Social Workers and Mothers. Because the film is to be shown to 72% of the 85 crore population. So, we have tried to include as many as possible. My colleague has also gone into it in detail and we have increased the number now to one hundred because if all the three thousand and odd serials are to be disposed of, it will take time. If any hon. Member wants to know the names, we will supply the names of these persons.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Sir, I would like to submit, through you, that extension and revival of serials is a general topic every day....

MR. SPEAKER: Sonkarji, this will not go on record. Only your question will form part of the proceedings.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am asking the question only.

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question without elaborating the background.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:

There are some special people without whom the serials are not approved, nor is extension/revival granted or the number of episodes increased. There is rampant corruption. I would like to know whether it is true that the people who wield influence try to misuse it by putting pressure on Doordarshan to grant extension of serials or in approval of serials? You would recall that the hon. Minister had stated in a reply some time back regarding a film on Dr. Ambedkar, that the Doordarshan had received some proposals for serials on Dr. Ambedkar and it is under active consideration. Today the hon. Minister said that there is no proposal for a serial and instead a film in memory of Dr. Ambedkar is being made. The hon. Minister may categorically state whether there is any proposal of a serial and if there is no such proposal, whether he would approve it, if a serial is sent to the Doordarshan on Dr. Ambedkar?

KUMARI GIRJA VYAS: The hon. Minister who is my senior colleague has just clarified that according to the new guidelines there are three non-officials and one official for the screening of any serial. He also clarified that at present there are about 100 members and 13-14 committees are functioning. I am surprised that under these circumstances how the things could leak out. Without any evidence or proof, I do not think it is possible to reply to this query. Secondly, it is almost impossible to believe that such a thing is happening as about 100 people are there in various committees. So far as the film on Dr. Ambedkar is concerned, it is being made in Bombay and about serial, we will let you know after verifying the facts.

[*Translation*]

Foreigners Settling Illegally in India

146. **SHRI BAL RAJ PASSI:**
SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of foreigners settling illegally in the country is increasing continuously;

(b) the details of arrests made in this regard during the last three years;

(c) the number of such foreigners who have been served orders for their repatriation; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to check such incidents?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Government is aware of the serious and complex problem of foreign nationals staying on illegally in the country. It is not possible to say precisely whether their numbers are increasing but the possibility is not ruled out.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Government is constantly reviewing the position and have taken steps from time to time, to tackle the problem of illegal infiltration and overstay. Among the measures already taken include: establishment of additional Border Out posts, Construction of more Observation post Towers, Strengthening of Border patrolling activity, increased stress on detection of infiltrators etc.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Sir, I would like to know as to how many Bangladeshi nationals are illegally staying in Delhi? How many of them were expatriated and how many of them have returned back?

[*English*]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: We have asked for information from all the States. But in Delhi, almost one lakh Bangladeshi nationals are staying. That information we have got.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the number of Pakistani national whose visas have expired? What action has been taken to expatriate them from here. How many of these Pakistani nationals have been arrested so far?

[*English*]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: We have got nationals from various countries. Pakistani nationals are also staying here. But, I may not be in a position to say separately as to how many Pakistani nationals are staying. According to the information available, the number of Pakistani nationals who are over-staying is 9561, as on 31.3.1991.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: When Indian nationals with valid visas over-stay in other countries, the authorities in those countries are able to detect these cases and take suitable action for expatriation. Does the Government of India also have any such detection system by which, if foreign nationals with valid visas over-stay, they can be expatriated?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, this is covered by the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. But this has been delegated to the State Governments concerned for detection and exportation of such foreign nationals.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem of over-stayal - illegal immigration - is serious in Rajasthan, extremely serious in West Bengal and perilous in the North-Eastern States of Assam and Tripura. In West Bengal, we have an example of actually illegal immigrants taking out a procession in the city of Calcutta and asking for the status. No where else in the world, can you possibly have such a situation. I would, therefore, like to know from the Government because in none of the replies has the Government come forward with any specific figure of how many foreign nationals are today in the country, instead all over the country, whether it is Rajasthan, West Bengal or Assam.

Secondly, the special provisions of travel between Bangladesh and India enable the Bangladeshi citizens to enter India and overstay and then to dissolve into the population of India. Would the Government of India consider a total revamp of the special arrangements of travel between India and Bangladesh?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: In Rajasthan, the figure available is: 2,710 people.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is a wrong figure.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: That is the figure available from the Rajasthan State Government. (*Interruptions*) In West Bengal, 5,87,848 is the figure submitted by West Bengal. (*Interruptions*)

Government is conscious of the fact that we have to send them out. Nowadays whenever people cross the border, the Border Security Force are pushing them out as far as possible. For others, who are staying there, we have got a different policy. For example, Bangladeshis, who came to India, are covered by a different policy. Pakistanis have a different policy. So, the State Governments can appropriately suggest what should be the method. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:

would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether there are reports that infiltrators from Pakistan have crossed over to the Indian territory to perpetrate violence in Punjab.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Government is aware that Pakistani infiltrators are sneaking into India across the border. Government is aware of it. We are taking appropriate steps by pushing them out. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): May I add to this reply? In fact, some of the Pakistanis have come on valid passports and there are also who have come illegally. Without passports, there are a large number of people who have come over to India. So long as their intentions were very peaceful, we never objected to it. After all, we came from the same stock. (*Interruptions*) What is it that you are talking? (*Interruptions*) You must have the patience to understand the things. Without understanding, you are just crying 'hey-hey-hey'. (*Interruptions*) You have to understand this. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: As I was stating just now, so long as the intentions were very peaceful, we never took a very serious note of it. The State Governments were delegated all the powers. But now we feel that intentions are definitely not congenial for maintaining the cordial relationship between the countries. The State Governments also are most reluctant to take action about this matter. That is why, now the Central Government will be again requesting the State Governments to follow this as a kind of project where they should pursue this matter on a priority basis. Otherwise, we will have to think in terms of taking away these powers and exercising the powers by the Central Government itself. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker Sir, I am surprised hearing this reply. I would think that in the matter of illegal migration or immigration into the country, intentions are totally irrelevant. But my question relates to what the Minister of State earlier replied. For the first time, the House has been informed that in Delhi, which is a Union Territory, there are about one lakh Bangladeshis who are illegally migrated here. What steps are being taken by the Government to identify them and to ensure that proper action is taken to see that these illegal immigrants are sent back?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: Sir, still the total figure regarding Bangladeshis in India is actually in a nebulous state because we have a very liberal attitude towards the Bangladeshis. Even the visa was covered under the rule, Special Agreement in 1972 regarding Bangladeshis. We are following the same pattern as in other places while we are detecting those people who are over-staying illegally. Our intention is to see that they are sent back. Our intention is to send them back.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Elections In Punjab

*147. **DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:**
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government to create conditions in Punjab for a free and fair poll;

(b) whether different factions of Akali Dal and the militants are likely to participate in the proposed elections;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against such organisations/persons as are openly demanding a right to secede from the country; and

(d) whether the Government propose to hold talks with them for a peaceful settlement of the Punjab problem?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) A series of steps have been initiated to create conditions in Punjab for a free and fair poll. These include deployment of Army and paramilitary forces to check infiltration of terrorists and smuggling of arms from across the border, provide assistance to the civil authorities give a sense of security to all the people and remove the fear of coercion and intimidation.

(b) It would be for the political parties to decide about their participation in the elections. It is, however hoped that all democratically oriented will participate.

(c) Information is being collected from the state Government and shall be placed on the Table of the House.

(d) The Government believes in finding an amicable solution to all the problems through peaceful means, dialogue and discussions.

Bodo Problem

***148. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether army had to be deployed recently in the Bodo dominated areas of Assam to counter the situation arising out of Bodo militancy;

(b) if so, the total number of casualties due to Bodo violence and the action taken by the army;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to take steps to find a negotiated settlement of the Bodo issue;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the factors that have contributed to the Bodo problem?

THE MINISTER OF HOME ARRARS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Bodo violence has resulted in 76 casualties from 1st January, 1991 till 28.11.1991. six persons have been arrested in army action.

(c) and (d). The Union Government have appointed a Three-Member Expert Committee which has been requested to submit its report by 31.1.1992.

(e) Perceived grievances of the Bodos include disparity in development, suppression of their language and culture, alienation of their land, inadequate representation in public services, and a feeling of non-participation in the management of their affairs.

Shortage of Power

***149. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:** Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state.

(a) the estimated shortage of power at present in the country; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CON-

VENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) During the period April, 1991 - October, 1991, the energy deficit in the country was of the order of 8.0%.

(b) Various measures being taken to improve the availability of power include expediting the commissioning of new generating capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reduction of Transmission and Distribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.

Capacity of A.I.R. Station, Aurangabad (Maharashtra)

*150. **SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of the All India Radio Station at Aurangabad, Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Government propose to raise the same;

(c) if so, the time by which the task is likely to be completed; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) In addition to the 1 KW MW Transmitter and Type II Studios in Aurangabad, the 20 KW MW transmitter at Jalgaon, 100 KW MW transmitter at Pune and 10 KW MW transmitter at Parbhani provide radio coverage in the district.

(b) and (c). There is no approved scheme at present to raise the capacity of the All India Radio Station at Aurangabad.

(d) From coverage point of view, Aurangabad district is very well served by the MW regional transmitters.

Film Censorship Regulations

*151. **SHRI RABIRAY:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had made some amendments to strengthen the film censorship regulations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). For certifying films for public exhibition, the Central Government have enacted the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) which superseded the earlier legislation on the subject. A statutory body called the Central Board of Film Certification has been set up for the purpose. The Act has been amended from time to time to strengthen the censorship machinery. The major amendments to the Act were made in 1981 and 1984. The important changes incorporated in these Amendment Acts are indicated in the attached Statement-I

Under Section 8 of the Act, the Central Government have framed rules called the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act. These Rules have superseded the earlier Rules on the subject.

Section 5B of the Act empowers the Central Government to issue directions to the Central Board of Film Certification setting out the principles for determining the suitability of films "public exhibition". The existing directions were issued on 7.1.78 in supersession of the earlier Guidelines.

The procedure for certification of films and the 'Guidelines' are reviewed by the Central Government from time to time and suitable amendment are made to the Rules and 'Guidelines'. In the case of the 'Rules', the important amendments relates to the introduction of certification of video films in 1984 with a view to curbing video piracy. In the case of 'Guidelines', they have been amended in 1979, 1983, 1984 and 1989. A copy of the existing 'Guidelines' as amended upto date, is attached as Statement-II.

STATEMENT-I

Important changes incorporated in the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1981 and the Cinematograph (Amendment) Act, 1984.

1981 Act

1. Name of the "Board of Film Censors" changed into the "Board of Film Certification".
2. The number of members of the Board was increased from nine to "not less than twelve and not more than twenty five".
3. Two new categories of certificates were introduced, namely, 'UA' for unrestricted public exhibition subject to parental guidance for children below the age of twelve; and 'S' for public exhibition restricted to "specialised audiences" such as doctors etc.,
4. Setting up of an independent appellate tribunal called the "Film Certification Appellate Tribunal" to hear appeals against the decisions of the Central Board of Film Certification.
5. Empowering the Central Government to suspend or revoke censor certificates in cases of exhibition of films in contravention of the provisions in the Act or the Rules.

6. Offences relating to certification of films, which were non-cognizable until then, were made cognizable.
7. Punishment for offences such as showing an uncertified film, showing 'A' film to non-adults and 'S' films to other categories, showing interpolation in films and failure to comply with orders of Government/tribunal/Board enhanced to imprisonment upto two years or fine upto Rs. 20,000 or with both and in the case of a continuing offence, the further fine would be at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per day, in place of the earlier provision for imprisonment upto three months with fine upto Rs. 1000 or with both and a further fine of Rs. 1000/- per day for continuing offence.

1984 Act

Punishment for offences further enhanced to imprisonment upto three years or fine upto Rs. one lakh or with both and in the case of a continuing offence, the further fine would be at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per day.

Minimum punishment for an offence relating to a video film would be imprisonment for three months and fine of Rs. 20,000/

STATEMENT-II

(Guidelines as amended upto 11.8.89)

(Published in the Extraordinary Gazette of India Part II Section 3 sub-section (ii) dated 7.1.78)

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 7th January 1978

NOTIFICATION

S.O.9(E) - In exercise of the powers

conferred by sub-section (2) of section 5B of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that in sanctioning films for public exhibition the Board of Film Certification shall be guided by the following principles:-

1. The objectives of film certification will be to ensure that-

(a) the medium of film remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standards of society;

(b) artistic expression and creative freedom are not unduly curbed; and

(c) Certification is responsive to social change.

2. In pursuance of the above objectives, the Board of Film Certification shall ensure that-

(i) anti-social; activities such as violence are not glorified or justified;

(ii) the modus operandi of criminals or other visuals or words likely to incite the commission of any offence are not depicted;

****(ia) scenes showing involvement of children in violence, either as victims or as perpetrators, or showing child abuse or abuse of physically and mentally handicapped persons are not presented in a manner which is needlessly prolonged or exploitative in nature;

(iii) pointless or avoidable scenes of violence, cruelty and horror are not shown;

** (iiia) scenes which have the effect of justifying or glorifying drinking **** (and drug addiction) are not shown;

(iv) human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity;

*** (iva) visuals or words depicting women in ignoble servility to man or glorifying such servility as a praiseworthy quality in women are not presented;

**** (ivb) scenes involving sexual violence against women,

** Added by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No.5/5/77-F(C) dated 27.1.1979 published as S.O.618 in the Gazette of India Part II Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated 17.2.1979.

*** Added by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. 805/2/82-F(C) dated 7.5.83 published as S.O.356(E) in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II Section 3 Sub-section (ii) dated 7.5.83.

The name of "the Board of Film Censors" has been changed into "the Board of Film Certification" under Notification dated.9.3.84.

**** Added by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Culture) No. 803/4/89-F(C) dated 11.8.1989.

like attempt to rape, rape, gang-rape, murder or any other form of molestation, or scenes of a similar nature shall be avoided and if for any reason such scenes are found to be inevitable for the sequence of a theme they shall to properly scrutinised so as to ensure that they do not create any adverse impression on the viewers and the duration of such scenes shall be reduced to the shortest span;

(v) visuals or words contemptuous of racial, religious or other groups are not presented;

****(va) visuals or words which promote communal, obscurantist, anti-scientific and anti-national attitudes are not presented;

(vi) the sovereignty and integrity of India is not called in question;

(vii) the security of the State is not jeopardised or endangered;

(viii) friendly relations with foreign States are not strained;

(ix) public order is not endangered; and

(x) visuals or words involving defamation or contempt

of court are not presented.

3. The Board of Film Certification shall also ensure that the film-

- (i) is judged in its entirety from the point of view of its overall impact; and
- (ii) is examined in the light of contemporary standards of the country and the people to which the film relates.

4. Films that meet the above-mentioned criteria but are considered unsuitable for exhibition to non-adults shall be certified for exhibition to adult audiences only.

5. The Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting No. G.S.R. 168 dated the 6th February 1960 is hereby superseded.

(File No. 5/5/77-F(C))

Sd/-R.K. Shastri,
Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Houses of Ministry Community set on Fire in Srinagar

*152. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses of minority community in Srinagar which have been set on fire by militants during the last one year;

(b) whether the Government propose to

**** Added by Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Culture) No. 803/4/89-F(C) dated 11.8.1989.

give compensation to the owners of the houses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): The State Government have advised that:-

(a) 147 houses belonging to the minority community of the Valley are suspected to have been set on fire in Srinagar by the terrorists during 1991 (upto 31st October);

(b) 50% of the estimated loss upto a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh is paid as exgratia assistance in such cases;

(c) 37 cases have been sanctioned amounting to Rs. 28.73.650 and other cases are in process at various stages.

[Translation]

"Ambedkar Grams"

*153. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to develop Scheduled Castes dominated villages in various States of the country under Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar's Centenary Celebrations and to rename them as "Ambedkar Grams";

(b) if so, the number of such villages developed so far in various States and the number of villages likely to be developed; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The Government of U.P. during 1990-91 selected 315

villages with majority Scheduled Castes population for integrated development. During 1991-92 Government of U.P. proposes to take up the integrated development of 392 villages with majority population of Scheduled Castes.

In 1990-91 the Government of Kerala implemented a scheme for comprehensive development of 212 SC/ST habitats by providing basic amenities and infrastructural facilities. These SC/ST habitats were named Ambedkar Gramams. The Ambedkar Gramam programme has been completed in 114 Gramams. The Ambedkar Gramam programme has been completed in 114 Gramams. Developmental activities in the remaining Gramams are under various stages of execution. The Ambedkar Gramam programme is expected to be completed by March 1992.

(c) The Government of U.P. has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 547.67 lakhs in 1990-91. The Government of Kerala has incurred an expenditure of Rs. 13.98 crores till 31.7.1991.

[English]

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

*154. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on the welfare of Scheduled Tribes during each of the last three years, and the number of families so benefited;

(b) the number of educated unemployed Scheduled Tribes in the country, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Government have any scheme to provide job opportunities to all educated unemployed Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). The amount spent under the Tribal Sub-Plan for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the each

of the last three years and the number of Scheduled Tribe families assisted under family beneficiary-oriented programmes are as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure under Tribal Sub-Plan</i>	<i>No. of Scheduled Tribal families assisted</i>
<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>		
1988-89	18000.00	11,61,483
1989-90	20550.00	10,25,204
1990-91	22546.118	8,92,747
1988-89 to 1990-91	64096.118	30,79,434

The State-wise number of educated Scheduled Tribe job seekers on the live register of the employment exchange in the country by the end of December, 1989 is given in the attached Statement.

There is reservation for Scheduled Tribes in civil posts and services under the Union and State Governments, Public Sector undertakings and Public Sector Banks for

Scheduled Tribes. Centrally sponsored schemes of scholarships, hostels, ashram schools, etc. are being implemented to enable to Scheduled Tribes to get education to enable them to compete for various service. Coaching and training facilities for preparing S.T. candidates for competitive and entrance examinations are also provided. Vocational Training is also imported to equip them for self employment.

STATEMENT

No. of educated Scheduled Tribe Job seekers on the live register of Employment Exchanges in the country (as on 31.)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T</i>	<i>No. of Scheduled Tribe job seekers</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23.3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.2
3.	Assam	46.6

Sl. No.	State/U.T	No. of Scheduled Tribe job seekers
1	2	3
4.	Bihar	94.7
5.	Goa	@
6.	Gujarat	44.0
7.	Haryana	0.3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7.9
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.6
10.	Karnataka	7.5
11.	Kerala	5.2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	76.2
13.	Maharashtra	50.6
14.	Manipur	25.5
15.	Meghalaya	7.5
16.	Mizoram	11.0
17.	Nagaland	14.5
18.	Orissa	22.3
19.	Punjab	@
20.	Rajasthan	26.4
21.	Sikkim	.
22.	Tamil Nadu	2.8
23.	Tripura	2.1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	4.0
25.	West Bengal	31.5

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T</i>	<i>No. of Scheduled Tribe job seekers</i>
1	2	3
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.1
27.	Chandigarh	0.1
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.1
29.	Delhi	0.5
30.	Daman & Diu	**
31.	Lakshadweep	1.7
32.	Pondicherry	0.1
Total		510.5

Note:- 1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State

2. ** Data not maintained.

3. @ Figures less than 50.

4. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

Financial Position of State Electricity Boards

*155. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take steps to make the State Electricity Boards financially sound;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this direction;

(c) whether the State Government have been taken into confidence while implementing new measures; and

(d) if so, the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d). State Electricity Boards are autonomous bodies under the State Government. However, it has been the endeavour of the Government of India to improve the financial performance of the State Electricity Boards.

State Government have been Impressed upon from time to time including in the Power Ministers' Conferences held in September 1990, February 1991 and September 1991, to manage the operations of the State Electricity Boards in such a manner as would

yield the minimum statutory surplus of 3%. They have also been urged to take steps like equity participation, provision of specific grants to meet the losses for supply of power to the agricultural sector, timely and periodical revision of tariff, improving the performance of generating stations, reducing T&D losses, etc. for improved financial health of the State Electricity Boards.

The consensus reached at the Power Ministers' Conferences included setting up of Regional Tariff Boards, to work out the charges to be recovered by each Utility from consumers within its territory, based on the cost of supply of power at the LT point and make recommendations to the State Governments, who will decide the cost power to be levied from each group of consumers. Besides, all State Governments have been addressed recently urging fixation of a minimum agricultural power tariff of 50 paise/Kwh. Further, Power Finance Corporation has entered into Operational and Financial Action Plans with a number of SEBs, as part of its institutional development programme, to transform SEBs into commercially viable units.

Action Plan to Tackle Naxalite Menace

*158. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRI DHARMABHIK-
SHAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently formulated an action plan to tackle the nexalite menace; and

(b) if so, the board features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b). A meeting was taken by the Home Minister recently in which the Chief Ministers of Andhra

Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar and Orissa took part. In the discussions that followed it was inter-alia agreed that the State Governments would prepare Action Plans incorporating maintenance of law and order and also development measures which are necessary to tackle the root cause of the Naxalite Problem.

Since the naxalite affected regions of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa are contiguous, it was felt that steps should be taken to coordinate the anti-naxalite measures for these four States. Towards this end, follow up official level meetings of the four States have been held and decisions taken in regard to the coordination of police action and developmental and administrative measures.

Adivasis Living in the Thick Forests

*157. SHRI ANANDA RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up any programme to trace the Adivasis living in thick forests without any civic facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) No, Sir.

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

Socio-Economic and Cultural Ethos of Tribals

*158. SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the details of action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to

preserve the socio-economic and cultural ethos of tribals?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): The Government of India have taken a number of steps to preserve the socio-economic and cultural tribal museum in the States, organising tribal festivals/Adivasi melas, preparation of documentary films on tribal life and culture, grants/subsidies to registered voluntary organisations, institutions and individuals to encourage them in promoting and preserving tribal art and culture. Policies and plans for the development of Scheduled Tribes are formulated, keeping in view the socio-economic and cultural Ethos of Tribals.

Insurgency In North Eastern States

*159. **SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any regional strategy to combat insurgency in North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, whether this strategy was discussed at the meeting of Chief Ministers held in Delhi on October 3, 1991; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) and (c). The problem of insurgency/terrorism in the States of the NE Region is being dealt with by the concerned State Governments for which all help and assistance is being provided by the Central Government. The meeting held under the Chairmanship of the Chief Minister of Assam at Assam Bhavan, New Delhi on 3.10.1991 and attended by the Chief Ministers of Sikkim and other North Eastern

States except Nagaland discussed, inter alia, this problem also. The Chief Ministers felt the co-ordinated and sustained efforts would be necessary to control and defuse the problem of insurgency. They also were of the view that a meeting on this subject may be convened by the Central Government.

[Translation]

Small and Large Hydel Power Projects in U.P.

*160. **SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:** Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of small and large hydel power projects already constructed, under construction and proposed to be constructed in the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh, district-wise; and

(b) the progress made regarding the projects which are under construction and which are proposed to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The District-wise details of Small and large Hydro electric projects already constructed, under construction and proposed to be constructed in the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh are given in the attached Statement-I

(b) The details of progress made regarding small and large Hydro-electric Projects which are under construction and proposed to be constructed in the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh are given in the attached Statement-II.

STATEMENT—I

Sl.	Name of District	No. of projects constructed and in operation	No. of project Sanctioned and on going	No. of the schemes cleared by CEA	No. of schemes returned to State Government with CEA comments	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Dehradun	5	1	1	3	10
2.	Pauri Garhwal	2	1	—	—	3
3.	Tehri Garhwal	—	1	2	1	4
4.	Uttarkashi	1	1	—	2	4
5.	Nainital	1	1	—	—	2
6.	Chamoli	—	1	—	2	3
7.	Pithoragarh	—	2	—	2	4

STATEMENT—II

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	District	Progress
1	2	3	4
1.	Sanctioned and on-going schemes		
1.	Tanakpur H.E.P. (3x40 = 120 MW)	Nainital	The projects is under execution by NHPC in Central Sector. All the three units are scheduled to be commissioned during the current financial year.
2.	Tehri Stage-I (4x250 = 1000MW)(4x76 1304 MW)	Tehri Garhwal	Tehri Stage-I Project for intallation of 600 MW (4x150 MW) was sanctioned by the Planning Commission in June, 1972. The Planning Commission has to accord its sanction for revised installation. The commissioning programme of this power house is expected in 1996-97.
3.	Maneri Bhali Hydro Electric Project Stage-II	Uttar Kashi	The project was sanctioned by Planning Commission for installation of 156 MW (3x52 MW) in January, 1991. The revised installation of the project is 304 MW (4x76 MW), which has to be given revised sanction by Planning Commission. The civil works of the project are in progress.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	District	Progress
1	2	3	4
4.	Sinagar H.E. Project (6x55 = 330 MW)	Pauri Garhwal	The project was sanctioned by the Planning Commission for a total installation of 330 MW (6x55 MW) in January, 1988. The civil works of this project have been practically stopped due to funds constraint. The units are scheduled for commissioning during 1997-98.
5.	Lakhwar Vyasi H.E. Project (3x100 + 2x60 = 420 MW)	Dehradun	This project was sanctioned by Planning Commission for an installation of 540 MW in January, 1976. The revised installation is 420 MW. The Planning Commission has to give its sanction for the revised installation. The progress of civil works of this project slow due to the funds constraint faced by the Uttar Pradesh Government. The project is scheduled for commissioning during 1996-97.
6.	Vishnupurayag H.E. Project (4x120 = 480 MW)	Chamoli	The Project was sanctioned by the Planning Commission for an installation of 262 MW (4x65.5 MW) in January, 1978. The revised capacity of the project is 480 MW (4x120 MW), which has to be sanctioned by Planning Commission. The works of the project have not been started so far due to funds constraint. The project is scheduled for commissioning in the 9th Plan.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Progress</i>
1	2	3	4
7.	Dhulganga H.E. Project (4x70) = 280 MW)	Pithoragarh	The project sanctioned in April, 1991 is under execution by NHPC in Central Sector. Infrastructure works and preconstruction investigations are in progress. The project is scheduled for commissioning in 1998-99.
8.	Sobla H.E. Project (2x3 = 6 MW)	Pithoragarh	The project sanctioned by the Planning Commission for an installation of 6 MW (2x3 MW) in October, 1988 is being executed by U.P. Laghu Jal Vidyut Nigam in State Sector. The civil works of the project are in progress. T.G. sets have been ordered on Kumar Udyog, Varanasi. The Project is scheduled for commissioning in 1993-94.
II.	<i>CEA Cleared Schemes</i>		
1.	Tehri Stage-II (4x250 = 1000 MW)	Tehri Garhwal	These projects are being implemented by Tehri Hydro Development Corporation in Central Sector. Planning Commission has to accord its sanction for these project. They are targetted for commissioning in 1996-97.
2.	Koteshwar Dam (4x100 = 400 MW)		

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Progress</i>
1	2	3	4
3.	Khara H.E. Project (3x24 = 72 MW)	Dehradun	All the civil works as well as erection of all the three units of this project are completed. The units are likely to be commissioned during the current financial year.

[English]

Czechoslovakian Aid for Power Projects

*161. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state the number of power projects set up in the country State-wise, with the aid given by Czechoslovakia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): No power project has been set up in India with aid from Czechoslovakia.

Grants to Voluntary Organisations in West Bengal

1582. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will

the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the voluntary organisations in the district of Howrah in West Bengal which have received grants or financial assistance for welfare activities during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount received by each organisation during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether these organisations submitted all their accounts and report regularly to the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name & address of the voluntary Organisation	Grant released			Remarks
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5 (figures in Rs.)	6
1.	Anand Bhawan, Vill: Jagatpuri, P.O. Brindabanpuri, Distt. Howrah.				
	(a) Assistance to voluntary Organisations for the disabled.	1,62,598	1,74,423	2,07,691	Audited Accounts and Utilisation Certificate are received regularly.
	(b) Scheme of Organisational assistance to voluntary organisations.	25,832	—	—	-do-
2.	Harijan Sevak Sangh, Distt. Howrah.				
	(a) Scheme of Organisational assistance to voluntary organisations	25,688	—	—	-do-

Sl. No.	Name & address of the voluntary Organisation	Grant released			Remarks
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6
				(figures in Rs.)	
	(b) Scheme for welfare of Scheduled Tribes	3,12,861	4,60,947	4,27,393	-do-
3.	Anand Niketan, PO: Bagnan, Distt. Howrah.				
	(a) Scheme for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes		(This organisation has been sanctioned grants of Rs. 2,32,560/- during 1991-92)		Audited Accounts and Utilisation Certificate will be due in the next financial year viz 1992-93.

Cable T.V. Network in the Country

1583. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cable television networks operating in the country;

(b) the number of such projects approved during 1990-91, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the policy being adopted by the Government for according approval to cable television networks in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) to (c). As per the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and the Rules made thereunder, no permission is required to set up a Cable TV Networks within private premises. The details of such networks operating in the country are, therefore, not available with the Government.

Koel Karo Hydel Electric Power Project

1584. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimate of the cost on the implementation of Koel Karo Hydel Electric Project of Bihar in foreign exchange;

(b) the estimated unit cost of power to be generated by this project;

(c) the total investment made in the project so far by the Union Government and State Governments; and

(d) the likely date for the completion of project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The project is proposed to be executed indigenously. However, the foreign exchange component for import of certain equipment and material is Rs. 1872.00 lakhs.

(b) The cost of generation per unit works out to be 229.27 paise/unit.

(c) N.H.P.C. has spent Rs. 9.64 crores upto October, 1991 on this project.

(d) The project is likely to be completed in a period of 8 years from November, 1991 i.e. by November, 1999.

Dowry Deaths

1585. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dowry deaths reported from different States and Union Territories during 1990 and in 1991 upto September 1991; and

(b) the steps taken to check such deaths?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMANTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) A Statement showing State-wise and Union Territory-wise number of cases reported as dowry deaths during 1990 and available information upto September, 1991 is enclosed.

(b) The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crimes including

those involving dowry deaths is the responsibility of the State Government/Union Territories. However, the Government of India have initiated a number of measures to check such crimes. The Dowry prohibition Act, 1961 was amended in 1984 and 1986 to make the law more stringent. In addition, the Indian Penal Code, the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 were amended to deal effectively with dowry death cases.

A number of schemes are being imple-

mented by the Government as well as through women's voluntary organisations to make women economically independent and aware of their rights. Mass media campaigns against the social evil of dowry through the programmes of electronic media are also being organised.

Introductions have been issued to the State Governments/Union Territory Administration to effectively enforce legislations relating to crimes against women which include crimes relating to dowry deaths.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing the number of Cases Registered as 'Dowry Deaths' during 1990 and 1991

Sl.No	State/UT	1990	1991	Remark For 1991 only Fig. Upto
<i>States:</i>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	344	305	Sept.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Aug.
3.	Assam	24	9	June
4.	Bihar	243	153	July
5.	Goa	Nil	Nil	
6.	Gujarat	125	49	June Except May
7.	Haryana	126	99	July
8.	Himachal Pradesh	21	24	Sept.
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8	6	Aug.
10.	Karnataka	216	170	Sept.
11.	Kerala	11	7	Sept.
12.	Madhya Pradesh	397	245	July

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>Remark For 1991 only Fig. Upto</i>
13.	Maharashtra	858	568	Sept.
14.	Manipur	1	Nil	Sept.
15.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Aug.
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Sept.
17.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Aug.
18.	Orissa	64	35	July
19.	Punjab	103	76	Sept.
20.	Rajasthan	166	36	March
21.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Sept.
22.	Tamil Nadu	86	76	Sept.
23.	Tripura	5	Nil	Sept.
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1516	1152	Aug.
25.	West Banal	420	329	Aug.
<i>Union Territories:</i>				
1.	A & N Islands	Nil	Nil	Sept.
2.	Chandigarh	Nil	2	Sept.
3.	Daman & Diu	Nil	Nil	Aug.
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Oct.
5.	Delhi	102	103	Sept.
6.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Sept.
7.	Pondicherry	Nil	4	Oct.

NOTE: The figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional.

Installation of Street Lights in the Mayur Vihar

1586. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking in the Installation of Street lights in the cluster of Group Housing Societies located in Mayur Vihar, Extension Phase-I, (Noida Road) Delhi; and

(b) the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). According to DESU, about 40% of the work of providing street lighting on the peripheral roads in the said area is already complete, and the balance work is scheduled for completion by the end of March, 1992. The schemes for electrification/street lighting for individual Group Housing Colonies are also taken up by DESU from time to time, as and when these are sponsored and financed by the concerned colonising agencies.

[Translation]

Radio Telephone Exchange Facilities in Maharashtra

1587. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 69 radio telephone exchanges are proposed to be set up in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the names of the villages where such facility would be provided;

(c) number of villages where this service has been started so far; and

(d) the time by which telephone services would be started at other places?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 5 Number of Radio Sharing Systems (not 69 Radio Telephone Exchanges) are proposed to be set up in Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra.

(b) Telephone facility to 75 Villages Panchayats is planned to be provided from the above Radio Sharing System. The names of the villages are to be decided depending on technical feasibility.

(c) Nil.

(d) Progressively upto March, 1993.

[English]

S.T.D. Facilities in Towns of Maharashtra

1588. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to provide STD facility to some towns in Maharashtra during the financial year 1991-92;

(b) if so, the names of the towns selected therefor; and

(c) the towns in other States which are likely to be provided STD facilities in the Year 1991-92?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) From 1.4.91 till date, STD facility has already been extended to Navapur, Badnapur, Patas, Velyachipeth, Nagothane, Bhuij & Buldana.

It is proposed to provided STD facility at the following 22 more stations in Maharashtra during the remaining part of the financial

year 91-92.

Shirwal, Murtizapur, Chalisgaon, Savada, Gokulshirgaon, Virar, Umred, Katol, Kinwat, Igatpuri, Trimbak, Bhore, Hingoli, Pen, Wada, Jintur, Pandharpur, Dahanu, Palghar, Murbad, Karjat, Chiplun.

(c) A Statement is attached.

STATEMENT

State-wise list of Towns other than Maharashtra which are likely to be provided with S.T.D. facility during the year 1991-92.

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total towns proposed for STD during 1991-92	STD Facility provided w.e.f 1.4.91 till date	Likely to be provided by March, 92.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24	8	16
2.	Assam	6	—	6
3.	Bihar	10	2	8
4.	Gujarat	16	—	16
5.	Haryana	7	—	7
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1	2
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	7	—	7
8.	Karnataka	38	7	31
9.	Kerala	45	—	45
10.	Madhya Pradesh	12	2	10
11.	Maharashtra	30	3	27

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Total towns proposed for STD during 1991-92</i>	<i>STD Facility provided w.e.f 1.4.91 till date</i>	<i>Likely to be provided by March, 92.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
12.	Goa	2	—	2
13.	North East	4	1	3
14.	Punjab	20	—	20
15.	Orissa	43	3	40
16.	Rajasthan	13	—	13
17.	Tamil Nadu	38	3	35
18.	Uttar Pradesh	45	3	42
19.	West Bengal	22	3	19
		385	36	349

Acknowledgement of Letters

1589. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received by the Government from public during July to September, 1991;

(b) the number out of them acknowledged and replied finally;

(c) the reasons for not acknowledging/replying the remaining letters; and

(d) the number of letter still pending action and the steps taken to expedite the action thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 9909

(b) Out of the numbers indicated in (a) above final replies were sent in 6909 cases and acknowledgement issued in 2447 cases.

(c) Some of the letters have been forwarded to the field units for acknowledgement and final reply direct. In cases where a final reply is to be sent by the Telecom Commission the reports/information have been called for from the field units.

(d) 3000. These cases are being pursued vigorously for giving a final reply.

Fire In Jhuggi Cluster of Govindpuri

1590. SHRI JEEWAN SHRMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the causes of the fire in Govindpuri Jhuggi cluster has since been established;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The opinion of the experts of Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), who visited the site, is awaited.

Telecom Development of Jajpur Sub-Division in Cuttack

1591. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government brought out a comprehensive plan for telecom development of Jajpur sub-Division in Cuttack District with regard to (i) install on T-43 Trunk Board at Jajpur, (ii) Extend STD facility to Jajpur and (iii) provide 137 long distance telephones in villages besides conversion of Manual and Automatic Exchanges into electronic exchanges;

(b) if so, progress made so far, the reasons for the delay and target date of completion of the work;

(c) the steps taken to secure the required land for Jajpur Telephone Exchange and to provide a DET Office at the Sub-Divisional Headquarters; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken to cause a proper telecom development?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). (i) Yes, Sir, one T-43 Trunk Board and the STD facility is planned to be commissioned at Jajpur by March, 92

(ii) As regards provision of long distance telephone connections and conversion of Manual and Automatic exchange into Electronic exchanges, the information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) Government of Orissa has agreed to allot a piece of land measuring 2.15 acres for housing telephone exchange at Jajpur.

At present the post of DET is not justified for Jajpur. However an Asstt. Engineer has been posted at Jajpur.

(d) It is planned to convert all the exchanges into electronic exchanges and open public telephones to all the quarters of Gram Panchayat progressively.

Pib Office at Aurangabad

1592. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for establishing a new office of the Press information Bureau at Aurangabad in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the Government have examined the proposal and arrived at a decision; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The opening of new PIB offices depends on the size of the 8th plan and availability of financial resources.

Expansion of Telecom facilities in Hilly Areas

1593. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive plan has been formulated for the expansion of telecommunication facilities in inaccessible hilly and dessert areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made of proposed to be made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has made a plan to provide telephone facility to all Panchayat villages including inaccessible hilly and desert areas in the country. 12,000 such villages have been planned to be provided with telephone facility during 1991-92.

(c) Out of total of 2, 28, 920 village panchayats, 47,167 have been provided with telephone facility as on 31.10.1991. The remaining village panchayats have been planned to be provided with telephone facility by 31st March, 1995.

[Translation]

Assistance to SCs/STs Candidates for competitive Examination

1594. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4411 on August 26, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The Information is given as under:-

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI

<i>Year</i>	<i>Year-wise amount released for different exams.</i>	<i>No. of candidates trained for civil services Exam.</i>	<i>No. of candidates finally selected in civil services examination</i>
<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>			
1987-88	51.31	528	44
1988-89	68.38	574	48
1989-90	62.76	562	46
Total	182.45	1664	138

*[English]***Report of the Working Groups on Development and Welfare of SCs**

1595. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have studied the report submitted by the Working Group of development and welfare of Scheduled Castes to the steering group of the Planning Commission according to which there existed a link between rape and economic dependence of a Scheduled Caste family on the land-lord in the rural areas; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to eradicate this evil and protect the economic vulnerability of social oppression of Scheduled Caste women?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Provision have been made in the

scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 to protect the Scheduled Castes against atrocities. Several development programmes are being implemented to the social, educational and economic uplift of Scheduled Castes.

Monitoring the Work by C.B.I.

1596. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have instructed the C.B.I. to monitor the working of the Ministry of Communications; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). The activities of all the Ministries/Departments of Government of India are Subject to the surveillance of and investigation by the Central Bureau of Investigation. The CBI investi-

gates into and registers cases of malpractices and disciplinary proceedings against officials are initiated when the charges are Prima facie established. However, the Deptt. of Telecom. have proposed to the CBI to create special cells to investigate cases of malpractices leading to leakage of telephone revenue.

Embezzlement in Postal Services in Himachal Pradesh

1597. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officers of the Postal Services in the Himachal Circle have been suspended recently after alleged embezzlement of about Rupees Twenty-five Lakhs;

(b) whether an enquiry was ordered into this and the report has been received;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the further action taken in the matter; and

(e) the step taken to prevent such embezzlements in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It would not be advisable to give the particulars as investigations are going on against the main culprit by the CBI.

(d) Necessary disciplinary action is being taken against all those who are responsible for the commission of and contributing to the fraud.

(e) Steps have been taken to improve

the supervision of the higher management in the working of the smaller P.Os with huge cash collections. Measures are taken to improve the monitoring system to ensure proper accounting of the funds collected.

Expansion of Relay Centres of Door-darshan in Maharashtra

1598. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide expansion of relay centres of Door-darshan in Maharashtra especially in Western Maharashtra during the year 1991-92 & 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to augment TV service in Maharashtra by establishment of TV transmitters at Khangaon, Hinganghat, Akot, Akluj, Kankauli, Hathikhamba and Jaigaon, subject to actual availability of resources and inter-se priorities.

Upgradation of Post Offices of Gujarat

1599. KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices in Gujarat State at present;

(b) whether the Government upgraded some of the post offices during the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof particularly in Vadodara District?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The total number of post offices of Gujarat is 8818 as on 30.9.91.

(b) and (c). During the Seventh Five Year Plan only one extra departmental branch post office namely Bhestan extra departmental branch post office was upgraded in Surat district of Vadodara Postal Region.

Backlog of Vacancies Reserved for SCs/STs

1600. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the backlog of vacancies of posts reserved for scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates, both in the category of officers and other categories, in the Ministry of Welfare, in the beginning of this year;

(b) the progress made in filling up these reserved posts during the last three months; and

(c) the time by which the remaining reserved posts are expected to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). The number of vacant posts in the Ministry is reported to the Department of Personnel & Training from time to time. The posts are filled up under the Central Staffing Scheme or the Central Secretariat Services Scheme by Department of Personnel and Training who also monitor the fulfilment of reservation quota for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in respect of such posts. There are only a few posts for which recruitment is made directly by the Ministry of Welfare. There is no backlog in respect of such posts in the Ministry of Welfare.

Target Achievement of Post and Telegraph Office in Kerala

1601. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for setting up of post and telegraph offices in Alleppey and Pathanamthitta districts in Kerala during 1990-91;

(b) whether the targets have been achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of post and telegraph offices proposed to be set up during 1991-92?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). A target of opening 50 extra-departmental branch postal offices was fixed for Kerala Postal circle during 1990-91 which has been achieved. No separate target in this respect for opening of Post Offices and telegraph offices was fixed for these two districts during 1990-91. However, two extra-departmental branch post offices in Alleppey and 8 in Pathanamthitta district were opened during the year.

(c) The question does not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

(d) A target for opening 55 extra-departmental branch post offices has been fixed for Kerala Post Circle during the year 1991-92. This includes a target of opening 5 extra-departmental branch post offices for Lakkshadweep Union territory. It is further proposed to open 4 extra departmental branch post offices at Pathanamthitta and 2 in Alleppey district during 1991-92 subject to justification and within the overall target fixed

in this respect for Kerala postal Circle. There is, however, no proposal to open telegraph offices in Alleppey and Pathanamthitta districts during 1991-92.

Biogas Plants in Maharashtra

1602. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of biogas plants installed in operation in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether any major improvements in design and technology have been effected during the last three years;

(c) the quantum of fuelwood saved annually due to these biogas plant; and

(d) the action the Government propose to take to increase the number of biogas plants in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPA NATH RAI): (a) State-wise information of the number of family type biogas

plants installed during the period 1981-82 to 1990-91 under the Central Sector Scheme 'National Project for Biogas Development' is given in the attached Statement. The operation of biogas plants is the responsibility of individual owners and depends upon a number of factors, such as availability of cattle dung and water, climate.

(b) Yes, Sir. Two new designs of biogas plants, one for processing of vegetable waste and green biomass and another for use of enriched digested slurry for coating of seeds for increasing production, have been developed during the last three years.

(c) It is estimated that biogas plants installed so far in the country are producing fuel-gas, equivalent of about 50 lakh tonnes of firewood annually.

(d) Government has already taken action to increase the number of biogas plants in the country. The National Project for Biogas Development envisage a target of setting up of 1.47 lakh biogas plants during 1991-92 and provides for a number of financial and other incentives including Central subsidies, turn-key job fee, repair and maintenance charges, technical and training support, and publicity and extension.

STATEMENT

State-Wise total number of family size Biogas Plants set up during 1981-82 to 1990-91 under National Project on Biogas Development

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>Total No. of Plants set up.</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	97905
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52
3.	Assam	9748
4.	Bihar	62866

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>Total No. of Plants set up .</i>
<hr/>		
6.	Gujarat	119445
7.	Haryana	20077
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24490
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	893
10.	Karnataka	72554
11.	Kerala	27171
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40969
13.	Maharashtra	421046
14.	Manipur	416
15.	Meghalaya	219
16.	Mizoram	711
17.	Nagaland	124
18.	Orissa	61429
19.	Punjab	17195
20.	Rajasthan	38382
21.	Sikkim	539
22.	Tamil Nadu	137079
23.	Tripura	164
24.	Uttar Pradesh	197869
25.	West Bengal	49176
26.	Andaman & Nicobar	98
27.	Chandigarh	78

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>Total No. of Plants set up .</i>
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	143
29.	Delhi	600
30.	Pondicherry	472
Grand Total		14,03,574

High Power Transmitters in Various Districts in Orissa

1603. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any efforts have been made by the the government to upgrade the TV transmitters at Sambalpur and Rourkela and set up more Low Power Transmitters in Gunupur, Malkangiri, Laxmipur, Nowrangpur, Sunabeda and Umerkote in Koraput districts of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by when these are likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) to (c). TV coverage in Koraput district is expected to improve consequent upon the operationalisation of the high power transmitter (10KW) installed at Bhawanipatna. Besides, a low power TV transmitter is envisaged to be set up at Malkangiri in Koraput district subject to the availability of resources for the purpose. There is, however, no approved scheme, at present, to upgrade the existing TV transmitters at Sambalpur and Rourkela.

Electrified villages in Madhya Pradesh

1604. KUMARI VIMLA VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified during the 7th Plan Period and in 1990-91 in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the number of villages which are proposed to be electrified during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) As per available information , 19, 552 villages were electrified during the 7th Plan Period in Madhya Pradesh. The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has reported electrification of 2980 villages in the State during 1990-91.

(b) During the current financial year, 1,620 villages are proposed to be electrified in the Madhya Pradesh.

Age of Girls for Marriage

1605. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted regarding the marriage age of girls in the country; and

(b) if so the name of the State in which it is highest, and details thereof in rural as well as Urban areas separately in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) During Census operations information has been elicited from all even-married women about the age at marriage.

(b) According to the 1981 Census, the mean age at marriage was the highest in Mizoram and Nagaland States being 20.2 years for currently married women. In Mizoram the mean age at marriage was 20.1 years in rural areas and 20.5 years in urban areas. In Nagaland, the mean age at marriage was 20.4 years in rural areas and 19.2 years in urban areas. 1991 census results are yet to be tabulated.

Creation of Separate Body for problems of Newspaper Industry

1606. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Government for creation of separate body to go into the problems of the newspaper industry and help them restore their position; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJJA VYAS): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Seizure of Arms on the Border

1607. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any seizure of arms on the Indo-Pak border in Rajasthan during the last six months;

(b) if so, the details thereof, date-wise and area-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to check such illegal arms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of arms seized, date-wise and area-wise during the last 6 months are given in the Statement attached.

(c) With a view to preventing smuggling, border forces have been strengthened, both in force and in equipment and weaponry. Border fencing and flood-lighting is being done in specified areas. The intelligence set up of the border forces has also been geared up and further strengthened for keeping close surveillance on the border.

STATEMENT

Statement showing details of arms seized, date-wise and area-wise, during the last 6 months (may - october, 1991) on the Rajasthan border

Date	Area	Type of weapon seized					
		Ak-56 Rifle	GPMG	Pistol	.303 Rifle	Country made Gund	Grenade Launcher
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.05.91	Barmer	—	—	1	—	—	—
23.05.91	Sriganganagar	6	1	4	—	—	—
25.05.91	Barmer	—	—	—	—	1	—
19.06.91	Sriganganagar	18	—	6	—	—	—
05.07.91	Jaisalmer	—	—	—	1	—	—
05.07.91	Sriganganagar	2	—	—	—	—	—
10.07.91	Barmer	—	—	—	—	1	—
17.07.91	Sriganganagar	12	—	—	—	—	—
21.07.91	Sriganganagar	6	1	6	—	—	—
22.07.91	Sriganganagar	14	1	9	—	—	—
03.10.91	Sriganganagar	6	—	2	—	—	—

<i>Date</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Type of weapon seized</i>					
		<i>Ak-56 Rifle</i>	<i>GPMG</i>	<i>Pistol</i>	<i>.303 Rifle</i>	<i>Country made Gund</i>	<i>Grenade Launcher</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
08.10.91	Jaisalmer	—	—	—	1	—	—
28.10.91	Sriganganagar	3	—	—	—	—	—
31.10.91	Sriganganagar	25	—	3	—	—	1
Total		92	3	31	2	2	1

New Scheme for STs Artisans**1608. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:**

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take up 1500 blocks for tribal desert and backward areas for an intensive Public Distribution System under which every village of these blocks would have at least 1 fair price shop;

(b) whether this proposal was discussed at the conference of State Secretaries incharge of Scheduled Tribes welfare;

(c) if so, whether the Government are also formulating a new scheme for scheduled tribes artisans; and

(d) if so, the time by which these recommendations will be implemented by the Government and to what extent the village PDS have so far been revamped?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) About 1700 Blocks have been identified by the States/UTs in the Integrated Tribal Development Programmes (ITDP), Desert Development Programmes (DDP), the Drought Prone Area Programme and Certain Designated Hill Areas for special focus for strengthening of the Public Distribution System in these areas.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no specific scheme of P.D.S. meant exclusively for the tribal artisans.

(d) Does not arise.

Employment to Handicapped Persons in Postal and Telecom Departments

1609. SHRI D.D. KHANORIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for providing employment to handicapped persons on priority basis in the posts and telecommunications departments;

(b) if so, the names of such posts where handicapped persons are appointed; and

(c) the total number of handicapped employees in posts and telecommunications departments in Himachal Pradesh as at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) 48.

Buildings for Telephone Exchanges in Kerala

1610. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any plan for expansion and development of Punalur and Adoor Telephone exchanges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to construct new buildings for Adoor and Punalur Telephone Exchanges;

(d) if so, the amount proposed to be allocated for construction of above buildings; and

(e) the time by which the work is likely to be started?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Please.

(b) i. Punalur - 2.5 K L Main Allotted

ii. Adoor - 2.0 K L Main Allotted.

(c) Yes, Please.

(d) Rs. 1.5 Crores each.

(e) (i) Punalur Target date for completion of building June 1993.

(ii) No land available for Adoor at present. Building will take about 3 years after allotment/procurement of land.

Deposits In Postal Savings Accounts In Goa

1611. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of deposits lying in the postal savings accounts in Goa as on March 31, 1991, and

(b) the corresponding figures in the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 year - wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Sir, the total number of deposits lying in the Postal Savings accounts in Goa as on March 31, 1991 in Rs. 23,15,39,258/- (Rs. Twenty three crores fifteen lakhs thirty nine thousand two hundred fifty eight).

(b) The corresponding figures for the above in the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 are as below.

i) 1988-89

Rs. 19,26,07,660/-
(Rupees Nineteen crores

twenty six lakhs seven thousand six hundred sixty).

ii) 1989-90

Rs. 20,09,62,356/-
(Rupees Twenty crores nine lakhs sixty two thousand three hundred fifty six).

[Translation]

Proposal to Open Doordarshan Kendra In Etah District, U.P.

1612. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open a Doordarshan Kendra in Etah district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c). As parts of Etah district receive TV service from the high power (10KW) TV transmitter functioning at Agra and that some parts will also get TV service from the high power (10KW) TV transmitter under implementation at Bareilly, there is no proposal at present to set up TV transmitter in the district. Further expansion of TV service in the district would depend on future availability of resources for the purpose.

Villages Electrified in Ghazipur, U.P.

1613. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh so far;

(b) the number of Harijan colonies in these electrified villages;

(c) whether there is any scheme to electrify more villages of Ghazipur district in 1991-92; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d). As reported by Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board, all inhabited villages, including 721 Harijan Bastis, in the Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh have been electrified by October, 1991.

Disappearance of Fishermen off Rameshwaram Coast

1614. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some fishermen are missing off the coast of Rameshwaram during the month of September, 1991; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to trace them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Representation from Bombay Telephone Users' Association

1615. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any representation from Bombay Telephone Users' Association, Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Association has requested for the representation of Consumers' Organisations on the Committee set up by the Department for review of the Indian Telegraphy Act.

(c) Full-time representation of such organisations on this Committee is not considered necessary as the Committee can always invite the opinion/suggestion from eminent people/organisations for consideration.

International Conference on Ageing

1616. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Conference on Ageing will be holding its world convention in India;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India propose to undertake special programme for the welfare of the Aged; and

(c) the details of the proposed help by

Government of India to International Conference on Ageing?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) The Indian Federation on Ageing has proposed to hold a Global Conference on the ' Changing Status and Emerging Roles of Elderly in the 21st Century from 30th September 1992 to 2 October, 1992.

(b) Government of India is assisting some voluntary organisations for the welfare of the aged.

(c) A grant of Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned for organising the Conference.

Pending Pension Case of Freedom Fighters

1617. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
SHRI SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of freedom fighters who

have sought Central Government pension, State-wise;

(b) the number of claims rejected and the number of claims accepted after verification and claims of Freedom fighters pending as on September 30, 1991, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for inordinate delay in disposing of the claims of the freedom fighters; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to dispose of pending claims and the likely date thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) and (b). A tabular statement is attached.

(c) and (d). All the claims for freedom fighter pension received under the Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, before the prescribed date i.e. 31.3.82, have been disposed of. The pending claims relate to applications received recently. Efforts are made to dispose them of at the earliest.

STATEMENT

Statement showing State-wise break up of applications received, pension sanctioned, rejected and pending applications as on 30.9.91.

Sl. No.	Name of States/ U. Territories	Applications received	No of pension sanctioned.	Rejected	Applications pending
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	26,886	4319	22494	73
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39,133	10271	23259	5603
3.	Bihar	1,15,171	24228	90590	353
4.	Gujarat	6,838	3525	3195	118
5.	Goa	3,357	876	2470	11
6.	Haryana	6,287	4327	1918	42
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4,179	1838	2292	49
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	10,735	2136	8573	26
9.	Karnataka	20,448	9984	8799	1665
10.	Kerala	52,470	4346	48066	58
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4,747	3397	1350	—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of States/ U. Territories</i>	<i>Applications received</i>	<i>No of pension sanctioned.</i>	<i>Rejected</i>	<i>Applications pending</i>
1.	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Maharashtra	39,748	17053	21964	731
13.	Manipur	688	230	458	—
14.	Meghalaya	159	91	68	—
15.	Mizoram	8	8	—	—
16.	Nagaland	22	4	18	—
17.	Orissa	15,936	4629	11249	58
18.	Punjab	29,764	10881	18845	38
19.	Rajasthan	5,097	1315	3749	39
20.	Tamil Nadu	22,521	8126	14300	95
21.	Tripura	3,463	882	2565	16
22.	Uttar Pradesh	40,181	21689	18393	99
23.	West Bengal	79,135	21932	57193	10
24.	Chandigarh	152	86	55	11

Sl. No.	Name of States/ U. Territories	Applications received	No of pension sanctioned.	Rejected	Applications pending
1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Delhi	5,321	2759	2514	48
26.	Pondicherry	1,918	307	1594	17
27.	A & Islands	98	44	47	7
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	41	2	39	—
		5,34,503	159285	366057	9161

[*Translation*]

**Agreement Regarding Shares from
Power Project**

1618. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab is pressurising the Government of Rajasthan to rescind the agreement of 1984 regarding the share of Rajasthan in the power projects located in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH PAI): (a) The Government of Punjab have requested that the Agreement reached on 10th May, 1984 between the States of Haryana, Rajasthan and Punjab regarding a Reference to be made to the Supreme Court to determine whether Haryana and Rajasthan have a share in the power generated from certain hydro-electric projects in Punjab be examined afresh by Government of India. The Government of Rajasthan have responded to the proposal of Government of Punjab by reiterating their request for the implementation of the Inter-State Agreement of 10th May, 1984.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

[*English*]

Legislation to Regulate Lotteries

1619. SHRISHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any legislation has been

enacted or is proposed to be brought before parliament to regulate lotteries under the Central or State Government to check the conversion of 'black money' into 'white money' through lotteries; and

(b) if no, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). No legislation has been enacted by the Union Government to regulate lotteries covered under entry 40 of the Union List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Private lotteries coming under entry 34 of the State List in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution are permitted only by the State governments according to their law and regulations.

The Central Government have issued detailed guidelines for the conduct of the state lotteries and lotteries permitted by the State governments.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Tours by Ministers

1620. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Government of India goes on a holiday" appearing in the Indian Express on October 17, 1991;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred in terms of foreign exchange on the visits abroad by the various Ministers separately and their

personal staff after the 1st Session of 10th Lok Sabha; and

(c) the name of the countries and the purpose of their visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The news-item has been seen.

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

[English]

Increase in Domestic Fuel

1621. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state the steps being taken by the Government for increasing the domestic production of fuel both conventional and non-conventional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): Government has taken number of steps for increasing the domestic production of conventional and non-conventional fuels. For harnessing of non-conventional energy sources with a view to increase availability and conservation of fuel, research and development, demonstration and dissemination efforts are ongoing in the areas of Solar Energy, Biomass, Biogas, Improved Chulhas etc. Under the dissemination programmes 107.30 lakh Improved Chulhas, 14.53 lakh biogas plants, 1.99 lakh solar cookers and 0.20 lakh different types of Solar Thermal Systems have been installed throughout the country.

For increasing green cover and produc-

tion of woodfuel Government has taken up a programme on afforestation under the 20 Point Programme and during the Seventh Five Year Plan period alone afforestation over 8.8 million hectares has been carried out. R&D efforts are also underway to maximise productivity of fuelwood species per unit area per unit time aiming at developing a package of practice for potential fast growing fuelwood species suitable for plantation under a given set of agro-climatic conditions.

In order to meet the domestic fuel requirement, Government has started a mission to set up 1000 Special Smokeless Fuel units/ briquetting plants based on coal at the rate of 2 per District. Coal linkage for these units would be provided by the coal companies. 100 coal dumps are also proposed to be set up in different parts of the country for increasing total availability to domestic and small consumers.

Efforts are being made to increase the indigenous production of crude oil to around 47 million tonnes per annum by the year 1996-97 as against the current production of around 33 million tonnes per annum. It is also proposed to increase the production of natural gas to around 83 million cu.mtrs. per day by the year 1996-97 as against the current production of about 49 million cu.mtrs per day.

[Translation]

Free Advertisements for Handicrafts through Government Media

1622. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide free advertisement through Government media like Doordarshan for items produced by handicraft artisans and small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) to (c). No, Sir. However, as per the Government's policy, small scale industries are given the benefit of 15% discount in the advertisement rates if they book their advertisements directly with Doordarshan and not through advertising agencies. It is also the Doordarshan's policy to give preferential bookings in favour of small scale industries.

News-Item Captioned 'Bangladesh' Nagrikon Ko Lekar Suraksha Bal, Railway Police Main Tanav'

1623. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Bangladeshi Nagrikon Ko Lekar Suraksha Bal, Railway Police Main Tanav' appearing in Hindi daily Dainik Jagaran dated November 3, 1991;

(b) if so, the action being taken by the Government against the forcible deportation of non-Indians through 'Samjhouta Express'; and

(c) the procedure being adopted by the Government for the screening of passengers coming from Pakistan to India in 'Samjhouta Express'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government's concern and

objection regarding pushing into India of non-Indians has been conveyed suitably to the Govt. of Pakistan.

(c) Under the law relating to foreigners, only foreigners having valid travel documents, including Indian visas, are allowed to come to India from Pakistan in 'Samjhouta Express'. Those who do not have valid travel documents are refused entry. Instructions have been issued to the concerned agencies to effectively take action against illegal entrants immediately upon detection at the border.

[English]

Cultural Invasion by Cable TV and Satellite Broadcast

1624. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether cable TV and 24 hour satellite broadcast beamed from abroad are causing a cultural invasion in India;

(b) whether there are massive losses in viewership particularly in Metropolitan areas;

(c) whether Doordarshan has sponsored some independent audience research surveys to ascertain the exact extent of loss of viewership; and

(d) if so, the details of the programmes planned by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no discernible evidence to this effect.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Constant efforts continue to be made to bring about a qualitative improvement in the programme format of Door-darshan so as to sustain the interest of its viewers.

Languages and Dialects in India

1625. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether specific direction had been given to the census enumerating officers to record all the language and dialects as spoken by various people;

(b) if so, the total number of persons speaking Maithili language as recorded in the census for 1951, 1961, 1971 and 1981;

(c) whether any secret directive has been issued not to publish the data & enumerated Maithili, Bhojpuri, Rajasthani and some other languages;

(d) if so, the steps being taken to undo the same by publishing the data; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The number of persons who had returned "Maithili" as their mother-tongue in 1951 and 1961 Censuses in the country was 97,757 and 4,984,811 respectively. In 1971 and 1981 Censuses separate figures for "Maithili" have not been published as persons returning "Maithili" as their mother-tongue have been grouped under "Hindi" language.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of the reply to "c" above.

(e) On the basis of the linguistic information readily available or in the light of the studies already made, it was decided to group some mother-tongues under the relevant languages. The grouping so done has been indicated in the fly-leaf to the published Census tables giving mother-tongue data for the 1971 and 1981 Census. This has been done wherever the strength of the identifiable mother-tongue grouped under the relevant language was 10,000 or more at all India level. According to this grouping, Maithili, Bhojpuri, Rajasthani and some other mother-tongues have been grouped under "Hindi" language.

[Translation]

Preposition of Press Release by PIB

1626. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) The languages, besides English in which the press releases and other press material are prepared by the Press Information Bureau;

(b) whether Press material in Hindi is prepared several days late; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) The Press Information Bureau headquarters issue Press Releases in English, Hindi and Urdu. The Regional/Branch Offices issue releases in English and the local languages.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. PIB normally issues Press Releases simultaneously, except in

the case of Press releases issued during late evenings and holidays. The Hindi versions of such Press releases are ordinarily issued on the following working days.

[English]

Burning down of Central Government Installations by Naxalites in Andhra Pradesh

1627. SHRIDATTATRAYABANDARU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Central Government Installations like the Telephone Exchanges, post Offices and Railway Stations were burnt down by the Naxalites in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents during the last three years;

(c) the quantum of loss to the public property; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(d) 'Public Order' being a State subject it is for the State Govts. to devise various methods and take concrete steps to improve law and order. However, the Central Government is extending all possible assistance to the State Governments as and when required. Further, in regard to the Naxalite affected contiguous areas of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa & Mathya

Pradesh, the Central Government has taken steps to improve inter-state coordination of the counter Naxalite measures.

Thermal Power Station in Andhra Pradesh

1628. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KON-ATHALA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up coal based Thermal Power Station at Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project and the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board (APSEB) has proposed to set up a coal-based Thermal Power Station (2X500 MW) at Vishakhapatnam at an estimated cost of Rs. 1560.28 Crores. The Project has been techno-economically appraised by the Central Electricity Authority. The APSEB have yet to obtain confirmation of the Central Water Commission in regard to availability of water.

List of Producers Advertised by Doordarshan

1629. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Doordarshan has advertised a list of producers whose serials/programmes have been accepted and approved by it so that the commercial sponsors could approach these film makers; and

(b) if so, whether Government would ensure that such a list is published periodically?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJAYAS):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supergrid of NTPC at Bihar

1630. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the supergrid of NTPC at Biharsharif in Nalanda District of Bihar is functioning; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken by the Government to regularise the functioning of supergrid of NTPC at Biharsharif?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The transmission system of NTPC at Biharsharif in Nalanda District of Bihar has become functional from September, 1991. Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) have already 220/132 kv sub-station at Biharsharif for availing power supplied by NTPC.

Electronic Mail Facility by Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.

1631. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited has introduced an advanced electronic mail facility;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the cities in the country where this facility has been introduced;

(d) whether the Government propose to provide this facility in all the State capitals;

(e) if so, by when; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) has introduced international electronic mail service with effect from 2nd October 1991. This service is presently available for United Kingdom, United States of America and Australia through VSNL's Gateway Packet Switch Exchange located at Bombay. The service is available for receiving and transmitting messages from subscribers connected to this service to the subscribers connected to similar systems in UK, USA and Australia.

(c) to (f). This facility is available through Packet Assembler and Disassemblers (PADs) located at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhubaneswar, Calcutta, Delhi, Hyderabad, Madras, Pune and Trivandrum. It is also accessible from domestic data network called 'I-NET', Remote Area Business Message Network (RABMN), Computer Maintenance Corporation's INDO-NET as well as National Informatics network called NIC-NET. This facility can also be accessed by subscribers in all places in India where STD service is available by dialing to the nearest PAD. This facility is already available in all State capitals.

There is also a proposal in the Draft Eighth Five Year Plan to provide a National Electronic Mail Service in towns with a population of 5 lac and more, mainly on franchise basis.

SC/ST Population

1632. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have the highest

percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population;

(b) whether the Government have taken steps to plan special programmes in these areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). Statement I and II are attached.

STATEMENT - I

SC/ST Population, showing percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population in State/UTs as per 1981 Census

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>% age of SC population to total population of the State.</i>	<i>% age of ST population to total population of the State.</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.46	69.82
2.	Andhra Pradesh	14.87	5.93
3.	Assam	6.24*	9.41*
4.	Bihar	14.51	8.31
5.	Gujarat	7.15	14.22
6.	Goa (Daman & Diu)	2.16	0.99
7.	Haryana	19.07	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.62	4.61
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.31	9.92
10.	Karnataka	15.07	4.91
11.	Kerala	10.02	1.03
12.	Madhya Pradesh	14.10	22.97

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State/UT</i>	<i>% age of SC population to total population of the State.</i>	<i>% age of ST population to total population of the State.</i>
1	2	3	4
13.	Maharashtra	7.14	9.19
14.	Manipur	1.25	27.30
15.	Meghalaya	0.41	80.58
16.	Mizoram	0.03	93.55
17.	Nagaland	-	83.99
18.	Orissa	14.66	22.43
19.	Punjab	26.87	-
20.	Rajasthan	17.04	12.21
21.	Sikkim	5.78	23.27
22.	Tamil Nadu	18.35	1.07
23.	Tripura	15.12	28.44
24.	Uttar Pradesh	21.16	0.21
25.	West Bengal	21.99	5.63
<i>Union Territories</i>			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	11.85
2.	Chandigarh	14.09	-
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.97	78.82
4.	Delhi	18.03	-
5.	Lakshadweep	-	93.82
6.	Pondicherry	15.99	-

* As per 1971 Census (1981 Census could not be held in Assam due to disturbed condition prevailing there at that time).

STATEMENT - II

SC/ST population, showing schemes/ programmes being implemented for the welfare of welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

For socio-economic and educational development of scheduled castes, the strategy of special component plan was evolved in the beginning of VI Five Year Plan and has been under implementation since then. Presently, 21 State Governments and 2 UT Administrations are implementing this strategy.

Likewise, for the development of Scheduled Tribes the strategy of Tribal Sub Plan has been under implementation from V Five Year Plan in 17 States and 2 Union Territories. In order to protect the tribals from various exploitative practices, protective legislation are being stringently implemented in tribal areas. For specific socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes, 193 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs), 249 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) pockets and 77 clusters of tribal concentration have been carved out for implementing the Tribal Sub Plan strategy. In Jammu & Kashmir, where 10 communities have been notified as Scheduled Tribes during the year 1989-90 and 1990-91 the State Government is in the process of identifying the ITDPs and MADA areas. In the tribal majority States like Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Lakshadweep and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, the entire plan of the States are primarily meant for Scheduled Tribe population.

In addition to above, the following Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes are also being implemented for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the various States and Union Territories.

1. Special Central Assis-

tance to Special Component Plan.

2. Post Matric Scholarship for SCs and STs.

3. Coaching and Allied Scheme.

4. Book Banks for SCs and STs.

5. PCR Acts and Liberation of Scavengers.

6. Girls Hostels for SCs and STs.

7. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan.

8. Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd.

9. Boys Hostel for SCs/STs (New Scheme).

10. Development of Oil Seeds and oil of tree origin in tribal areas.

11. Aid to Voluntary Organisations for SCs and STs.

12. Research and Training.

13. Pre-matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in unclean occupations.

14. Schemes under Proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

15. Equity participation in the

- State level SC Finance and Development Corporation.
16. National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation.
 17. Price Support to Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd.
 18. Grant-in-aid to Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd.
 19. Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan.

*[Translation]***Marine Power Station in the Country**

1633. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up any marine power station in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up more marine power stations in the country;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An R&D project for development of a 150 KW Wave Energy Device was sanctioned by the Department of Ocean Development to Indian Institute of Technology, Madras at a cost of Rs. 1.06 crores in 1987, revised to about Rs. 2.4 crores. The prototype device was designed and built and has been installed off the coast at Trivandrum and is undergoing trials since 21st October, 1991.

(c). There are no plants at present to set up any more wave power devices. The position will however be reviewed after the wave power device off Trivandrum has undergone extensive trials. Investigations are currently being conducted by the Central Electricity Authority or ascertaining techno-economic viability of setting up of a Tidal Power Plant at Gulf of Kutchh in Gujarat.

(d) and (e). Does not arise.

*[English]***Power Projects in Madhya Pradesh**

1634. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of different power projects in Madhya Pradesh at present;

(b) the details of different power projects in Madhya Pradesh pending clearance; and

(c) the time by which the decision regarding clearance of pending projects is likely to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CON-

VENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The details of different

power projects in Madhya Pradesh at present is given below:-

i) The details of operating power stations:-

Thermal

	<i>Station</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>
1.	Satpura	1142.5
2.	Korba East	440.0
3.	Korba West	840.0
4.	Ammkantak	60.0
5.	Ammkantak Extension	240.0

Hydro

1.	Gandhi Sagar	115.0
2.	Bargi	90.0
3.	Pench	160.0
4.	Bansagar-Tons Power House No. I- Unit No. I	105.0
5.	Birsinghpur	20.0

ii) Details of power stations under construction are given below:-

Thermal

	<i>Station</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>
1.	Sanjay Gandhi Thermal Power Station	4x210
2.	Korba West Bank Thermal Power Station Extn. Unit 5 & 6 2x210	
3.	Pench Thermal Power Station Unit 1&2	2x210

<i>Station</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>
<i>Hydro</i>	
1. Hasideo Bango	3x40
2. Rajghat Hydel Power Station	3x15
3. Bansagar Tons Power House No. I-Unit 2&3	2x105
4. Bansagar Tons Power House No. II	2x15
5. Bansagar Tons Power House No. III	3x20
6. Tawa Hydel Project	12

(b) Details of different power projects pending clearance is given below:-

Thermal

1. Pench St. II Unit 3&4	2x250
2. Gopad	4x500
3. Sanjay Gandhi Extn.	1x500
4. Gwalior Gas Based Comb. Cycle Plant	817
5. Korba (East) Extn. Stage V.	1x250
6. Bina	4x250

(c) All efforts are made by the Central Electricity Authority to accord techno-economic clearance to the proposals received from the State Governments as expeditiously as possible. After the techno-economic clearance from CEA, the project is processed in Planning Commission for investment approval.

**Adoption of Indian Children by the
Foreigners**

1635. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6384 on 25 April, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the directions of the Supreme Court to the Union Government regarding adoption of Indian Children by foreigners and foreign agencies have been implemented; and

(b) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Improvement in Postal Services of Bundelkhand, Uttar Pradesh

1636. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the loss incurred in running postal services in small towns and villages of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve postal services in the region; and

(c) the district-wise number of new post offices proposed to be opened in villages and the norms adopted for opening the new post offices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The post offices are being opened as per existing norms under which a minimum anticipated revenue of 33 1/3% of cost has been prescribed for the normal rural areas and 15% of the cost in the case of hilly/tribal/desert and inaccessible areas.

(c) In the districts of Bundelkhand region, the number of post offices proposed, subject to justification, is given as here under:-

Jhansi district	6
Lalitpur district	4
Jalaun district	5
Banda district	6
Hamirpur district	5

The norms for opening of new post offices are given in attached statement

STATEMENT

Criteria/Norms fixed for opening new post offices in rural areas effective from 1.4.1991

The following norms for opening branch post offices effective from 1.4.1991 have been adopted.

(i) *Population:*

a) *In Normal areas:*

3000 population in a group of villages (including the PPO villages).

b) *In the Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible areas:*

500 population in an individual village or 1000 population in a group of villages.

(ii) *Distance:*

a) *In Normal areas:*

The minimum distance from the nearest existing post office will be 3 Kms.

b) *In Hilly, Tribal, Desert and Inaccessible areas:*

The distance limit will be the same as above except that in hilly areas, the minimum distance limit can be relaxed by the Directorate in cases where such relaxation is warranted by special circumstances which should be clearly explained while submitting a proposal.

(iii) *Anticipated income:*

a) *In normal areas:*

The minimum anticipated revenue will be 33 1/3% of cost.

b) *In hilly, tribal, desert and Inaccessible areas:*

The minimum anticipated income will be 15% of the cost.

Departmental sub post offices (Plan)

Since November, 1987 Departmental sub post offices are also sanctioned under the Plan scheme subject to the following conditions:-

- (i) The scheme covers departmental sub offices to be set up in project areas, new industrial estates/townships/satellite colonies developed in the periphery of cities/urban agglomerations and other similar developments which have come up in new areas in pursuance of the plan activities of State and Central Government departments and agencies. In other words, the concept of postal

sector plan to be enlarged to cover the postal infrastructure required for the overall National Plan.

- (ii) The proposed sub office should have a minimum anticipated work-load of 5 hours per day.

- (iii) While departmental sub offices are expected to be financially self-supporting, in rural areas a loss upto Rs. 2400/- per annum is allowed (Rs. 4800/- in hilly/backward/tribal areas).

[English]

Waiting List for Telephone Connections

1637. DR. C. SILVERA:
SHRI UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:
SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV:
KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:
SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people are still in waiting list for getting a telephone connection;

(b) if so, the details thereof, category-wise and State-wise as on November 30, 1991;

(c) whether the Government propose to take some steps to ease the large waiting list of people; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of waiting list category-wise
and state-wise as on 31st Oct., 1991 is given
in the attached statement.

(c) and (d). As per draft 8th Plan propos-
als, expansion programme are being drawn
with an objective:-

Provide telephones prac-
tically on demand in rural

and tribal areas.

Waiting period for tele-
phone connections not to
exceed two years at other
places.

It is therefore expected
that on the completion of
the proposed programme
for 8th Plan, the waiting
list position should im-
prove.

STATEMENT

"Waiting List of Telephone Connections in Country as on 1st November, 1991"

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>OYT</i>	<i>NON-OYT</i>	<i>Special</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7888	105885	9475	123198
2.	Assam	484	10745	1181	12410
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	160	-	160
4.	Bihar	772	20625	1980	23377
5.	Gujarat	16407	156820	8597	181824
6.	Goa	2130	8413	898	11441
7.	Haryana	2524	51012	3766	57302
8.	Himachal Pradesh	606	12552	279	13437
9.	J & K.	1339	15471	1530	18340
10.	Karnataka	7511	116443	7368	131322
11.	Kerala	12658	1808662	10650	204170
12.	M.P.	5775	81619	6589	93083
13.	Manipur	104	1778	256	2138
14.	Meghalaya	320	1375	140	1835

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>OYT</i>	<i>NON-OYT</i>	<i>Special</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
15.	Maharashtra	43232	393631	13357	450220
16.	Mizoram	167	776	136	1079
17.	Nagaland	178	888	125	1911
18.	Orissa	18	6471	120	6609
19.	Punjab Includes Chandigarh	9407	119097	10458	138962
20.	Rajasthan	6672	103153	9111	118936
21.	Tamil Nadu	16778	173174	13957	203909
22.	Tripura	82	925	130	1137
23.	U.P.	4291	103916	6854	115051
24.	West Bengal	2302	54586	2150	59038
25.	Sikkam	59	301	25	385
26.	U.T. Delhi	15022	3206	303894	322122
27.	U.T. Pondicherry	383	4279	445	5107
28.	Lakshdweep (U.T.)	-	394	1	395
29.	Andaman Nicobar Island (U.T.)	19	405	19	443

**Tribal Language Programmes on
Doordarshan Kendras in Orissa**

1638. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the details of the time allotted for tribal language programmes by Doordarshan in Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

No specific time has been allotted for such programmes.

[Translation]

**Automatic S.T.D. Telephone Exchange
at Chatra in Bihar**

1639. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

set up an automatic S.T.D. Telephone exchange at Chatra, the Headquarter of Chatra District in Bihar;

(b) the time by which it is likely to be set up;

(c) whether the present telephone facilities are quite insufficient; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

Electronic Exchange is already functioning.

(b) D.H.Q. at Chatra has been formed recently. STD is planned to be provided in 1992-93.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Post Offices in District of Jamnagar, Gujarat

1640. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many villages of Jamnagar District of Gujarat are at present without post offices;

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

(c) when such facilities are likely to be provided in all the villages; and

(d) the places of Jamnagar District where such facilities have been provided during the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. There are 369 villages in the district of Jam Nagar which are at present without a post office. Opening of post offices in these villages has not been found justified as per departmental norms.

(d) During the 7th Five Year Plan villages namely Mojap, Beh, Juwangadh in Jamnagar district have been provided with post offices.

All Party Meeting on Jammu and Kashmir Problem

1641. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI LOKANATH CH-
OUDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an all party meeting on the Jammu and Kashmir problem was convened by the Government on November 13, 1991;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). A meeting of the political leaders and prominent political personalities of the J & K State was held on 13.11.91. The meeting reaffirmed the resolve of the people to resolutely meet the challenge to the unity and integrity of the country. The meeting placed on record its appreciation of the out-

standing work done by the security forces including the J & K Police in combating the terrorism in the State under very difficult and trying conditions, and extended its condolences to the families of all those members of the security forces, administration and civilians who have lost their precious lives in this conflagration.

A large number of suggestions for dealing with various aspects of political, economic and regional dimensions were made including the external factors involved. It was decided that the political dialogue would be continued, so that the political activities in the State can be restored. The meeting called upon all misguided youth of the State to shun the self-defeating path of violence and rejoin the political mainstream in the nation building activities.

A copy of resolution adopted in the meeting is enclosed as a statement.

STATEMENT

Resolution Adopted by the Meeting of Leaders of Political Parties of Jammu & Kashmir on 13 November, 1991

The meeting of several leading political personalities and representatives of recognised political parties viewed with deep concern the continuing activities of the Pakistani sponsored and trained militants in Jammu & Kashmir, which have inflicted widespread suffering on the people of the State, including loss of innocent lives damage to property, deprivation of means of livelihood, disruption of economic and commercial activities and uprooting of thousands of families from their homes and villages, thus seriously threatening our cherished secular and democratic ideas.

Kashmir has glorious traditions of secularism. Every effort must be made to nurture and strengthen the secular forces in the State.

The meeting also reaffirmed the resolve of the people and their representatives to resolutely meet the challenge to the unity and integrity of the country. The meeting placed on record its appreciation of the outstanding work done by the security forces including the J & K Police in combating the terrorism in the State under very difficult and trying conditions, and extended its condolences to the families of all those members of the security forces, administration and civilians who have lost their precious lives in this conflagration.

The threat of militancy and terrorism can be met only by mobilising the will of the people at large. The meeting appealed to the people of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh to stand united in these difficult times, to ensure return of peace and tranquility.

A large number of suggestions for dealing with various aspects of the political, economic and regional dimensions were made, including the external factors involved. It was decided that the political dialogue would be continued, so that the political activities in the State can be restored. The meeting called upon all misguided youth of the State to shun the self-defeating path of violence and rejoin the political mainstream in the nation-building activities.

Post Offices with Telephone Facilities in Villages of Chhota Nagpur of Bihar

1642. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open post offices with phone facilities in each village of Chhota Nagpur of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). There

are 10725 villages in Chota Nagpur of Bihar. Out of which only 1767 have post offices. The post offices are opened keeping in view the justification for the same as per the departmental norms as also with reference to target fixed for opening of post offices. In view of this it is not possible to open post offices in each village. During the current year 1991-92 a target for opening 50 extra departmental branch post offices has been fixed for Chota Nagpur. It is, however, proposed to provide phone facility in every panchayat village.

Criteria for Awarding Contracts of Telephone Line in Remote Areas

1643. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for awarding contracts for laying telephone line in remote areas;

(b) whether response to tenders for laying telephone cables in remote areas is poor, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to award contracts to Labour Cooperative Societies on priority basis, if so, the modus operandi therefor;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether due to want of contractors the laying of lines, the work in Rajapur, Sandhudurg and Ratnagiri districts has been affected; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Contractors for laying telephone lines are awarded

through an open tender.

(b) Some time in remote areas affected by terrorism there are difficulties in getting suitable contractors and the response to tenders is some times poor.

(c) It is not proposed to allot any special priority to Labour Co-operative Societies. The Labour Co-operative Societies should also participate in the open tender and give their offer.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Applications for Telephone Connections in Ernakulam District of Kerala

1644. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone applications pending in Ernakulam District, Kerala; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) There are 30396 applications waiting for telephone connections in Ernakulam revenue district as on 30.9.91.

(b) As per draft 8th Plan proposals expansion programme are being drawn with an objective:

to provide telephone practically on demand in rural and tribal areas;

waiting period for telephone con-

nections not to exceed two years at other places.

Accordingly, the waiting list persons will be provided telephone connections progressively during the 8th Plan.

[*Translation*]

Electronic Exchanges in Indore

1645. SHRIMATISUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electronic exchanges functioning in Indore at present and the number of those under construction and the time by which these exchanges are likely to be completed;

(b) whether any scheme is under consideration to set up more electronic exchanges in future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 5 Nos. of Electronic Exchanges are working. Work for expanding the existing exchanges by 7500 lines is in progress and is likely to be completed by March 1992.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the near future, one 10,000 lines Electronic Exchange is planned at Nehru Park during 1992-93.

Super Power Thermal Station in Bihar

1646. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Super Power Thermal Station in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A proposal has been received from National Thermal Power Corporation for setting up of the North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Project Stage-I (2X500 MW) in district Hazaribagh. The proposal has been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority subject to certain conditions including clearance from environmental angle, confirmation of water availability etc. The project will require Investment approval after these issues are settled.

[*English*]

SC/ST Quota for Various Posts

1647. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-YAPPA:
SHRI H.K. MUNIYAAP:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reserve some posts of High Court Judges, Supreme Court Judges, Member of Legislative Councils, Members of Rajya Sabha, Ambassadors for the members of SCs/STs and for women;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). The appointments of High Court and Supreme Court Judges are made in terms of relevant provisions of the Constitution of India which do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons.

Article 334 of Constitution provides for reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes only in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. However, eminent persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities do become Members of Rajya Sabha and Legislative Councils.

There is reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment to the Indian Foreign Services.

There is no specific reservation for women.

Welfare of Orphans

1648. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants are made by the Government to State Government and Union Territories for the welfare measures of orphans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Financial assistance is given to voluntary organisations under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection for all-round development of orphaned and destitute children. Under the Scheme the assistance is limited to 90% of the estimated cost or actual expenditure, whichever is less except in tribal areas where it is 95%.

This financial assistance is shared equally by the Central and State Governments. In the case of Union Territories, Government of India's assistance is 90% and for tribal areas 95%. The voluntary organisation is required to contribute 10% of the expenditure of 5% in tribal areas, as the case may be.

(b) The amount released by the Government of India during the last three years is as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount in Rs.</i>
1988-89	2,88,98,310/-
1989-90	0,39,88,978/-
1990-91	5,00,86,087/-

Revamp DESU System

1650. SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to revamp the working system of DESU; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Actions taken by DESU to revamp its working system include simplification/streamlining of procedures for various activities, intensification of raids to check theft/misuse of power, reduction in transmission & distribution losses, setting up of "Bijli Adalats" for redressal of public grievances, installation of computer terminals at District Offices for speedy feeding/retrieval of data about billing, setting up of centralised complaint centre for reporting power failure complaints, etc.

Losses Suffered by DESU

1651. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of losses suffered by the D.E.S.U from December 1989 to October 1991 (Year-wise);

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken to bring down the losses;

(d) the number of D.E.S.U employees who lost their lives while on duty during the last one year giving the reasons for their deaths;

(e) the number of D.E.S.U. employees charge-sheeted, suspended during the last 12 months and the reasons therefor; and

(f) the number of departmental cases pending against the D.E.S.U. employees giving full details thereof and the steps taken to expedite the finalisation of those cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Since the accounts of DESU are prepared on the financial year basis, the relevant figures are as follows:-

Year	Deficit (Rs. in crores)
1989-90	233.29 (provisional)
1990-91	239.76 (Provisional)
1991-92 (upto Oct, 91)	70.00 (Estimated)

(b) and (c). The DESU had been suffering huge revenue deficits due to around

increase in the cost of various inputs including cost of generation/purchase of power without corresponding increase in its tariff since April, 1985. The tariff has been revised with effect from 1.3.91 to bring down the losses. Besides this, DESU has also taken steps to reduce the transmission & distribution losses and to check theft/misuse of electricity.

(d) 15 DESU employees died in harness during November, 90 to October, 1991 due to electric shock, road accidents, falling/slipping from electric pole/ladder, or burning in electric flash-over etc.

(e) and (f). 181 DESU employees were charge-sheeted, and 47 were suspended during the last one year on account of their involvement in criminal proceedings, misconduct and commission of other irregularities. There are total a of 494 departmental cases, as on October, 1991, pending against DESU employees. DESU has streamlined/strengthened the Vigilance Department are created two Prosecution Cells to expedite finalisation of the above cases.

[Translation]

Computers for Registered Post

1652 SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of computers installed for Registered Post in the Post Offices under Postal Division, Delhi alongwith the time of their installation;

(b) the number of employees engaged on this work before and after the installation of the computers;

(c) whether the Governmental expenses have increased on Registered Post due to Computerisation; and

(d) if so, the objective for installing the computers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYANAI DU): (a) In Delhi Postal Circle 16 PC based counter machines have been installed from January to August, 91. These machines take care of various postal transactions at the counters including registered posts.

(b) The number of employees engaged on this work before and after installation of computers are 22 and 17 respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The objective of installing computers is to increase customer satisfaction and productivity.

Conversion of Telephone Exchange In Badaun

1653. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert the Badaun Telephone Exchanges into electronic exchange;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYANAI DU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A 1400 lines electronic exchange is

planned to be commissioned at Badaun in the year 1992-93 which will replace the existing electro-mechanical exchange.

A 1500 lines electronic exchange of C-DOT type expandable version is also planned to be commissioned in Badaun in 8th Plan to meet the long term demands of the station.

(c) Does not arise in view of the (b) above.

Pending Power Projects In Uttar Pradesh

1654. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power projects sent by the government of Uttar Pradesh for according approval are pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and since when these projects are pending;

(c) the number of units of National Thermal Power Corporation in Uttar Pradesh and the extent of Power generated by them; and

(d) the total demand of power in Uttar Pradesh and the actual supply thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Details are given below:-

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Date of receipt in CEA</i>	<i>Present Status</i>
1	2	3	4

THERMAL

1. Belthara Road

3x250-750
(Revised)12/88 (i)
5/90 (ii)

Fuel linkage, clearances from environmental angle and Civil Aviation authorities and associated transmission system are yet to be tied up. Provisions of Section 29 of the Electricity (supply) Act, 1948, complied with. The revised project report for 3x250 MW capacity was received in CEA on 25.11.91.

HYDRO

1. Khara

24x3-27

N. A.

Techno-economic clearance of Central Electricity Authority (CEA) was given on 18.3.85. Inter-State aspect with Haryana is to be resolved. Forest clearance is also awaited (Ongoing Project).

2. Basuli

5x0.956-4.780

10/90

Replies to comments of Central Water Commission and Ministry of Environment and Forests are awaited from project authorities. Provisions of Section 29 of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, are also to be complied with.

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Date of receipt in CEA</i>	<i>Present Status</i>
1	2	3	4
3. Babail	3	—	Pending for investment approval by Planning Commission.
4. Belka	3	—	

(e) The details of the operating stations of NTPC in Uttar Pradesh are as follows:-

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Gross Generation (MU) (April to Oct., 1991)</i>
1. Singrauli STPP	5x200+2x500 =2000	7707.7
2. Rihand STPP	2x500=1000	3768.6
3. Auraya GPP	4x112+2x102=652	3498.0

(d) The total power demand in Uttar Pradesh from April, 1991 to October, 1991 was 18175 (MU) and availability of power for this period was 16325 MU.

[English]

Post Offices in Villages of Chandigarh

1655. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) The names of villages of Chandigarh, Union Territory which do not have a post office; and

(b) the time by which these villages are likely to be provided this facility?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Names of villages of Chandigarh Union Territory which do not have Post offices are Atawa, Bateria, Pair, Majara, Chohar, -Pur, Chahar, Tarak, -Burail, Daria, Jhumroo, Kaimbwala, Khudaalisher, Khuda, Jassu, Lohara, Kajheri, Niazampur, -Kumra, Nizampur, Burail, Kar-san Mouli, -Jatran, Raipur Khurd, Sarangpur, Shahpur, Palsora and Tarapur.

(b) There is no justification for opening

of Post offices in these villages excepting Khurda, Lohara and Daria for which the proposals are at formulation stage.

Resignation by Two Experts from Committee Set up to Vet the Serial 'Aamne Samne'

1656. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether some members of the Committee set up by the Government to vet the Doordarshan serial 'Aamne Samne' have resigned; and

(b) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Two members of the panel of 15 non-official members drawn up by Government in February, 1990 to review programmes to be telecast by Doordarshan informed the latter subsequently that year that they were dissociating themselves from the said panel.

(b) Government have taken note of this development.

S.T.D Facility in Towns of Buldana District, Maharashtra

1657. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide STD facility in towns of Buldana district in Maharashtra, especially in Malkapur during the year 1992; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). (i) STD facility is already available at Khamgaon. STD to Buldana is planned to be commissioned on 30.11.91.

(ii) Malkapur is planned to be provided STD facility during 1992-93.

(iii) All other towns in Buldana district are planned to be provided STD facility during 8th Plan.

Fax Service at Bilaspur and Una in Himachal Pradesh

1658. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal of providing FAX service at Bilaspur and Una in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The service will be provided during

1992 at the Telegraph Offices.

(c) Not applicable.

[Translation]

Provision of 'Micro-Wave' System in Police Communications

1659. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide 'Micro-wave' system facility of communication to the Police Forces in the States to make the forces more effective; and

(b) if so, the time by when this system is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). There is already a programme to have wireless communication links at the state, district and police station levels under the scheme of the modernisation of State police forces. Financial assistance is provided to the State governments for procuring communication equipments.

Creation of Indian Broadcasting Services

1660. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand for the creation of Indian Broadcasting Services;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any action in this regard so far; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJAVYAS):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service has already been notified on 5.11.1990.

[English]

Harijans of Gujarat

1661. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the entire Harijan population of village Chitrodipur, Mehsana in Gujarat have migrated;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government in consultation with the State Government to give justice to them?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). A report on the reported migration of the Scheduled Castes of village Chitrodipur, Mehsana, Gujarat has been called for from the State Government of Gujarat.

Home Direct Service to other Countries by M.T.N.L.

1662. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) introduced 'Home Direct Service', to other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the countries for which this Service has been introduced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

The service has been introduced to 8 countries with effect from 1-11-91, as detailed below:-

		<i>Access Code</i>		
1.	U.S.A.	000	11	7
2.	U.K.	000	441	7
3.	JAPAN	000	811	7
4.	ITALY	000	391	7
5.	SPAIN	000	341	7
6.	SINGAPORE	000	651	7
7.	NETHERLANDS	000	311	7
8.	CANADA	000	16	7

Call to any of these 8 countries can be made from any telephone with STD/ISD facility by dialling the above access codes. The service will also be available on dedicated telephones installed at important places of tourist interests, Air Ports, Five Star Hotels and Telephone Bureaus.

2. On dialling the required code, the call will be answered by the operator at the distant and who will put through the call to the required number on "Collect Call" basis after confirmation from the called number. In respect of calls to USA, AT&T cards can be used.
3. The tariff for each effective call from a dedicated phone will be Rs. 10/- and in case in Dial-up calls the charges will be one metering unit per effective calls.

Improvement of Telephone Facilities in North Bengal Area

1663. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to improve telephone facilities in North Bengal area; and

(b) the details of the work done in the above area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The large and medium capacities telephone exchanges in North Bengal area have been planned for replacement by electronic exchanges dur-

ing the 8th plan period along with provision of STD facilities. In addition, most of the small exchanges are also planned for replacement by electronic exchange progressively during the 8th Plan period.

(b) Details of the work done in the above area is as under:-

- (i) STD facilities have been introduced at Siliguri, Darjeeling, Coochbehar, Kalimpong, Kurseong, Bagdogra, Malda, Raniganj and Balurghat.
- (ii) Exchange capacities at Coochbehar, Siliguri, Kalimpong, Kurseong, Bagdogra, Malda and Balurghat have been increased to meet the demands during the last few years.
- (iii) A 600 lines auto exchange has been commissioned at Raniganj with STD facility replacing the manual exchange.
- (iv) 19 smaller electronic exchanges have been commissioned.

[Translation]

Pension to Widows Handicapped and Old Aged

1664. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quota for all the Members of Parliament to recommend pension to widows, handicapped and old age pension

is same irrespective of the population disparities;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to increase or decrease the quota according to the population;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) No Sir.

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

[English]

Target for Setting up of Posts and Telegraph Offices in Andhra Pradesh

1655. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for setting up of Posts and Telegraph Offices in Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam districts in Andhra Pradesh for the year 1990-91;

(b) whether the target was achieved;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the target fixed for the year 1991-92 in Andhra Pradesh district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU):

Post Offices

(a) The target fixed for opening of Post offices for the year 1990-91 is as under:-

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Post offices</i>
1. Vishakhapatnam	2
2. Vizianagaram	2
3. Srikalikulam	1

Telegraph Offices

No target for opening of Telegraph offices in Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikalikulam was fixed.

Post offices

(b) and (c). One extra departmental branch post office in distt. Vishakhapatnam was sanctioned as no other justified proposal was received for these districts during the year 1990-91.

Telegraph Offices:

(b) and (c). In view of reply in (a) question does not arise.

(d) The information is furnished in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

The district-wise targets for opening of post offices and telegraph offices in Andhra Pradesh

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Post Offices</i>	<i>Telegraph offices</i>
1.	Adilabad	1	1
2.	Anantapur	5	3

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Post Offices</i>	<i>Telegraph offices</i>
3.	Chittor	2	-
4.	Cudapah	3	-
5.	East Godavari	5	2
6.	Guntur	2	1
7.	Hyderabad	4	1
8.	Karim Nagar	5	-
9.	Khammam	3	2
10.	Krishna	-	3
11.	Kurnool	2	2
12.	Mehboob Nagar	1	-
13.	Madak	2	-
14.	Nalgonda	1	1
15.	Nizambad	2	1
16.	Prakasam	2	-
17.	Srikakulam	3	1
18.	Vishakhapatnam	5	-
19.	Warangal	3	-
20.	West Godavari	2	-
21.	Nellore	3	-
22.	Vizianagaram	4	-
23.	Ranga Reddy	2	-

[Translation]

Industries Closed Due to Shortage of Power in Bihar

1666. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of industries have been closed in Patna, Rohtas and Bhojpur districts of Bihar due to shortage of power;

(b) if so, the details of such small industries during the last three years; and

(c) the action taken by the Government during last two years to provide sufficient power to Patna, Rohtas and Bhojpur districts of Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The power supply to various categories of consumers in Patna, Rohtas and Bhojpur districts of Bihar falls under the distribution system of the State and is the prerogative of State Government/SEB. During the period April -October, 1991, the Energy shortage in Bihar was 31.8%. There are no notified power cuts in Bihar and the power shortage is met by resorting to restrictions/load shedding depending upon day to day availability of power.

(c) Various measures being taken to improve the availability of power in Bihar include maximising the generation from the existing generating stations, implementation of Renovation and Modernisation programme of generating stations, reduction in T&D losses, effective load management and conservation of energy etc. Assistance from the neighbouring systems in the Eastern Region and the Northern Grid is also made

available to Bihar whenever system conditions are conducive to such transfer.

Telecast/Broadcast of Programmes by Doordarshan and AIR

1667. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total hours of programmes telecast and broadcast by Doordarshan and A.I.R. during last one year and the language-wise time allotted;

(b) whether the number of English programmes telecast/broadcast by Doordarshan and AIR were more in proportion to the number of English knowing people;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase the number of Hindi programmes on Doordarshan and A.I.R. in view of large number of the Hindi knowing people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). Such statistics are not being maintained centrally.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

Urja Gram Yojna

1668. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH- OUDHARY: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have included the villages of Ranchi in Bihar under Urja Gram Yojna; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, an Urjagram Project has been established in village Rukka, Block Ormanjhi of Ranchi District. The following non-conventional energy systems have been installed under the project: Improved Chullahs, Solar Street Lights, Solar Pump, Solar Television, Solar Community lighting system, Solar Cookers, family size biogas plants and Wind Mills.

Settlement of Regional Disputes between Haryana and Punjab before Election

1669. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to find solutions to the regional disputes between Haryana and Punjab on the question of language and Chandigarh issue before Punjab Vidhan Sabha elections which is likely to be held in the month of February, 1992; and

(b) if so, whether the concerned States would be taken into confidence while taking decisions on the said issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMNETARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

News Item Captioned "Rajiv Hatyakand-Pahali Sunvai Par Ek Bhi Vakil Upasthit Nahin Hua"

1671. SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Rajiv Hatyakand-Pahali Sunvai par Ek Bhi Vakil Upasthit Nahin Hua" appearing in Punjab Kesri dated October 8, 1991 and state:

(b) if so, whether Verma Commission has strongly objected to the absence of all the lawyers of the Union Government during the enquiry of Rajiv Gandhi assassination case; and

(c) if so, whether Government have enquired into the reasons of the absence of all the lawyers during the hearing of the said case; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The first preliminary hearing of the Commission was held on 7th October, 1991. The notice in this regard was published in the newspapers. Since no specific notice had been received by the Govt. of India to appear before the Commission through a legal representative, no counsel for the Central Government appeared before the Commission on that day. However, the Attorney General has been representing the Government of India before the Commission in subsequent hearings.

[English]

Inclusion of Some Communities in SIS. List

1672. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to include some communities in the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes list under Articles 341 (2) & 342 (2) of the constitution; and

(b) if so, the time by which the constitutional amendments are likely to be brought before the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

False Affidavits for Evading Property Tax

1673. SHRI S.N. VEKARIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions made under the law for action against such of the property owners in Delhi who file false affidavits for the purposes of evading Delhi Municipal Corporation property tax on their properties; and

(b) whether any criminal proceedings are launched in such cases, if so, the details of such cases in which the proceedings were launched during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). The Municipal Corporation of Delhi has informed that there is no provision in the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act for taking action against property owners in Delhi who file false affidavits. Action is to be taken under the relevant provisions of the Indian penal Code for filing of false affidavits. No criminal proceedings have been launched in the last two years.

Construction of Telephone Exchange Building at Balasore, Orissa

1674. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of plan to construct a DTO Building, staff quarters for telephone/postal employees and to construct a telephone exchange building at Balasore (Orissa);

(b) whether land has been acquired by the Telecommunication Department; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in construction of buildings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a)

(i) DTO already working in departmental building.

(ii) Telephone exchange already working in departmented building. Building will accommodate expansion of existing telephone system.

(iii) *Telecom*: 21 Staff quarters already available.
Postal : Department of Posts has approved construction of 33 Staff quarters for postal employees at Balasore during the year 1992-93 subject to availability of funds.

(b) *Telecom*: There is no plan for procurement of land in near future. However as need for long term planning, State Govt. has been requested to allot land.

Postal : A plot of land has already been acquired by the Department of posts separately for construction of Staff quarters.

(c) *Telecom*: Not applicable.

Postal : The delay in construction of quarters is due to a dispute about the acquired land and is subjudice.

Setting up of TV Relay Centres in Tamil Nadu

1675. DR. (SMT.) K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION and BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places where T.V. Relay Stations are likely to be set up in Tamil Nadu during 1991-92;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a T.V. relay station at Erode or Tiruchengodu in Tamil Nadu; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIJA VYAS):

(a) While no TV transmitter is envisaged to be set up in Tamil Nadu during the remaining period of the current financial year (1991-92), a low power TV transmitter at Nagapattinam is planned to be set up and is expected to be commissioned during 1992-93. It is also envisaged to set up 4 more transmitters,

one each at Arcot, Mayuram, Rajapalayam and Kumbakonam in the State subject to actual availability of resources and inter-se priority.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

New producers given Chance by Doordarshan for Serials

1676. SHRIRAJNATH SONKARSHAS-TRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether only those producers are given priority in the field of producing serials and small feature films who have been working in this field since a long time;

(b) the number of new producers who have applied to Doordarshan for making serials or small feature films; and

(c) the number of applications rejected and the details of those whose applications have been accepted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIJA VYAS):

(a) No, Sir,

(b) Doordarshan does not maintain such a list of Producers.

(c) During the financial year 1991-92, 51 proposals were rejected and 26 were accepted for tele-films and tele-series. The details of proposals accepted during the year is attached as a statement.

STATEMENT

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Producer</i>	<i>Amount</i>
TELESERIALS			
1.	Disha	Sh. Parikshat Sahni	Rs. 32,50,000/-
2.	Farman	Sh. Gul Anand	Rs. 26,00,000/-
3.	Sonezal (10 songs)	M/S. Mir Art Films	Rs. 2,50,000/-
4.	Safar-a-e-Neka	M/S. Vitasta Vission	Rs. 3,50,000/-
5.	Experimental Quiz	M/S. P.T.U. Internation	Rs. 4,00,000/-
6.	Folk Tales of Kashmir	M/S. Video Frame	Rs. 2,80,000/-
7.	Folk Tales of Jammu	M/S. Jammu Films	Rs. 2,80,000/-
8.	Skandapuranam	M/S. Marian Creations	Rs. 22,75,000/-
9.	Entharo Mahanu Bhavullu	M/S. Natakayasa	Rs. 4,00,000/-
10.	Arugampul	Sh. Thaamarai Manalan	Rs. 2,50,000/-
11.	Aar Ek Jagat	M/S. X Vission	Rs. 2,10,000/-
12.	Katha-O-Roop	M/S. P. Ganguly Productions	Rs. 2,10,000/-
13.	Kuñin Praasan	Sh.S. Mozumdar	Rs. 3,50,000/-
14.	Paschim Bengaederio	Sh. D. Dey	Rs. 1,65,000/-
15.	Masaya Di Raat	Sh. Keshar	Rs. 19,50,000/-
TELEFILMS			
1.	Ganga Lahari	Sh. P. Bhadravarta	Rs. 9,00,000/-
2.	Danther	M/S. Scintilla Films	Rs. 2,75,000/-
3.	Behte Chirag	M/S. Scope Commications	Rs. 2,50,000/-
4.	Ehsaas	M/S. M.S.N. Films	Rs. 1,50,000/-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Producer</i>	<i>Amount</i>
5.	Saudagar	M/S. Private Television Unit	Rs. 2,50,000/-
6.	Kunjo Burir Galpo (10 prog)	Sh. Jayanti Sen	Rs. 1,35,000/-
7.	Bhaloy Bhaloy	Sh. Chinmoy Roy	Rs. 4,25,000/-
8.	Mukhuguli	Sh. Raja Das Gupta	Rs. 4,25,000/-
9.	Idhaya Churangam	M/S. Kavithalayaa Productions	Rs. 14,35,000/-
10.	The Answer	Sh. K.S. Sethumadhavan	Rs. 15,00,000/-
11.	A Repoeer on 'CHAKRA' musical Programme.	M/S. Anita Ratnam Raj	Rs. 1,50,000/-

[English]

**E.D. Post Offices in Trichur District,
Kerala**

1677. PROF. (SMT). SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open E.D. post offices in Trichur district in Kerala especially at West Koratty;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which E.D. post offices are likely to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c) It is proposed to open three extra-departmental branch post offices in Trichur district during 1991-92. These are:-

(i) Adurtrichur

(ii) Munakkakadan; and

(iii) Thalidillom.

There are, however, no proposals to open extra-departmental post offices at West Koratti during the current year.

Child Care Body

1678. DR. G.L. KANAUJIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a child care body for the care of the children affected by communal violence in the country; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Government propose

to set up a National Foundation for Communal Harmony for giving assistance to children of families affected by communal riots.

[*Translation*]

**Target Fixed for Power Generation
During 1990-91**

1679. SHRISURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the power generation during the year 1990-91 and the quantum of power generated;

(b) the target fixed for power generation for the year 1991-92; and

(c) whether the said target corresponds to the requirement of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The Energy Generation Target for the year 1990-91 was 271.25 Billion Units against which the actual generation was 264.23 Billion Units.

(b) The energy generation target for the year 1991-92 has been fixed at 283.45 Billion Units.

(c) The anticipated net energy generation target for the year 1991-92 is 261668 Million Units (283450 Million Units Gross) as against the anticipated energy requirement of 286000 Million Units.

[*English*]

**Low Power T.V. Transmitter station in
Arasikere and Mandya, Karnataka**

1680. SHRIG. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Arasikere and Mandya district in Karnataka are not able to witness the Doordarshan Programmes of Bangalore;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up Low Power T.V. Transmitter station at Arasikere and Mandya;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) A low power TV transmitter is at present functioning at Hassan. Arasikere in Hassan district lies outside the coverage area of this transmitter. Parts of Mandya district receive TV service from the high power transmitter functioning at Bangalore.

(b) There is no proposal, at present, to set up low power TV transmitters at Arasikere and Mandya.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) TV service in the country is being expanded in a phased manner, depending on availability of resources. TV coverage is expected to improve in Mandya and Hassan districts consequent upon implementation of TV transmitter, envisaged to be set up at Mysore, subject to actual availability of resources and relative priorities.

[*Translation*]

Electrified Villages in Barabanki, U.P.

1681. SHRI RAM SAGAR: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh, where power sup-

ply has begun during the year 1990-91 under the rural electrification programme; and

(b) the target fixed in this regard for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) As per available information, during 1990-91, 33 inhabited villages have reportedly been electrified in Barabanki district of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board have fixed a target of electrification of 45 villages in Barabanki district during the current year.

[English]

Telecast of Serial "Publication of the Postal Stamp" and "Music Festival of Palakkad Mani Ayyar" on Doordarshan

1682. SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to telecast "Publication of the Postal Stamp" on Late Cartoonist Sankar and "Music festival of Palakkad Mani Ayyar" on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) the reason of delay in telecasting the said serials?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c). No, Sir, However, the said functions were covered in the news telecast on 31.7.91 and 4.11.91 respectively. An item on the music festival also featured in the programme, 'Rajdhani Se' telecast on channel II from Delhi on 10.11.91.

Thermal Power Plant at Nandikur

1683. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cleared the project for setting up a Thermal Power Plant at Nandikur in Dakshina Kan-nada District of Karnataka;

(b) if so, when the project is likely to be completed; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not clearing the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The proposal for setting up of Mangalore Super Thermal Power Project (2 X 210 MW) at Nandikur in Karnataka by National Thermal Power Corporation require clearance from the Ministry of Environment & Forests from environmental/forest angle with specific reference to major issues like Fly Ash Utilisation, Rehabilitation and Re-settlement Plan and Ash Disposal Plan.

Electronic Exchanges in Kottayam District

1684. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to install Electronic Rural Automatic Exchanges within Kottayam District in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 12 Rural Electronic Telephone Exchange Units have been planned for installation during 1991-92.

[*Translation*]

Buildings for Post Offices in Gujarat

1685. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct building for the post offices located in Gujarat where these do not exist; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU):

(a) The Government have no proposal to construct buildings for all Post Offices in Gujarat. However, subject to availability of land and funds, a need based programme has been prepared.

(b) Details are given in the attached statement.

List of Post Offices Proposed to be constructed Gujarat

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of the Post Offices</i>
1	2

- | | |
|----|-----------------------|
| 1. | Chaloda Post Office |
| 2. | Nardipur Post Office |
| 3. | Khergam Post Office |
| 4. | Amalsad Post Office |
| 5. | Chanasama Post Office |

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of the Post Offices</i>
1	2
6.	Vasai-Dabhla Post Office
7.	Bhavnagar Head Office
8.	Nanpura Head Office
9.	Ambawadi Post Office
10.	Sect. 16, Gandhinagar Post Office
11.	Sect.-21, Gandhi Nagar Post Office
12.	Sect. 22, Gandhinagar Post Office
13.	Kapadwanj Post Office
14.	Kathlal Post Office
15.	Veraval Head Office
16.	Idar Post Office
17.	Danta Ba Gadh. Post Office
18.	Ukai Dam Post Office
19.	Palanpur Head Office
20.	Modasa Head Office Extension
21.	Madvu Post Office

[*English*]

Doordarshan Relay Centre at Anantapur (A.P.)

1686. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether TV Programmes are relayed from Doordarshan Relay Centre set up at Anantapur (Andhra Pradesh); and

(b) if not, the reasons for the inordinate delay in transmitting programmes from that relay centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Sale of 'Karpoor Asav Sura' without Licence

1687. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the "Karpoor Asav sura" which has taken a toll of hundreds of lives on the Deepavali day in Delhi was being sold without licence;

(b) if so, how this happened and whether this was due to slackness on the part of administration and police, and

(c) how this 'Sura' was brought to Delhi from Ghaziabad factory which is legally not allowed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c) The Delhi Administration has reported that no licence is required for sale of Ayurvedic medicine under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. The deaths in Delhi were caused by the consumption of a spurious drug, which has been

analysed to contain methyl alcohol, a poisonous substance. The spurious drug was brought to Delhi from Ghaziabad clandestinely.

[English]

Improvement of Telephone System in West Bengal

1688. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any representation for improvement of telephone service at Bagnan Exchange in Howrah district and Uluberia of West Bengal:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation relate to the performance of telephone exchanges at Bagnan and Uluberia and trunk services and STD facilities between Calcutta and Bagnan.

(c) On 30.9.1991 one 128 ports C-DOT type electronic exchange has been commissioned at Bagnan in replacement of 100 lines MAX-III exchange. Provision of STD facility is in progress and is expected to be completed during 1992. Most of the trunk traffic between Calcutta and Bagnan is passed through Kelaghat. Uluberia is having an electro-mechanical exchange which is proposed to be replaced by an electronic exchange during 93-94 to improve the services.

Electronic Exchange in Uluberia

1689. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Manual Telephone Exchange at Uluberia has been replaced by Electronic Exchange;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be replaced?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). There is an Electro Mechanical Automatic Exchange at Uluberia and not a Manual Exchange. The same has not yet been converted into an electronic exchange.

(c) This exchange is likely to be replaced by electronic exchange during 1993-94.

Uncovered Areas in Tamil Nadu by AIR

1690. SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total population of Tamil Nadu covered under All India Radio network so far;

(b) the details of the uncovered areas in Tamil Nadu by All India Radio network; and

(c) the steps taken to expand Radio network to uncovered areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c). At present, Tamil Nadu receives radio coverage to the extent of 98% by area and population.

The AIR projects of setting up radio stations at Tuticorin (200 KW MW Transmitter), Kodaikanal (2X5 KW FM Transmitter) and Ootacamund (1 KW MW Transmitter), and upgradation of power of 10 KW SW Transmitter to 50 KW SW Transmitter, 2.5 KW MW Transmitter to KW MW Transmitter at Madras are under implementation.

Custodial Deaths

1691. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the P.U.D.R. report on custodial deaths in Delhi;

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

(c) the reasons for not holding magisterial enquiry in some cases of custodial deaths as required by law;

(d) the reasons for not taking any consequential action on the magisterial enquiry reports in some cases;

(e) the reasons for the post-mortem reports not being given to the next-of-kin in some cases;

(f) the reasons for the registering FIRs in some cases; and

(g) the reasons for not making any ex-gratia payment to next-of-kin in some cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (g). The Delhi police has reported that four of the deaths mentioned in the PUDR report were not in police custody.

When a prima-facie case is made out a criminal case is registered; three criminal cases have already been registered against delinquent police officials. Except in one case, where the body was cremated, magisterial inquiries were initiated. Instructions have been issued to Delhi Administration that in all cases when a person dies in police custody, an inquiry by a Magistrate must be held. The Delhi police has further reported that the post-mortem report is given to the relatives of the deceased whenever so demanded. The Delhi Administration has reported that no ex-gratia payment is made in such cases.

Release of Kashmiri Militants

1692. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of militants released in Jammu and Kashmir in exchange of hostages since January, 91 to October, 91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): A total of 10 persons were released by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir in exchange of hostages between January 1991 to October, 1991.

Lawlessness in Jamia Millia Islamia University

1693. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether outsiders perpetrated lawlessness in the Jamia Millia Islamic University Campus on November 7, 1991 resulting in injury to three students:

(b) whether the outsiders fired and also

hit students with rifle butts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d) The Delhi Police have reported that three students sustained simple injuries due to rash and negligent driving of a car by a resident of Village Okhia and in the resultant scuffle, two other persons has assaulted the students. All the three accused were arrested. No student was hit with rifle butt or fired upon.

Power Projects Pending in A.P.

1694. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the different power projects of Andhra Pradesh at present;

(b) the details of the power projects of Andhra Pradesh pending clearance; and

(c) the steps taken for the early clearance of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The details are given below:-

(1) Details of Power Projects in operation in Andhra Pradesh**I *Hydel Projects***

Sl.No	Name of the project	Capacity (No X MW)
1	2	3
1.	Machkund	3x17 3x21.7
2.	T.B. Dam and Hampi	4x9 4x9
3.	Nizamsagar	2x5
4.	Upper Sileru Stage-I	2x60
5.	Lower Sileru	4x115
6.	Nagarjunasagar	1x110 7x100
7.	Nagarjunasagar Right Canal P.H.	3x30
8.	Srisaïlam	7x110
9.	Donkarayi Canal P.H.	1x25
10.	Pochampad	3x9
11.	MiniHydel Stations	6x0.22 3x0.23 2x0.50

II *Thermal Projects*

1.	Kothangudem 'A'	4x60
2.	Kothangudem 'B'	2x110
3.	Kothangudem 'C'	2x110
4.	Ramagundam 'B'	1x62.5
5.	Vijayawada Stage-I	2x210

Sl.No	Name of the project	Capacity (No X MW)
1	2	3
6.	Vijayawada Stage-II	2x210
7.	Nellore	1x30
III	Gas Projects	
1.	Vijeswaram Stage-I	2x33

(ii) Details of Power Projects Under Execution in Andhra Pradesh

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity (in MW)
Hydel Projects		
1.	Andhra Pradesh Power House at Balimela	2x30
2.	Penna Ahobilam	2x10
3.	Nagarjunasagar Left Canal Power House	2x30
4.	Upeer Sileru Stage-II	2x60
5.	Singur HES	2x7.5
6.	Srisailem Left Bank Power House	6x150
Thermal Projects:		
1.	Rayalaseema T.P.S. near Muddanur Stage-I	2x210
2.	Vijayawada T.P.S. Stage-III	2x210
Gas Project		
1.	Gas based Thermal Power Station near Vijeshwaram Stage-I	3x33

(b) The details are given below:

Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Date of receipt in CEA	Present Status
1	2	3	4

THERMAL

- | | | | |
|---|------------|------|--|
| 1. Second Gas based combined cycle plant at Vijjeswaram | 3x100=300 | 9/88 | All linkages and clearance from Civil are to be tied-up except Aviation authorities. Provisions of Section 29 of Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 are also to be complied with by project authorities. |
| 2. Kothagudem St. V (Units 9 & 10) | 2x210=420 | 7/89 | All linkages and clearance to be tied-up are except clearance from Civil Aviation authorities, provisions of Section 29 of Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 are also to be complied with by project authorities. |
| 3. Coastal IPS at Visakhapatnam | 2x500=1000 | 8/89 | Techno-economically cleared by CEA on 23.10.90 subject to submission of Fly ash utilisation management plan, confirmation of water availability and clearance of associated transmission system. These are to be tied Up by APSEB. |
| 4. Ramagundam Extn. | 2x210=420 | 9/89 | All linkages to be tied up and provisions of Section 29 of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 are to be complied with by project authorities. |

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Date of receipt in CEA</i>	<i>Present Status</i>
1	2	3	4
5. Gas based combined cycle plant at Kakinada	300	12/89	Fuel linkage, associated transmission system, clearances from environmental angle and Civil Aviation authorities are to be tied up by project authorities.
6. Gas based TP at Amalapuram	375	9/90	All linkages to be tied up and provision of Section 29 of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 are to be complied with by project authorities. Returned on 8/91 as gas linkage was not confirmed.
7. Rayalseema TPS SL II at Muddanur	2x210=420	9/90	All linkages to be tied up and provisions of Section 29 of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 are to be complied with by project authorities.
8. Gas based combined cycle TPS at Jegurupadu	400	10/90	Cleared in principle on 14.3.91 by CEA. Clearance from Ministry of Environment & Forests and Civil Aviation, and availability of water/land are to be tied up by project authorities.
9. Mobile GT sets at Lingale	5x3.3=16.5	5/91	All linkages and clearance are to be tied up. Provisions of Section 29 of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 are also to be complied with by project authorities.

Name of the Project	Capacity (MW)	Date of receipt in CEA	Present Status
1	2	3	4
10. LSHS/FO based TPS at Renigunta	100	3/90	In view of the difficult situation regarding fuel oil availability the scheme has been returned to the APSEB on 14.1.91. The Board has been requested to revive the scheme after the feasibility of the fuel oil linkage is established.
HYDRO			
11. Jalaput	3x6=18	10/87	Scheme was techno-economically cleared by CEA on 16.5.88. Inter-State aspect is yet to be resolved.
12. Singur	2x7.5=15	2/89	Scheme was techno-economically cleared by CEA on 30.10.89 subject to compliance of Section 29 of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, settlement of sharing of cost and benefits of project between Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and environmental clearance. These conditions are to be fulfilled by State authorities.
13. Valugudu Branch	2x5=10	6/89	Replies to comments of CEA/CWC on the scheme are awaited from project authorities.

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Capacity (MW)</i>	<i>Date of receipt in CEA</i>	<i>Present Status</i>
1	2	3	4
14. Kakatiya Canal (Revised)	1x3-3	7/89 (I) 1/91 (II)	Revised report received recently is under appraisal. E & F clearance and compliance with provisions of Section 29 of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 are awaited.
15. Priyadarshini Jurala (Revised)	6x30.9-221	8/89 (I) 2/91 (II)	Replies to comments of CEA and CWC on the scheme are awaited from project authorities.
16. Nagarjunasagar PSS (Tali Pond Dam) (Revised)	2x15-30	4/90 (I) 2/91 (II)	Replies to comments of CEA on transmission aspects of the scheme are awaited from project authorities.
17. Somasila	2x5-10	4/90	Reply to comments of CEA/CWC on the scheme are awaited from project authorities.

(c): All effort at made by the Central Electricity Authority to accord techno-economic clearance to the proposals received from the State Governments as expeditiously as possible) After techno-economic clearance from CEA, the project is processed in Planning Commission for investment approval.

[Translation]

Pay Phone Card System in Post Offices

1695. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pay phone card system has been introduced by the Government for making local and S.T.D. phone calls;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide such facility in every post office and at public places; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The proposal envisages provision of card operated pay phones at important public places including big post offices.

[English]

Communal Riots

1696. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of riots that took place in the country during the last six months; and

(b) the number of persons killed in these riots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (a) and (b) On the basis of available information, particulars of major communal riots in the country from 1 May to 31 October, 1991 are as follows:-

<i>Name of the place</i>	<i>Number of persons Killed</i>
1	2
ANDHRA PRADESH:	
Hyderabad (Sept.22-28)	5
BIHAR	
Chakradharpur (Distt. Singhum (8.8.91)	5
GUJARAT	
Broach Town (July 23-24)	4
Jambusar (July 23-24)	3

<i>Name of the place</i>	<i>Number of persons Killed</i>
1	2
Baroda City (July 23-28)	9
MADHYA PRADESH:	
Khargone (May 16-18)	6
UTTAR PRADESH	
Varanasi (May 18-22)	10
Kanpur (May 19-23)	18
Meerut (May 20-23)	30
Sikandrabad (Distt. Bulandshahar) (May 20-22)	11

Pak Trained Kashmir Militants

1697. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of militants of Kashmir trained by Pakistan who have been apprehended during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (b). According to information furnished by the government of Jammu and Kashmir, 299, 2360 and 1963 terrorists were arrested in 1989, 1990 and up to 10th November, 1991, respectively.

The Government has already stepped

up vigil on the border to check infiltration/exfiltration, has identified vulnerable pockets for anti-terrorist operations and raids on suspected hideouts of terrorists and extortionists have been intensified. Intelligence has also been strengthened.

Post Offices, Telegraph Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Maharashtra

1698. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices, telegraph offices and telephone exchanges proposed to be opened in Maharashtra during the year 1991-92; district-wise;

(b) the amount allocated for the purpose; and

(c) the number of STD and ITD connec-

tions sanctioned in Sangli district of Maharashtra last year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). Information regarding the number of post offices and telephone exchanges proposed to be opened in Maharashtra during 91-92, district-wise, the amount allocated for the purpose and the number of STD and ITD con-

nections sanctioned in Sangli district of Maharashtra last year is being collected and will be laid on the table of House. As regards the number of telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Maharashtra during 91-92, district-wise, details are given in the attached statement. The allocation of amount for telegraph services is not separately met since telegraph working will be on phonocom basis. The expenditure will be met from the overall budget allocation of Telecom.

STATEMENT

DistrictWise Number of Telegraph Offices Proposed to be opened in Maharashtra during the Year 1991-92

<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Number of Telegraph Offices.</i>
1. Ahmednagar	2
2. Akola	1
3. Aurangabad	1
4. Amravati	1
5. Beed	1
6. Bhandara	—
7. Bombay	—
8. Buldhana	1
9. Chandrapur	1
10. Dhule	3
11. Goa	1
12. Garchiroli	—
13. Jalna	1
14. Jalgaon	1
15. Kolhapur	2

<i>Name of District</i>		<i>Number of Telegraph Offices.</i>
16.	Laur	—
17.	Nagpur	—
18.	Nanded	1
19.	Nasik	2
20.	Osmanabad	1
21.	Parbhani	1
22.	Pune	3
23.	Ratnagiri	1
24.	Raigad	3
25.	Sangli	1
26.	Satara	2
27.	Sindhudurg	1
28.	Solapur	3
29.	Thane	3
30.	Wartha	1
31.	Yeotmal	1
Total		40

**Charging of rent for Telephones
Remaining out of Order**

1899. SHRIRAJNATH SONKAR SHAS-
TRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether no rent is to be charged
from the telephone subscribers for the days

the telephone remains out of order and the
telephone defects are to be set right in twenty
four hours;

(b) if so, the reasons for charging the
rent in such cases;

(c) whether the fault repairing facility is
not available on Sundays and holidays; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to provide the facility on the working days?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Rebate in rent is allowed when the telephone remains interrupted continuously for 7 days or more due to departmental reasons. Orders have been issued to the Field Units to rectify telephone defects within twenty four hours as best as possible.

(c) No, Sir, This facility is available on all days including holidays on a limited basis.

(d) Does not arise.

Setting up of T.V. Relay stations in Bihar

1700. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of T.V. Relay Stations likely to be set up in Bihar during the current financial year; and

(b) the location of the district centres in Bihar state where T.V. relay stations would be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). While no TV transmitter is envisaged to be commissioned in Bihar during the remaining period of the current financial year (1991-92), 5 low power TV transmitters one each at district headquarter towns of Hazaribagh, Gumla, Lohardaga, Godda and Aurangabad are planned to be set up in the State. It is also envisaged to set up three more transmitters, one each Nawada, Raxaul and Gaya in the State, subject to actual availability of resources and inter-se priority.

News Item Captioned "Ghost Calls and dead Phones"

1701. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Statesman dated September 26, 1991; under the cation "Ghost calls dead phones"; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the government to set right the numerous complaints about the working of telephone from the consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facts given in the News item are of general-nature.

(i) The Department of Telecommunication is already seized of the difficulties being experienced by the subscribers of New Delhi. The telephone services are generally satisfactory, but in case of general break downs due to natural calamities and thefts of underground cables restoration is delayed.

(ii) All the subscribers connected to electronic exchanges are provided with dynamic STD facility and they are also provided detailed bills for STD calls. In these cases, thus question of 'ghost calls' does not arise. In all cases of excess billing complaints, which constitute a low percentage of bills issued a regular Prescribed procedure exists for rectifying the grievances of the complainant and rebates are given wherever justified.

(iii) The gadget mentioned in the news item is meant to suppress metering in a foreign country for an incoming call to India.

This has been made ineffective through technical modifications.

(iv) Special Nos. for complaints for PCOs have been publicised to enable quicker attention to the faults.

Right to Information

1702. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on August 23, 1990 to Unstarred question No. 2444 and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made amend the officials Secret Act and the Central Civil Services Conduct Rules in the matter of providing right to information;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The Inter-Ministerial Task Force which was Set up to go into the entire question regarding Right to Information has since submitted its report.

Its recommendations reflect on the one hand, the need for a more purposeful information dissemination system and on the other a close and comprehensive look on issues relating to security classification and privacy.

Film Theatre At Pune

1703. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to answer given to Unstarred Question No. 3034 on 14.8.91 and state:

(a) by when the Film Theatre at Pune is

likely to be ready and handed over to the National Archives of India;

(b) by when the projector which is to be imported is likely to be made available and the steps taken by Government to procure the same on stipulated date;

(c) whether the work relating to A/C Plant, seating arrangement is complete; if not by when it is likely to be completed; and

(d) the total amount so far invested in this project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) The Film theatre is now ready to be handed over. The National Film Archive of India will be completing necessary formalities and taking over the theatre within a month.

(b) The projector imported from Japan has arrived at Pune on 22.10.91. Installation work is in progress and is likely to be completed by 1.12.91.

(c) The work relating to A/C Plant and seating arrangement is complete.

(d) The total expenditure so far incurred on the project is Rs. 260 lakhs.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Tribes

1704. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4391 on 26 August, 1991 and state:

(a) whether all the Information in regard to above mentioned question has been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). The information is still awaited from the State Governments.

[*Translation*]

Protection of civil rights Act

1705. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to the usptarred

Question No. 4331 on August 26, 1991 and state:

(a) whether information preferred to in the reply of above mentioned question has since been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cases registered under PCR Act in various States/U.Ts during last three years	No. of cases in which charged were failed in the Courts	No. of cases convicted	No. of cases in which final reports were submitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	1988	3712	2822	303	1233
2.	1989	3740	2911	410	1321
3.	1990	3730	2609	128	1248

Films to be Telecast

1706. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the films proposed to be telecast on Fridays, Saturdays and Sunday of the forthcoming three months on Delhi Doordarshan; and

(b) the criteria of selecting the film?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) No advance list of films to be telecast in the subsequent quarter is being prepared by Doordarshan.

(b) The following are the broad criteria for selection of feature films for telecast on Doordarshan:

(a) International/National/State Awards won.

(b) Thematic Value.

(c) Cinematic Value.

(d) Entertainment Value.

(e) Suitability for Family Viewing.

(f) Year of Production.

(g) Extent to which the film has already been commercially exploited.

(h) Number of times the film has been shown on TV and from what stations.

[English]

Proposal to set up Autonomous District Council at Leh

1707. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute an autonomous district council at Leh district in Ladakh to meet the growing demand for the same;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB) (a) and (b). The Government has not made any proposal to constitute an autonomous Hill district Council at Leh. However, in the meeting held on 25.10.1989 at Leh it was agreed that further meetings would be held to consider various problems of the people of Ladakh region in the context of memorandum submitted by the Ladakh Buddhist Association which included the demand for grant of Autonomous Hill District Council.

2. Further discussions were held at Jammu on 10th January, 1990.

3. Recently on 19.11.1991 a further meeting was held by the governor with the representatives of Ladakh Buddhist Association and the representatives again put forth their proposal for setting up of an Autonomous Hill district Council. While appreciating the difficulties and aspirations of the people of the region, the governor agreed that the matter will be examined in its totality and options evolved will be included for consideration at the next round of discussions to be held in early January, 1991.

Setting up of smaller exchanges in semi-urban and rural areas

1708. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up smaller exchanges in the semi-urban and rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any allocations has been made to various states for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) 5128 Electronic Small Telephone
Exchange units are planned to be set up
during 1991-92.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The details are given in the attached
statement.

STATEMENT

Details of allocation of smaller exchange units made to various states for the year 1991-92.

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of units</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	519
2.	Assam	150
3.	Bihar	159
4.	Gujarat	296
5.	Haryana	131
6.	Himachal Pradesh	144
7.	J & K	45
8.	Karnataka	424
9.	Kerala	226
10.	Madhya Pradesh	684
11.	Maharashtra and Goa	456
12.	North-East **	122
13.	Orissa	121
14.	Punjab	378
15.	Rajasthan	210

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of units</i>
16.	Tamil Nadu	391
17.	Uttar Pradesh	314
18.	West Bengal and Sikkim	358
Total:		5128

** Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

Allotment of Newsprint to Newspapers under Newsprint Import Policy

1709. SHRI PRAKASH V.PATIL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the newsprint import policy 56 percent indigenous and 35 percent imported newsprint is allocated to the newspapers having consumption of more than 200 metric tonnes;

(b) if so, whether such conditions are applicable to all publications including government publications; and

(c) if so, the reasons for allocating more than fixed imported newsprint to the employment news weekly having an annual consumption of more than 200 metric tonnes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Newsprint is allocated to newspapers as per Newsprint Allocation Policy announced by Government from time to time. The ratio of indigenous and imported newsprint varies from year to year based on the availability of domestic newsprint. This ratio during 1991-92 is 65:35.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Employment News is published by Government with a view to helping the unemployed educated youth in the country. Its cover price is highly subsidised.

[Translation]

Morning Alarm Facility

1710. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'morning alarm' on telephone usually either does not work or works late;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed by the Government to provide regular morning alarm facility?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No Sir, In E-10B and Fetex type electronic exchanges the subscribers themselves can set the alarm and the alarm ring is automatically set by the telephone exchange at the time registered by the subscriber. In non-electronic exchanges the subscribers get this facility through a manual operator through 173. Here also the alarm facility is normally functioning satisfactorily

except at rare occasions when a very large number of subscribers have to be rung up at the same time.

(b) In manual morning alarm service it is practicable to ring up a very large number of subscribers at the same appointed time and some times unavoidable delays upto 30 minutes do occur.

(c) Manual morning alarm services is being progressively replaced by Electronic services.

[English]

IPS Officers on Deputation to centre

1711. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the cadre strength of the IPS as on April, 1, 1991 State-wise;

(b) the number of IPS Officers on deputation to the Central Government as on April

1, 1991, State-wise;

(c) whether a fixed proportion of the cadre strength is reserved for such deputations; and

(d) if so, whether any steps are taken to correct any imbalance that may arise in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). A Statement, showing cadre strength and number of IPS Officers on Central Deputation, State-wise, as on 1.4.91 is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir, Central Deputation Reserve Quota is 40% of the Senior Duty posts under the State Government.

(d) For optimum utilisation of Central Deputation Reserve State Governments have been urged to motivate their officers to volunteer for central deputation.

STATEMENT

Statement showing Authorised cadre strength and number of IPS officers on Central Deputation as on 1.4.1991

<i>Cadre</i>	<i>Authorised Strength</i>	<i>Senior Duty Posts</i>	<i>Officers in Position Against Central Deputation Reserve</i>
Andhra Pradesh	194	99	23
Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram & Union			
Territories (AGMU)	170	87	22
Assam-Meghalaya	142	73	22

<i>Cadre</i>	<i>Authorised Strength</i>	<i>Senior Duty Posts</i>	<i>Officers in Position Against Central Deputation Reserve</i>
Bihar	230	118	22
Gujarat	141	72	24
Haryana	116	59	16
Himachal Pradesh	77	39	16
Jammu & Kashmir	84	43	5
Karnataka	138	71	14
Kerala	117	60	10
Madhya Pradesh	293	150	46
Maharashtra	203	104	29
Manipur-Tripura	99	51	26
Nagaland	45	23	Nil
Orissa	131	67	25
Punjab	142	73	20
Rajasthan	147	75	24
Sikkim	24	12	2
Tamil Nadu	180	92	24
Uttar Pradesh	396	203	44
West Bengal	258	132	49
Total	3327	1703	463

Jobs reserved for blind persons

1712. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of jobs reserved for blind persons in the Government services and in public undertakings under the control of the Union Government;

(b) the number of blind persons provided with jobs in Government services and public undertakings during the last 3 years, year-wise;

(c) the number of reserve vacancies for blind persons not filled up during up unfilled vacancies reserved for blind persons;

(d) whether the Government propose any special drive for filling up unfilled vacancies reserved for blind persons;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) 1% vacancies are reserved to be filled up in identified posts in Groups 'C' and 'D' by blind persons under the Government of India and comparable posts in Central Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) The placement of handicapped persons in gainful employment is done through the Employment Exchanges, Special Employment Exchanges, Special Employment Exchanges and Special Cells in normal Employment Exchanges, Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for physically handicapped functioning under the Ministry of Labour and also through open competitions. The placement effected by Employment Exchanges and VRCs to blind persons during the last three years is as under:-

Employment Exchanges (including Special Employment Exchanges and Special Cells,

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of placement of blind persons effected</i>
-------------	---

1988	384
------	-----

1989	230
------	-----

1990	150
------	-----

Vocational Rehabilitation Centres for Physically Handicapped

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Visually Handicapped rehabilitated</i>
-------------	--

1988	493
------	-----

1989	468
------	-----

1990	643
------	-----

(c) The complete information about backlog of reserved vacancies in Groups 'C' & 'D' posts for the Visually handicapped in Central Services and comparable posts in Central Public Sector Undertakings, is not available.

(d) to (f). To fill up the backlog of vacancies reserved for the blind in Groups 'C' & 'D' posts, Special recruitment Drive was initiated in a phased manner for placement in Central Government Offices and in Central Public Sectors undertakings in and around Delhi during 1987. Subsequently, in 2nd and 3rd phases of the drive, recruitment was made for the Central Government Offices, Central Public Sector Undertakings and Banks. Based on vacancies reported by various Ministries/Departments/Public Sector Undertakings in respect of blind persons, special Recruitment Examinations were

conducted by Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and the following number of blind persons were nominated to Ministries/Departments/Public Sector Undertakings/Banks:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of Visually Handicapped persons Nominated</i>
1987	269
1988-89	158
1990 & 91	136

The process of filling up of backlog of reserved vacancies is still continuing.

[*Translation*]

**Assistance to Voluntary Institutions/
Organisations to Check the Narcotics**

1713. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of assistance provided during the last three years to each of the voluntary institutions/organisations in Bihar,

West Bengal, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh to check the use of narcotics;

(b) whether the Government have ascertained the outcome thereof; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). The number of persons benefited by these Organisation during the last three years is as follows:-

<i>States</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>
1. Bihar	33201
2. Orissa	30859
3. U.P.	27018
4. West Bengal	32766

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Grant-in-aid sanctioned during			
		1988-89	1989-90 (Rs. in lakhs)	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	BIHAR				
1.	Home for Mentally Retarded and Psychological Sufferers, Patna	0.48	7.74		10.27
2.	Youth Mobilisation for National Advancement, Patna	0.48	2.32		2.54
3.	Association for Social Health in India, Bihar Branch, Chandra Nilayam Building, R.K. Avenue, Patna.	—	4.10		2.01
4.	Pandit Bachan Pandey Mahila Vikas Sansthan Bankia P.O. Dhabha Distt. Gopal Ganj.	—	1.48		2.52
5.	Bihar Rehabilitation and Welfare Institute Jagdamba Bhavan, G-4, People's Co-operative Colony, Kankerbagh, Patna.	—	—		1.25

S.No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Grant-in-aid sanctioned during			
		1988-89	1989-90 (Rs. in lakhs)	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6
II.	ORISSA				
6.	Association for Moral Guide & Legal Aid Services to poor, B/1-13, VSS Nagar, Bhubneshwar-751 004.	1.24	8.10		8.43
7.	Centre fir Youth & Soocial Development. 65, Satya Nagar, Bhubneshwar.	3.88	1.63		2.46
8.	Lok Nayak Club, P.O. Patpur, Via Banki, Distt. Cuttack.	0.23	—		—
9.	Regional Drug Prevention Social Reformation and Rehabilitation Centre Kuarmunda, FF/17, Rourkela-4, Sundargarh.	0.45	—		—
10.	Gopinath Juba Sangha Alisan P.O. Darda Via. Balipatra Distt. Puri,	—	0.15		—

S.No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Grant-in-aid sanctioned during			
		1988-89	1989-90 (Rs. in lakhs)	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Project Swarajya Thoria Sahi, Cuttack	—	0.28	—	—
12.	Citizen, Tulseipur, Cuttack	—	—	0.21	0.21
13.	Government College, Angul	—	—	0.18	0.18
III	UTTAR PRADESH				
14.	Kashi Club, Ganges Bhavan, D-14/8, Dasawadesh Road, Varanasi	20.10	18.69	10.25	10.25
15.	Shri Ram Babu Varma Charitable Society, Agra.	9.13	2.30	7.04	7.04
16.	Association for Social Health in India, New Delhi. (Projects in UP)	—	3.80	1.47	1.47
17.	Abhinay Repertory Theatre Research Institute, Lucknow	—	2.35	3.02	3.02

S.No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Grant-in-aid sanctioned during			
		1988-89	1989-90 (Rs. in lakhs)	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Grameya Vikas Seva Sansthan, Allahabad	—	0.85		2.24
19.	Shri Kanchi Lal Shastri Smarak Sansthan, Kanpur	—	0.43		0.94
III. WEST BENGAL					
20.	Bikash Bharti Welfare Society, Calcutta.	1.34	1.94		1.57
21.	Calcutta Samaritans Calcutta	2.81	1.85		1.52
22.	Centre for psychological testing & research Calcutta	7.00	—		8.42
23.	Institute for Psychological & Educational Research, Calcutta.	3.74	1.73		2.19
24.	Agradut Sangha Manishyaparra Khardah, West Bengal	—	0.43		0.21

S.No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Grant-in-aid sanctioned during			
		1988-89	1989-90 (Rs. in lakhs)	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	6	
25.	Haldia Samaj Kalyan Parishad, Midnapore.	—	0.85	1.11	
26.	Human Development & Research Institute, burdwan	—	0.80	2.27	
27.	Indian Institute of Human Welfare, Calcutta	—	1.12	2.54	
28.	Indian Mime Theatre, Calcutta	2.70	1.35	1.35	
29.	Rama Krishna Mission 24 Pargana (South)	—	0.98	—	
30.	St. John Ambulance Asso., West Dinajpur	—	0.31	—	
31.	St. Joseph's Rehabilitation Centre Relief Services, Calcutta	—	0.87	—	
32.	Sir Syed Group of Schools, Calcutta	—	2.12	5.59	

S.No.	Name of Voluntary Organisation	Grant-in-aid sanctioned during			
		1988-89	1989-90 (Rs. in lakhs)	1990-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Vivekanand Education Society, Calcutta	6.55	2.88		9.15
34.	Women's Coordinating Council, Calcutta	3.53	1.74		1.53
35.	City health and Welfare Association, Calcutta	3.44	—		—
36.	Mahishypara Agradut Sangha, 24 Parganas (North)	0.19	—		—
37.	Indian Puppet Theatre, Calcutta	0.28	—		—

[English]

Potentials for Alternative Sources of Energy

1714. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States and Union Territories in which potential for alternative sources of energy through solar heating, wind power and tidal power generation have been identified; and

(b) the quantum of power presently generated through each of these alternative sources, State-Wise?

Tidal	=	Nil
Solar Heating	=	Haryana - 50 KW

Wind

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) No exhaustive survey of States and Union Territories have been yet carried out for identifying potential for alternative sources of energy through solar heating, wind power and tidal power generation. However, on the basis of a limited Wind Resource Assessment Programme undertaken by the Department, the States of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala have been found to have favourable potential for setting up Wind Power Projects.

(b) The installed capacity in each of these alternative sources state-wise are as follows:-

<i>Name of the States</i>	<i>Installed Capacity (MW)</i>
Tamil Nadu	19.24
Gujarat	14.19
Maharashtra	1.19
Orissa	1.19
Madhya Pradesh	0.64
Andhra Pradesh	0.55
Karnataka	0.55
Goa	0.11
Kerala	0.10

[*Translation*]**Arson in Ludhiana**

1715. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and seriously injured in the incident of arson in Ludhiana during October, 1991;

(b) the main causes that led to this incident and the action taken by the Government so far against the persons responsible; and

(c) the relief/compensation provided to the dependents of the deceased and to the injured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) According to available information, 61 persons were killed in the incident of arson in Ludhiana in October, 1991.

(b) It was caused by a cracker and spread in a number of shops.

(c) District Administration has taken required steps to provide relief measures to the victims.

[*English*]**Discontinuation of Burmese Language Broadcast on Current Affairs by A.I.R.**

1716. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have discontinued the Burmese language broadcast on current affairs in A.I.R.;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(C) the reasons for this discontinuance and when it is going to be revived?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTINGS (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

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

Losses Suffered by State Electricity Boards

1717. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of loss suffered by various State Electricity Boards during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken by the Union Government to improve the functioning of these boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) According to the available information, the combined approximate loss suffered by various State Electricity Boards, after taking into account RE subsidy, during the last three years is as follows:-

(Year ended March) (Rs. in crores)

1988 : 275.29

1989 : 343.07

1990 : 623.94

(b) The State Governments have been urged from time to time to manage the operations of the Electricity Boards in such a

manner as would yield the statutory minimum surplus of 3%. They have also been advised to take measures including equity participation, provision of grants to meet the losses due to supply of power to the agricultural sector, timely revision of tariff, improving the performance of generating stations, reducing T&D losses, etc.

Detentions under TADA

1718. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons detained under the Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, State-wise, during the last three years; and

(b) the number of persons so detained against whom no charges could be established, State-wise during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB) (a) Information regarding persons arrested under Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act is given in the attached Statement.

(b) Law and order being a state subject, information regarding number of persons detained for interrogation is not maintained by the Central Government.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of persons detained under TADA during the last three years (persons arrested with effect from 9/88 to 9/91)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1619 *
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15 *
3.	Assam	7138 *
4.	Gujarat	9569 *
5.	Haryana	452
6.	Himachal Pradesh	21
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	688@
8.	Maharashtra	314*
9.	Madhya Pradesh	22 *
10.	Manipur (w.e.f. 6/88)	363*
11.	Punjab	6206*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of persons detained under TADA during the last three years (persons arrested with effect from 9/88 to 9/91)</i>
12.	Rajasthan	297
13.	Uttar Pradesh	211

Figure upto 6/91

@ Figure upto 3/91.

Setting up of Statutory Development Boards in Maharashtra

1719. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Statutory Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and rest of Maharashtra without curtailing the powers of the State Government;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) whether the government also propose to set-up such Board for Western Maharashtra and Konkan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c) The Government of Maharashtra have sent proposals at different points of time for setting up of Development Boards for vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra in terms of article 317(2) of the Constitution and a separate Development Boards for Konkan after

amending this article for this purpose. They require in-depth examination from different angles, including legal and constitutional, before a final decision is taken.

Deficit of Revenue and expenditure account in Postal Department.

1720. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the deficit on revenue and expenditure account in the Postal Department is mounting every year,

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the long term adjustment and changes proposed to be made to reduce expenditure and increase earnings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No Sir, deficit has not been steadily mounting but only varying from year to year.

(b) The details of deficit for the last 5 years are as follows:

(In crores of Rs.)

1986-87	216.43
1987-88	190.87
1988-89	169.73
1989-90	262.99
1990-91	191.65

(c) Some of the long term measures planned are computerisation of Post Offices, improvement of SPEED POST in order to generate more revenue, cutting down of costs and increase earning.

[Translation]

Head Post Offices in districts of Bihar.

1721. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Bihar where Head Post Officers have been opened;

(b) the names of the districts where Head Post Offices have not yet been opened; and

(c) the time by which Head Post Offices are likely to be opened in all the District Headquarters, particularly in Sahibganj?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYANAI DU): (A) 1. Aurangabad 2. Banka 3. Begusarai 4. Bettiah 5. Bhagalpur 6. Bhojpur 7. Biharsarif 8. Bokaro 9. Buxur 10. Chaibasa 11. Daltonganj 12. Darbhanga 13. Deoghar 14. Dhanbad 15. Dumka 16. Gaya 17. Giridih 18. Gopalganj 19. Gumla 20. Hajipur 21. Hazaribag 22. Jamshedpur 23. Katihar 24. Madhubani 25. Motihari 26.

Munger 27. Muzaffarpur 28. Gawada 29. Patna 30. Purnea 31. Ranchi 32. Sasaram 33. Saran 34. Saharsa 35. Samastipur 36. Sitamarhi 37. Siwan.

(b) 1. Araria 2. Bhabua 3. Garhwa 4. Godda 5. Jamui 6. Jehanabad 7. Khagaria 8. Kishanganj 9. Lohardaga 10. Madhepura 11. Sehebganj 12. Supaul.

(c) There is no justification for opening of Head Post Office at Sahibganj as per departmental norms. No time limit can be fixed for the opening of Head Post Offices in the remaining districts.

Erratic Power supply in Bihar

1722. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of Power and NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether power is supplied to Sahibganj, Santhal-Pargana of Bihar by N.T.P.C. Centre located in Farraka;

(b) whether the power supply in this area particularly in three hill areas of Pakur, Sahibganj and Barharvan is erratic very irregular; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the government to ensure regular power supply for atleast fifteen hours per day in these areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c) Power from various Central Generating Stations, including the NTPC's Power Station at Farakka, is fed into the regional grids from where it gets distributed amongst the various beneficiary States/ Systems as per their respective shares. While various measures are taken to improve the availability of power to Bihar, including assistance from the Central Generating Sta-

tions and from the neighbouring systems in the Eastern Region and the Northern Grid whenever systems conditions are conducive to such transfer, the power supply to the various districts of Bihar is given from the distribution system of the state and falls within the purview of the Bihar state Government/Bihar state Electricity Board.

[English]

New Telephone connections in Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu.

1723. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending with the government for release of new telephone connections in Tiruppur, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the time by which telephone connections are likely to be provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The number of application pending for Telephone connections in Tiruppur (Tamil Nadu) as on 31.10.91 are 9248.

(b) As per draft 8th plan proposals expansion programmes are being drawn with an objective to provide telephone connections with waiting period not to exceed 2 years for large systems. Accordingly, telephone connections to persons in waiting list in Tiruppur will be provided progressively be the middle of 8th Plan.

OYT connections in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu.

1724. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications pending for the release of OYT connections in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The number of applications for the OYT connections pending in Coimbatore (TN) as on 31.10.91 are 2465.

(b) As per draft 8th Plan proposals, expansion programmes are being drawn with an objective to provide telephone connections with waiting period not to exceed 2 years in large systems. Accordingly these pending applications will be cleared progressively by the middle of 8th Plan.

Setting up relay Centres in towns of Pali district, Rajasthan

1725. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set a T.V. relay station at Bali, Desuri, Phalna, Sumerpur, Jaitaran, Sojat, Ranipur, Marwar Jn. and other important towns of the Pali district of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the plan drawn up to cover the entire Pali district by TV relay; and

(c) the time by which the plan is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMAR GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Whereas a low power TV transmitter is at present functioning at Pali, the headquarter town, parts of the district are

also expected to be covered by the high power TV transmitters envisaged to be set up at Jodhpur and Ajmer, subject to actual availability of resources and inter-se priorities.

[Translation]

Increase in rates of advertisements

1726. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the government have enhanced rates for official advertisements;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the net percentage of increase affected?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):

(a) Government have enhanced the rates of advertisements with effect from 1st august, 1991.

(b) The rates were enhanced to neutralise the cost of increased newsprint price.

(c) An increase of 18% was allowed over the rates existing prior to 1.8.1991.

Increase in rates of Foreign Charges

1727. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rates of foreign Postal Charges have been increased;

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the reasons therefor, and

(c) the revenue likely to be earned by the government as a result of enhanced rates?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes Sir,

(b) The percentage increase ranges from 22% to 60%. The increase is related to the increase in the values of the SDR which is the basis for effecting payments to other postal administrations in respect of foreign mail.

The repee equivalent of SDR has increased over the period 1985 to 1990 by approximately 80%.

(c) The revenue likely to be earned is around Rs. 55 crores per annum.

Violation of traffic rules

1728. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drivers of school buses in Delhi and buses operating under D.T.C., arrested for violation of traffic rules during the last six months and the amount of penalty imposed on them; and

(b) the mandatory directions issued by the Government to streamline the traffic in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The number of drivers of school buses and under D.T.C. arrested during the period from 1.5.91 to 31.10.91 and the penalty imposed as a result is as follows:-

- i) School buses - 1 Driver
- ii) Buses under D.T.C. - 14 Drivers
- iii) Fine/Penalty Imposed - Rs. 3900/-

(b) Amongst the measures taken to streamline the traffic in Delhi, the Traffic Police has introduced New Traffic circulation pattern in a number of places, imposed restriction on the movement of slow moving vehicles in certain places and declared several streets as one-way.

Embezzlement by Postmen

1729. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of embezzlement of money orders etc. by Postmen of various Post Offices during the last three years and the amount involved therein;

(b) the action taken in these cases; and

(c) the steps taken by the government to check such activities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) During the last three years there were 325 cases of embezzlement of Money Orders involving an amount of Rs. 13,47,828/-.

(b) 776 officials who were found responsible for the embezzlement were punished besides effecting recovery of Rs. 4,83,247/-

- (c) (a) Monthly verification of 5% of Money Orders paid by contacting the payees both in Urban and Rural areas has been prescribed. The result of

this verification is monitored at the highest level.

(b) Postmen are required to render every day correct account of all the Money Orders paid by them.

(c) Money Orders paid vouchers are scrutinised by the Supervisors to ensure they were properly paid.

(d) Every fortnight details of paid Money Orders are sent to audit Office to check credits of paid Money Orders.

[English]

T.V. station Aurangabad, Maharashtra

1730. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to raise the capacity of the TV station at Aurangabad, Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the time by which the work is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMAR GIRJA VYAS): (a) and (b). The Low Power Transmitter (100W) at Aurangabad has already been replaced by a High Power transmitter of (10KW) radiating power with effect from 31-3-1991.

'Bijli Adalats' in the Capital

1731. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether DESU has constituted six 'Bijli Adalats' in the Capital in order to mitigate the problems of its consumers;

(b) if so, the number and nature of complaints received by each adalat;

(c) the number of cases settled by each adalat to the satisfaction of its consumers;

(d) the number of cases in which the consumers have not been satisfied; and

(e) whether the Government propose to hold similar adalat elsewhere also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d). DESU had set up six 'Bijli Adalats' in September, 1991 for the redressal of the grievances pertaining to wrong billing, delay in release of connections, refund of security deposits, non-working of street lights, low voltage conditions, etc. Of these, two Adalats have met so far. Out of 76 cases received by Bijli Adalat-i (East Circle), 10 cases were settled and the remaining 66 cases were disposed of by the district Grievances Cell. The Bijli Adalat-II (Central Circle) settled 51 cases out of 56 cases received. The consumers were satisfied with the settlement of their cases.

(e) Since such Adalats are set up by the concerned organisations themselves to supplement their machinery for redressal of public grievances, there is no such proposal with the Department of Power.

Attack on Journalists in Bombay

1732. SHRI RABI RAI:
SHRI LOKANATH
CHOUDHURY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some journalists were physically attacked in Bombay in the last week of October, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken against guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Mohajirs sneaking from Pakistan

1733. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Bengali speaking mohajirs in Pakistan are awaiting an opportunity to sneak into India from Amritsar border;

(b) whether the mohajirs have tried to sneak into India earlier also;

(c) if so, when and from which side; and

(d) the steps the Government are taking to prevent the entry of mohajirs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Several attempts have been made by Pakistani Rangers to forcibly push the Mohajirs into India:-

(c) The dates and areas through which the attempts have been made by Pak Rangers to push Mahajirs into India during the last three months are given below:-

Date	Area
22.8.91	Thehkula, Khasa & Daoke (ASR)
03.9.91	Roranwala (Khasa) ASR.
06.9.91	T.J. Singh (Khenkaran) ASR
16.9.91	Rajatal (Khasa) ASR
17.9.91	- do -
18.9.91	- do -
22.9.91	Roranwala (Khasa) ASR
11.10.91	Thehkula (Bhikiwind)ASR
14.10.91	Roranwala (Khasa) ASR
20.10.91	Rajatal (Khasa) ASR
06.11.91	Karma (Bhikiwind) ASR
11.11.91	Havelian (Bhikiwind)
17.11.91	Naushera Dalia (Bhikiwind)

(d) With a view to Preventing infiltration, border forces have been strengthened both in force and in equipment and waaponry. Border fancing and flood lighting is being done in specific areas. The vigilance set-up of the border forces has also been geared up and further strenthened for keeping close survillance on the border.

Manufacture of Sura

1734. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA
MONDA:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI HARI KEWAL
PRASAD:

SHRIGOPINATHGAJAPATHI:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEM WAR:
SHRI BHUBANESHWAR
PRASAD MEHTA:
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIR
pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences so far given
in Delhi for manufacturing SURA;

(b) the number of unlicenced factories
being run at present and the action taken
against them;

(c) the number of bottles of spurious SURA seized in the country, State-wise during each of the last three years;

(d) the number of deaths on account of ayurvedic mixtures of medicines, State-wise and Union-Territory-wise during the last two years; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (a) The Drug Control Department has granted licences under the Drug & Cosmetics Act to five manufacturing units to manufacture Mrit Sanjivini Sura in the Union Territory of Delhi. These units have, however, discontinued manufacturing.

(b) No unlicensed factory has come to the notice of the Delhi Administration.

(c) This matter comes within the purview of respective State Governments. The number of bottles of Sura seized by the Delhi police in the Union Territory of Delhi during the last two years and upto 25th Nov., 1991 is as follows:-

1989	-	137750.
1990	-	194739.
1991	-	152142.

(d) 199 persons died in Delhi in November, 1991 due to the consumption of 'Karpoor Asav' manufactured by a firm in Ghaziabad, U.P. No death took place in Delhi on this account from 1.1.90 to 31.10.91.

(e) The Delhi police have carried out extensive raids and searches in the Capital resulting in the arrest of 93 persons so far.

337 criminal cases have been registered and 73087 'Sura' bottles seized in November, 1991 after the tragic incident. The Excise Department of Delhi Administration has taken more than 100 samples from various sources.

The Delhi police and the Excise Department of the Delhi Administration have sealed 13 shops of Ayurvedic medicines. The Directorate General of Health Services has issued instructions on 14.11.1991 to all State Drug Controllers to ensure that manufacture of Ayurvedic, Siddha and Unani drug should conform to the laid down specifications and the Drug Inspectors must carry out in depth inspections of all manufacturing firms.

All possible action is being taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future. All concerned departments of the Delhi Administration have been advised to exercise the utmost vigilance and directed to vigorously enforce the excise laws and to strictly implement the guidelines of the Union Health Ministry on the subject.

News Item Captioned "Lack of Regulations"

1735. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Lack of regulations-DESU contractors threaten to launch agitation" appearing in the Indian Express of September 7, 1991;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by the Government on the salient points brought out in the news report;

(c) the details of the rules and regulations for awarding contracts, the system of making payments to the contractors and

number of times the tenders were called in the current year, number of tenders filed and how does the same compare with the preceding two years; and

(d) the number of times irregularities were pointed out in the rules and regulations for awarding contracts by the CA&G in the past and other audit authorities during the last three years and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The DESU Management has held discussions with the representatives of the contractors to sort out their problems. A Committee was also constituted by associating the representatives of the contractors to make suitable recommendations on the various points raised by them. The recommendations of the Committee, particularly on the provisions for price escalation clause in the contracts have already been approved by DESU.

(c) DESU is following the provision of the 'General Contract Act' and the 'Stores and Purchase Manual of DESU' for inviting tenders. DESU has also adopted a system of registration of contractors for awarding the contracts. The contractors are required to submit the bills to the engineering authorities and after necessary checks and verification, the bills are forwarded to the Accounts Department for arranging the payment. In view of the large number of works carried out by the various field divisions of DESU on contract basis, no centralised data about the number of tenders called/filed is maintained by DESU.

(d) According to DESU, no serious irregularities have been pointed out by the C & AG or other audit authorities in this regard. However, the observations made by audit

from time to time are looked into by DESU for appropriate action.

Irregularities in Recovery of M.C.D. Dues

1736. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "MCD recovery of dues faulty: CAG" appearing in the Hindustan Times of September 27, 1991;

(b) if so, whether the C&AG, in his report ending March 31, 1990, has detected many irregularities in recovering dues amounting to lakhs of rupees from allottees of commercial units; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not recovering the huge sum of revenue of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the steps propose to be taken in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Doordarshan Kendra in Bareilly

1737 SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Doordarshan Kendra/ A.I.R. station is being set up in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of the progress made so far in this regard;

(c) by what time the said kendra/station is likely to become functional; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The civil and installation works of local radio station and TV transmitter have been completed. While testing of AIR transmitter is being conducted, a 150 M TV tower is being constructed. Both the projects are envisaged to be commissioned during 1992.

(d) Some delay has occurred in installation of TV tower as design of the foundation had to be altered due to sand bed at the spot, and also in providing power supply by the State Government.

[English]

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

1738. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government received in July last year a memorandum regarding the residuary problems of rehabilitation of the displaced persons from East Pakistan;

(b) if so, the issue raised in the memorandum and the response of the Government thereto issue-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to wind up the rehabilitation programme for the displaced persons from East Pakistan; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) and (d): No time limit has been fixed for the final winding up of rehabilitation work. The residuary items of rehabilitation work are still in progress.

STATEMENT

Issues raised by the Government of West Bengal in their Memorandum of July, 1990

Action taken by Central Government

(A) The R.R. Committee Report of 1981

Government of India was silent on the R.R. Committee's recommendations and even in respect of the approval accorded in one or two schemes of Rehabilitation indicated in R.R. Committee Report of 1981, the manner of approval and the scale of assistance offered were trifling.

The R.R. Committee, headed by Shri Samar Mukherjee was appointed by Government of West Bengal and it submitted its report in 1981. The recommendations of the R.R. Committee were considered by Government of India. Of the 8 recommendations made by the Committee, Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs had accepted 3 of the recommendations regarding regulation of Post-50 Squatters' Colonies. Issue of free hold title deeds in urban areas and enhancement of financial ceiling of house building loans to ex-camp site families and necessary orders in this regard were also issued in consultation with the State Government.

As regards the Committee's recommendations regarding development of Displaced Persons Colonies and enhancement of financial assistance for P.L. Home families, the State Government were informed that these were the concern of the Ministries of Urban Development and Welfare respectively.

As regards the recommendation of non-camp families for rehabilitation assistance, State Government were informed that these families were not eligible for any rehabilitation assistance and their cases could not be reopened. On the Committee's recommendation of providing funds for economic rehabilitation assistance, the State Government were informed that the displaced persons were deemed to have merged with the main-

Issues raised by the Government of West Bengal in their Memorandum of July, 1990

Action taken by Central Government

stream of national life and hence any further assistance for their upliftment should flow from the normal area development schemes of the State Government. Regarding the recommendation of revival of Herobhanga Scheme II, the State Government were informed that there were no eligible families awaiting resettlement and hence the question of revival of scheme did not arise.

The State Government have advised to pursue the matter with the Ministry of Welfare.

The Ministry of Urban Development have completed two phases of development in the Displaced Persons Colonies in West Bengal. The State Government were advised to pursue the specific issues with the Ministry of Urban Development.

(3) Rehabilitation assistance to Home Families

R.R. Committee's recommendation for increased financial assistance for small trade and housing and for development of land in respect of Home families may be accepted by Government of India.

(4) Development of D.P. Colonies

Socio-economic problems are mounting for want of civic amenities and the Central Government should immediately attend to the under-mentioned tasks:-

- (i) Development of displaced persons colonies should continue to remain as 'Central Sector Plan';

Issues raised by the Government of West Bengal in their Memorandum of July, 1990

Action taken by Central Government

- (ii) Rural colonies should be approved for development;
- (iii) Recommendations of Technical Committee set up in 1989 should be accepted in regard to upward revision of ceiling cost of development and also widening of normal and pattern of development; and
- (iv) 607 Squatters' Colonies approved for regularisation should also be included in the list of colonies for development.

D) Regularisation of D.P. Squatters' Colonies

- i) The maximum size of homestead plots in rural squatters' colonies should be raised to 10 cottahs.
- ii) Displaced person families should be allowed to retain homestead plots in rural Government sponsored colonies as fixed by the State Government in 1950s and 1960s on the basis of layout plan and pest offer of allotment made to them.

The Government of India have approved regularisation of displaced persons squatter colonies subject to a maximum ceiling of 5 cottahs per family. The State Government have been informed that this ceiling cannot be enhanced further. The State Government have been informed that the ceiling prescribed by the Government of India for allotment of homestead plots in Government sponsored colonies is 10 cottahs and if they want to make any deviation they may make a self-contained independent proposal indicating financial implications for detailed examination.

*Issues raised by the Government of
West Bengal in their Memorandum of
July, 1990*

Action taken by Central Government

iii) Central Government should accept a ceiling of 3 acres of land for agricultural squatters' colonies.

The State Government have been informed that the Central Government's liability in regard to regularisation of squatters' colonies is restricted to homestead plots and it would not be possible to accept financial liability in respect of regularisation of 3 acres of land in agricultural squatters' colonies.

iv) Extension of time limit by one year may be allowed for completion of land acquisition in respect of 807 post-1950 squatters' colonies.

The Government of India have issued necessary instructions agreeing to the extension of time limit by one year.

v) The State Government may be allowed to submit a supplementary list of 'left out' squatters' colonies for regularisation

While approving the scheme for regularisation of 807 squatters' colonies, the State Government have been clearly informed that the list of 807 colonies will be treated as final and no more list will be admitted by the Government of India. These views have been reiterated to State Government.

*Issues raised by the Government of
West Bengal in their Memorandum of
July, 1990*

Action taken by Central Government

E) Kamarhatti Bamboo Processing Centre (KBPC)

Since the Kamarhatti Bamboo Processing Centre is owned by the Government of West Bengal, the Central Government may consider negotiations with the State Government (KBPC) regarding rates and terms & Conditions of the order of supply of brooms to Defence Department of Government of India.

The State Government have been advised to pursue this matter with the Ministry of Defence.

[Translation]

**Inspection by Sub-Committee on
Official Language**

1739. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sub-Committee on Official Language is allowed to inspect the Department concerned to see if the recommendations made by the Committee have been implemented;

(b) whether action is taken against the Department in case of non-implementation of the recommendations of the Sub-Committee;

(c) whether some Ministries had not accepted the recommendations made by the first Sub-Committee on Official Language, and

(d) if so, the names of such Ministries and the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 provides for the review of the progress made in the use of Hindi for the official purposes of the Union by a Committee on Official Language consisting of 30 Members of Parliament. The procedure adopted by the Committee for discharging its functions comprises (i) inspections of Ministries/Departments and their attached/subordinate offices, public sector undertakings etc. of the Central Government; (ii) circulating a questionnaire for obtaining information/views/suggestions from offices in (i) above, and (iii) obtaining the opinions of eminent persons working in different fields through oral evidence. The

Committee has constituted 3 Sub-Committees from amongst its members for undertaking inspections. To remove the shortcomings noticed during inspections and to improve the position, assurances are given voluntarily by the offices inspected by the Sub-Committees. The Committee reviews the action taken on the assurances through correspondence with the concerned Ministries and during subsequent inspections.

On the basis of conclusions emerging through the reviews made during inspections/discussions, evidences and the informations obtained from the Ministries/Departments/Offices from time to time, the Committee prepares its Report and submits to the President with their recommendations. The Committee has, so far, submitted four parts of its Report to the President and these have been laid before the two Houses of Parliament. The fourth part of the Report relates to the progress made in the use of Hindi in the offices and undertakings of the Central Government. The opinion of the State Governments is being obtained on this part, on consideration of which the directions of the President will be issued according to the Report or part thereof. On the remaining parts of the Report of the Committee, which include its first part as well, the orders of the President have been issued.

[English]

Post Offices in Rural Areas of U.P.

1740. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government propose to open new Post Offices particularly in rural areas;

(c) If so, the details thereof; and

Post Offices : 19,588

(d) the total number of Post Offices opened during the last three years in Uttar Pradesh?

Telegraph Offices : 5,893.

(b) Yes Sir.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The total number of post offices and telegraph offices in Uttar Pradesh are as under:-

(c) The details of the post offices proposed in rural areas are furnished in the attached statement.

(d) The number of post offices opening during last three years is as under:-

1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
275	254	430

STATEMENT

District-wise targets for opening of post office in U.P. Circle in 1991-92 subject to justification

SL. No.	Name of District	No. of Post Offices Proposed to be opened.
1.	Barabanki	12
2.	Faizabad	15
3.	Rai Bareilly	15
4.	Sitapur	15
5.	Sultanpur	18
6.	Lucknow	25
7.	Kanpur City	6
8.	Kanpur Dehat	7
9.	Unnao	7
10.	Fatehpur	6
11.	Farrukhabad	6
12.	Banda	6

<i>SL. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Post Offices Proposed to be opened.</i>
13.	Hamirpur	5
14.	Allahabad	17
15.	Ghazipur	10
16.	Jaunpur	10
17.	Mirzapur	15
18.	Varanasi	25
19.	Pratapgarh	15
20.	Bijnore	12
21.	Meerut	12
22.	M. Nagar	12
23.	Saharanpur	12
24.	Ghaziabad	12
25.	Dehradun	3
26.	Pauri	2
27.	Chamoli	2
28.	Tehri	3
29.	Agra	13
30.	Mathura	10
31.	Aligarh	10
32.	Jhansi	15
33.	Bulandshahar	6
34.	Etah	6
35.	Etawah	6

<i>SL. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Post Offices Proposed to be opened.</i>
36.	Mainpuri	5
37.	Almora	6
38.	Bareilly	5
39.	Badaun	5
40.	Hardoi	5
41.	Kheri	6
42.	Moradabad	4
43.	Rampur	4
44.	Nainital	3
45.	Pilibhit	3
46.	Pithoragarh	7
47.	Shahjampur	5
48.	Gorakhpur	11
49.	Maharajganj	10
50.	Deoria	15
51.	Bansi	5
52.	Ballia	10
53.	Bahraich	10
54.	Gonda	10
55.	Azamgarh	8
56.	Mau	7
57.	Basti	5

520*

*Out of 520 post offices to be opened in Uttar Pradesh postal circle during 1991-92, 500 post offices are earmarked for the rural areas.

[Translation]

Houses for Employees of Department of Posts in Srinagar (Pauri Garhwal)

1742. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the land for the construction of residential houses for the employees of the Department of Post in Srinagar (Pauri Garhwal) has been acquired/purchased;

(b) if so, whether the construction work of these residential houses has since been started; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above,

(d) Do not arise.

Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices in Districts of Uttar Pradesh

1743. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Sub-Post Offices and Branch Post Offices in Pauri, Chamoli and Dehradun districts of Uttar Pradesh district-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received any proposal for opening Branch Post Offices and Sub-Post Offices at some other places in these districts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The number of post offices in these districts at present are as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of District	Extra Departl Branch Post Offices	Deptl. Sub-Post Offices.
i)	Pauri	362	62
ii)	Chamoli	268	55
iii)	Dehradun	156	68

(b) and (c). Yes Sir, The proposal for opening of Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices and Departmental Sub-Post Offices have been received for the following places in these districts:-

- i. Pauri-Chaurkh, Kandi Yamalla
- ii. Chamoli-Jakhnoli, Devpuri,

Joy-giba dal.

iii. Dehradun-Fathepur Tanda/
Saini/Kederwala.

Sub Post Offices:-

Pauri-At Base hospital Srinagar in district Pauri.

Installation of New Telephone Exchanges Gujarat

1748. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone exchanges installed in Gujarat during last year and the locations thereof;

(b) the names of places where the capacity of telephone exchanges was expanded during the last three years;

(c) the names of the places where new telephone exchanges are proposed to be installed and the capacity of existing telephone exchanges expanded during the year 1991-92?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 35 New Telephone exchanges were installed in Gujarat during the last year (1990-91).

The details are given in the attached statement -I.

(b) The names of places where the telephone exchanges were expanded during the last three years is given in the attached statement -II.

(c) The names of places where new exchanges are proposed to be installed alongwith the names of existing telephone exchanges to be expanded during 1991-92 is given in the attached statement - III.

STATEMENT - I

New Telephone Exchanges opened in Gujarat during the last Year (1990-91).

S.No.	Name of Exchanges
1.	Vasana
2.	Nana-Ankevalia
3.	Ranasan

S.No.	Name of Exchanges
4.	Suigam
5.	Turkha
6.	Jambrawala
7.	Deshottar
8.	Anklacha
9.	Mota Ankevalia
10.	Mandvi
11.	Richhwani
12.	Advana
13.	Gir-Madhavpur
14.	Ugedi
15.	Khamra
16.	Vandhia
17.	Ramji Patel na Muvada
18.	Vadaval
19.	Otha
20.	Sidsar
21.	Ran (JMN)
22.	Khan-Vanthali
23.	Satodad
24.	Tishara
25.	Godawadi
26.	Tadkeshwar

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchanges</i>
27.	Cantonment (Ahmedabad)
28.	Chanchvel
29.	Navsari (Sata)
30.	Vapi (Sata)
31.	Dhuvaran

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchanges</i>
32.	Naranpura-lat
33.	Golana
34.	Keshod (Sata)
35.	Dhandhuka (Sata)

(d) These proposals are being processed.

Commemorative Postal Stamps in the Memory of Eminent Persons

1744. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:
SHIR PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
SHRI G. MADE GOWDA:
SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to issue commemorative postal stamps this year in the memory of eminent persons on the occasion of their birth centenary celebrations; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS/(SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A commemorative postage stamp on Asit Kumar Haldar, a well known painter approved on the occasion of his birth centenary in 1990, is proposed to be issued in December, 1991.

Installation of T.V. Towers in U.P.

1745. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Pauri and Chamoli districts of Uttar Pradesh where T.V. towers have been installed under Doordarshan expansion scheme;

(b) whether the T.V. towers in those districts are functioning satisfactorily;

(c) whether there is any proposal to instal low power T.V. towers at more places in these two districts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). One low Power transmitter at Pauri, one transposer at Srinagar and one very low power transmitter at Gopeshwar are at present providing TV service in the districts of Pauri Garhwal and Chamoli respectively. These transmitters are reported to be functioning satisfactorily.

(c) and (d). A low power TV transmitter at Kotdwar in Pauri Garhwal district and a very low power TV transmitter at Joshimath in Chamoli district are envisaged to be set up to strengthen TV service in these districts.

[English]

Dynamic S.T.D./I.S.D. Control Facility in Kerala

1746. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Dynamic S.T.D./I.S.D. Control Facility (Computer Lock) is available in Electronic Telephone Exchanges of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to Provide this facility in all the exchanges in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Dynamic STD/

ISD Control facility (Computer lock) is available only in 6 E-10 B exchanges and one 512 Port ILT exchange in Kerala.

(b) They are

1. Trivandrum Medical College Tel. Exchange.
2. Trivandrum-Ambalamukku RLU Exchange.
3. Karyavattom RLU Exchange.
4. Kottayam TelExchange.
5. Ernakulam - Palarivattom Tel. Exchange.
6. Ernakulam - Wellington Island Tel. Exchange.
7. Kanjikode ILT 512 Port Tel. Exchange.

(c) No. Sir. It is not technically feasible.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

New Post Offices in Gujarat

1747. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new Post Offices in Surat and Baroda districts of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the places where these post offices are likely to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details are given as hereunder:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Departmental Sub Office</i>	<i>Extra Departmental Branch Office</i>
1.	Surat	Aghodia GIDC in Katargam GIDC Sachin GIDC Altham- namroli Limbayat and Signapoe in Surat	Uskar, Ramkund Hiravadi, Asarnas, vadpada, Sheodi in Surat
2.	Vadodara	Atchalamali	Bharvada, Dhanaros, Karodia, Brancho- devla in Vadodara

STATEMENT

The name of places where telephone exchanges were installed/expanded during last three years in Gujarat.

Units	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Ahmedabad	Gandhinagar, Naranpura II, Vatva, Barvala, Dholika, Naranpura I, Naroda, Bavla, Koth, 39 exchange, Railwaypura IV	Bareja, Miroli, Odhav, Naranpura, Vatva, Railwaypura IV, Naranpura II, Narola, 39-1, Unit (Ahmedabad)	Koth, Keliya-Vasana Barvala, Halisa, Lihoda, Gundi, Vataman, Gandhidham, Odhav, Sebarmati, Naranpura, Vatva, Jampura, Randheja, Sarand.
Baroda	Fatehganj, Dabhol, Padra	Dabhol, Padra, Baroda, Vadu.	Janod, Sokhade, Chardad, Masa Road, Mobharoad, Raniya, Desar, Samalya, Kelanpur, Tundav.
Rajkot	Virpur, Kotadasanghani	Jubileebug (RJ), Bhaktinagar	Kotadasanghani, Atkot, Panchimoti, Kovavada, Tankara, Makansar, Vegadi.
Surat	Mahidhapura (SR), Kavas, Bajjpura, Sarbhan, Palsana, Vyara, Kododra, Olpad	Port Songadh, Kamraj, Mandvi, Surat, Randher, Schin, Kosamba, Kadod, Mathuva, Valod, Varad, Wankaner, Madhi.	Varad, Anumala, Bejpura, Karachaliya, Soanpura, Mahuva, Areth Wankaner, Vyara, Panjrapole, Kavas, Udhana, Kosamba, Sachin, Bodhan, Sarbhan.

<i>Units</i>	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Nadiad	Anand, V.V.Nagar, Nadiad, Sojitra, Umreth, Balasinor, Res, Sandersal.	Anand, V.V. Nagar, Dakor, Kapadganj, Memdabad, Dhamraj, Jichka, Nes, Naped, Adas, Alarpur, Bochasan, Pandva, Borsad, Sarsa, Tarapur.	Mohiel, Vankaner, Asodar, Billa, Antisar, Adas, Haldarvas, Undel, Nar, Alindra, Umreth, Ode, Mahudh, Kathiel, Vaso, Mehloi, Pettad, Kapadwani, Sevaliya, Matar Kanajri, Anand, V.V. Nagar, Nadiad, Chhapadi, Vanoda.
Mehsana	Ambaliyasani, Sami, Kherva, Dangarva, Visnagar, Balisana, Siddhpur, Patan, Bhiliwen	Kadi, Kalol, Patan, Unjiha, Kheralu, Kholda, Mahudi, Aglod, Bhandu, Lurch, Manasa, Siddhpur, Vijapur.	Gozaria, Ladol, Kakoshi, kheralu, Jagudan, Umta, Thol, Medaschroi, Jamale, Lahhnei, Dhinoj, Trehswad, Santej, Kherva, Takerwada, Kamna, Balol, Jantral, Dabhad, Kungher, Jaspur, Sankheshwar, Vadavali, Dasaj, Varsila, Ipera, Pinchaj, Patan, Kadi, Kalol, Lodra, Zamarala, Khodha, Kamilwada, Umrapura, Mahudi, Chhatral, Nardipur.
Junagadh	Junagadh, Bhantwa, Keshod, Mendarda, Talada, Vanakbara, Tikkar, Lunshala, Adityana, Porbandar, Veraval, Manavadar,	Una, Mangrol, Menerda, Junegadh, Bamanashe, Bhiliashwar, Chorwad, Limbuda, Sardargadh, Visavadar, Diu, Adityana, Adityana, Venakbara.	Maliyahathina, Chorwad, Aditana, Sherbaug, Bhesan, Renakandarana, Bagavadar, Keshod, Mangrol, Talala, Visavadar, Advana, Morasa.

<i>Units</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
Bhavnagar	Botad, Mahuva, Chitra, Dhesa, Gartadhar.	Mahuva, Savarkundia, Bhavnagar, Botad.
Bhuj	Dkdada, Gandhidham, Adipur, Kandla, Nekhtrana, Rapar,	Bhuji, Adipur, Sukhpur, Bhujpur, K. Mandvi.
Bharuch	Valia, Rajpipla, Palej.	Bharuch, Nabipur, Amod, Jhagadia.
Jamnagar	Jiwapur, Dwarka, Khambhaliya Dharal, Kalavad, Bhavnad, Mitha-pur.	Khambhaliya, Salaya, Bhatia, Lalavad.
Palanpur	Pathanvada, Takarvada, Lakhani, Radhanpur, Disa.	Chhapri, Dantiwada, Hadad, Junisedham, Kanodar, Mehta, Takarwada, Bhabahar, Dhanera, Thara.
		Paliyad, Trapaj, Umarla, Tana, Ugmadi, Bhavnagar, Lathdad, Khopala, Dihar, Valukadi, Palitana.
		Jhalsara, Pandharo, Kera, Sukhpur, Vadala, Rajapur, Bhujpur, K. Mandvi, Mundhra, Nakhtrana, Bhacha, Rapar, Tuna.
		Vagra, Mabipur, Pratanagar, Rajpardi, Chanderia, Sukal, Tirath, Ilav, Sisodra, Nansot, Paroli, Palej, Ankleshwar.
		Jodia, Vadinar, Okha, Bhatia, Sapar, Balva, Jamnagar, Bhavnad.
		Chandisar, Wav, Panthwad, Chitraani, Metha, Malan, Jalotra, Disa Santalpur, Khimat, VArampur, Knodar Bhildi, Moraiya, Bapla, Zerda, Dhima Piluda, Bhordur, Jetpur, Ambaji.

<i>Units</i>	1989-90	1989-90	1990-91
Surendranagar	Tikar, Surendranagar, Halvad, Chotila	Chardwa, Sarla, Limbidi, Halvad.	Chuda, Zinzavadia, Patri, Dhrangadhra, Thangadh.
Amreli	Timbi, Balisa, Kodinar, Dhari, Rajula, Chital, Liliyamota	Dhari, Jaffarabad, Babapur, Harmadia, Amreli, Timbi, Kodinar, Rajula, Damnnagar, Kunkavad.	Chalal, Amreli, Damnagar, Talala, Vadia.
Bulsa	Khanvel, Narlu, Saputra, Silvasa, Umbargaon, Kilapardi.	Atul, Chikhli, Daman, Gundlav, Degam, Pansa, Bhanada, Bhilad	Anaral, Dadra, Ugat, Naroli, Achari, Khanveli, Sanjar, Silvava, Bilimora, Umbargaon, Atul.
Godhra	Halal, Lunavada	Derol, Fatehpura, Garhada Vardhhari, Dohad.	Piplo, Fatehpura, Santroed, Timbaroad, Pavagadhm L Lunavada, Dahod, Jalod, Gothin, Jeswada, Divda-kolony, Goghamba, Derol, Sukhpar.
Himatnagar	Bamana, Prantiji, Himatnagar Khadbrahama, Vadgam	Modasa, Prantiji, Talod, Khed, Limboi, Sardoi, Takatuka, Himatnagar, Idar, Piloda, Demai, Malpur, Meghraj	Shamlaji, Sinol, Davad Kava, Laxmanpura, Reighdh Hansol, Sardoi Pinchod Gambhoi, Jamla Rupai, Chadhu, Salal, Poshim Matoda, Himatnagar.

STATEMENT—III

The names of places where new telephone exchanges are proposed to be installed along with the existing exchanges to be existing exchanges to be expanded during 1991-92 in Gujarat.

(I) RAJKOT**: NEW EXCHANGES:**

1. Morbi 3 KCIP
2. Jasdan 2 Units of 512 CDOT
3. Sapar 1 Unit of 512 CDOT
4. Paddhari 200 Line E_SAX
5. Supedi - 128 C-DOT
6. Motimarad-128-C-DOT
7. Virpur 128 C-DOT
8. Derdi 128 C-DOT
9. Bhunava 1289 C-DOT
10. Vajadi 128 C-DOT
11. Vinchia 128 C-DOT 2 Units
12. Gomta 64 MILT
13. Jataisar -do-
14. Chitravad -do-
15. Kolithad -do-
16. Kolki -do-
17. K.B. Dham -do-
18. Malia (Miyana) -do-

19. Ratanpur 64 MILT

20. Kamalpur - do-

: EXPANSION:

1, 2.5 to 3 k RLU at K R C Exchange Rajkot

(ii) AHMEDABAD**: NEW EXCHANGE:**

1. Vasna-II 10,000 L (M)
2. Bagodara - 128 C DOT
3. Shertha 64 MILT
- : EXPANSION:**
1. Bareja 100L (300-400)
2. Mirol 64 MILT (50 MAX-II to 64)
3. Navagam 128 C DOT (100 MAX-III 128 C DOT)
4. Neadej 128 C DOT (150 MAX-III 128 C DOT)
5. Kuha 128 C DOT (50 MAX-III 128 C DOT)
6. Ahmedabad (Naranpura-II) 12000L (E)
7. Bopal 100 Expn (300-400 MAX-II)
8. Dholka 300 Expn (800-1100)
9. Kauka 64 MILT (25 MAX-64 MLT)

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-------|---|
| 10. | Badarkha 128 C DOT (25 MAX-III 128 C DOT) | 27. | Ranpur 200 L ESAX (100L MAX-II to 200L ESAX). |
| 11. | Randheja 100 EXPN (200-300 MAX-II) | (III) | VALSAD |
| 12. | Adalaj 2 X 128 C DOT (100 MAX-III to 128x2 C DOT) | : | NEW EXCHANGES: |
| 13. | Dehgam 900 MAX-I 120 CBM 900 MAX-I | 1. | Khadoli 64 MILT |
| 14. | Devkaran Muvada 64 MILT 25 MAX-III 64 MILT | : | EXPANSION: |
| 15. | Isanpur Mota 64 MILT - do - | 1. | Chikhli MAX.II 500 to 600 LINES |
| 16. | Sadara 128 C DOT 50 MAX-III 128 C DOT | 2. | Valsad MAX.II 2200 to 2400 L |
| 17. | Bahial 128 C DOT 100 MAX-III 128 C DOT | 3. | Daman MAX.II 800 to 900 L |
| 18. | Dabhoda 128 C DOT 50 MAX -III 128 C DOT | 4. | Killapardi MAX. 500 to 600 L |
| 19. | Rakhtal 128x3xc DOT 200 CBNM | 5. | Silvassa MAX.II 800 to 900 L |
| 20. | Detroj 64 MILT 50 MAX-III to 64 MILT | (IV) | BHUJ |
| 21. | Manipur 64 MILT - do - | • | NEW EXCHANGES: |
| 22. | Kotasan Road 128 C DOT 100 MAX-III to 128 C DOT | 1. | Bharudia 25 Line MAX-III |
| 23. | Jindawa 128 C DOT 50 MAX-III to 128 C DOT | 2. | Matanamath 25 Line MAX-III |
| 24. | Mandal 128 C DOT 100 MAX 3/4 III to 128 C DOT | • | EXPANSION: |
| 25. | Virangam 200 ESAX EXPN | 1. | Bhuj MAX-I 4 to 5k |
| 26. | Dhandhuka 128x4 C DOT (300 CDNM to 128x4 C DOT) | 2. | Gandhidham 384 Line EPR |
| | | 3. | Anjar MAX-II (600-700) |
| | | 4. | Adipur - do - (7000-900) |
| | | 5. | Bhachau CBNM (240-360) |
| | | 6. | K. Mandvi CPM 9720-840) |
| | | (v) | JUNAGADH |
| | | • | NEW EXCHANGES: |
| | | 1. | Moddar New 25L MAX-III |

2. Ranavadda New 25L MAX-III
3. Chhatrava New 25L MAX-III
4. Arniyala New 25L MAX-III
- * EXPANSION
1. Veraval EPR 3k to 4k
2. Junagadh XBP 7k to 8.5k
3. UNA 840 CBM to ILT 2048
4. Vanthali 200 CBNM to ILT 510.
5. Visavadar 230 CBNM to ILT 512.
6. Talala 330 CBNM to ILT.512.
7. Mangrol 380 CBNM to C-DOT-512.
8. Shahpur 100 MAX-III to 128 P-C DOT
9. Madhavpur 100 MAX-III to 128 P-C DOT
10. Vadai 50L M-III to "
11. Matevadt 50 DM-III to"
12. Mendarda CBNM to 256 C DOT.
13. Manavadar 600 M-II to 1000 C-DOT.
14. Kutiyana 200 to 300 M-II.
15. Bantwa 200 to 300 M-II.

16. Ajab 50L M-III to ILT-64.
17. Vadai " "
18. Majejadi " "
19. R.Khirasara " "
20. Sutrapada " "
21. Girgadhada " "
22. Akolwadi " "
23. Moti Monpari " "
24. Tikar " "
25. Morasa " "
- (vi) BHARUCH

* NEW EXCHANGES

1. DERCL 128 PC-DOT
2. Bhadbhut 64 MILT

EXPANSION

1. BHARUCH 5000-6000L X-BAR
2. ANKLESHWAR 4000-5000L X-BAR
3. K' Colony 240L CBNM-512 P-ILT
4. Valla 150L MAX-III-512P-ILT
5. Amod 200L CBNM-512P-ILT
6. Jambusar 300L CBNM-512-C DOT

7. Rajpipla 480L CBM-2048P-ILT
8. Jhagadia 130L CBM 300ESAX
9. Netrang 100L CBNM-300ESAX
10. Dediapada 50L MAX-III 128P-C DOT
11. Dahej 50L MAX-III-128P-C DOT
12. Umala 50L MAX-III-128P-C DOT
13. Sajod 25L MAX-III-64M-ILT
14. Ilav 50L MAX-III-64M-ILT
15. Shuklatirth 50L MAX-III 64M-ILT
16. Tanraria 50L-MAX-III 128P-C DOT

(vii)GODHRA

NEW EXCHANGES

1. Halol (Sate) 1000P-C DOT
3 Ninlmana Khakharia 64M-ILT
2. Godhra (Sate) 100P-C DOT
4 Khanpur 64M ILT 5 Rachharda 64M-ILT

EXPANSTION

1. Dahod 1800L CBM-3000L PRX
2. Jhalod 200L CBNM-512P-ILT

3. Lunawada 600L CBM-2048P-ILT
4. Santrampur 120L CBNM 200L ESAX
5. Dhanpur 35L MAX-II-128P-C DOT
6. Limadia 50L MAX-III 128P-C DOT
7. Kothamba 50L MAX-III 128P-C DOT
8. Sukhsar 50L MAX-III 128 P-C DOT
9. Garbada 100L MAX-III 256P-C DOT
10. Limkheda 100L MAX-III 256P-C DOT
11. Shdhra 100L MAX-III 256P-C DOT
12. Limdi 100L MAX-III 256P-C DOT
13. Vejalpur 100L MAX-III 256P-C DOT
14. Vardhari 35L MAX-III 64M-ILT
15. Bakor 25L MAX-III 64M-ILT
16. Malekpur 25L MAX-III 64M-ILT
17. Bhorwa 25L MAX-III 64M-ILT

(viii)HIMATNAGAR

NEW EXCHANGES

1. Iol MAX-III

3. Moti Isrol MAX-III

2. Pratapgadh MAX-III

4. Kherol MAX-III

* EXPANSION

1.	Himatnagar	2500-3000 LCP	
2.	Modasa	1200-1300 MAX-II	Commissioned
3.	Baid	360-384 512ILT	Conversion
4.	Bhiloda	240 CBNM-384 512Lit	
5.	Dhansura	360-384 512 ILT	
6.	Khedbrahma	480 CBNM-1052 C DOT	
7.	Idar	840-1400 512P C DOT	
8.	Tintoi	100 MAX-III 200EXAX ESAX	
9.	Mudeti	150 SAX 200 ESAX	
10.	Ambiligara	50 SAX 1280 PC DOT	Commissioned
11.	Atarsuba	50L MAX-III 128 P C DOT	
12.	Limboi	100 MAX_III 128P CDOT	
13.	Shivrajapura Kumpa	50M-III 128 PCDOT	"
14.	Navanagar	35M-III 128 PCDOT	"
15.	Poshina	50M-III 128 PCDOT	"
16.	Bamma	50M-III 128 PCDOT	"
17.	Ghad	50M-III 128 PCDOT	"
18.	Limbadia	50M-III 128 PCDOT	"
19.	Fudeda	50M-III 128 PCDOT	"
20.	Anior	35M-III 128 PCDOT	"
21.	Laxmipura Kumpa	50M-III 128 PCDOT	"

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22.	Akrunda	100M-III 256 PCDOT	
23.	Badoli	100M-III 256 PCDOT	
24.	Gadat	100M-III 256 PCDOT	
25.	Salal	100M-III 256 PCDOT	
26.	Chitroda	100M-III 256 PCDOT	
27.	Demai	200M-III 256 PCDOT	
28.	Jadar	100M-III 256 PCDOT	
29.	Vijaynagar	100M-III 256 PCDOT	
30.	Kadiadra	100M-III 256 PCDOT	
31.	Ranasan	100M-III 256 PCDOT	
32.	Gadkan	100M-III 256 PCDOT	
33.	Umedgadhd	35M-III 64 MILT	Commissioned.
34.	Vishnupura	35-III 64 MILT	
35.	Kheradi	35-III "	
36.	Kheroj	35M-III "	
37.	Satnagar	35 SAX "	
38.	Tarakwada	35M-III "	
39.	Chandrani	50M-III "	
40.	Bhadraswar	35M-III "	
41.	Matoda	35M-III "	
42.	Rampir-Kumpa	35M-III "	
43.	Dadhaliya	35M-III Commissioned	

(ix) PALANPUR

• NEW EXCHANGES

1.	Rasana	64 MILT
2.	Aseda	"
3.	Raviya	"
4.	Samau Mota	"
5.	Bhadath	"
6.	Rah	128 P CDOT
7.	Palanpur	1400 Line Stellite exchange

• EXPANSION.

1.	Danta	MAX-II 128 PC DOT	
2.	Gola	MAX-III 64 MITL	
3.	Dhemal	MAX-III 64 MILT	
4.	Dantiwada	MAX-III 256 P CDOT	
5.	Ikabgadh	MAX-III 256 "	
6.	Amirgadh	MAX-III 256 "	
7.	Jitpur	"	64 MILT
8.	Juni Gendhavi	"	" Commissioned
9.	Paldi	"	128 P CDOT -do-
10.	Hadad	MAX-III	To 64 MILT -do-
11.	Chhapi	MAX-III	(300-400) -do-
12.	Khimat	MAX-III	to 64 MILT -do-
13.	Moriya	"	" -do-
14.	Tharad	CENM	(200-210) -do-
15.	Virampur	MAX-III	to 64 MILT -do-

16.	Gadh	MAX-III	to 128 P CDOT-do-	
17.	Santalpur	"	"	-do-
18.	Pilucha	"	"	-do-
19.	Vasana	50MAX-III to 100 MAX-III		-do-
20.	Vadgam	MAX-III ESAX	to 200 Line	-do-
21.	Kabirpura	MAX-III	to 128 P CDOT	
22.	Bhavisana	"	"	
23.	Dhanera	CENM-512	ILT	
24.	Kanudar	MAX-III	512	ILT
25.	Tharad	210	CENM-512	ILT
26.	Bhabhar	CENM-512	ILT	
(x)	SURENDRANAGAR			

*** NEW EXCHANGES**

1.	Dholi	25 Line	M-III	Commissioned
2.	Danavada	25	M-III	
3.	Dudapur	25	M-III	

*** EXPANSION**

1.	Sarla	100 Line 128 PC DOT	Commissioned
2.	Muli	50 M-III 128 PC DOT	-do-
3.	Kharaghoda	50 M-III 64 MILT	-do-
4.	Sayla	25 M-III 64 MILT	-do-
5.	Lakhtar	100 M-III 200 ESAX	
6.	Charadva	35 M-III 64 MILT	

- | | | | |
|----|------------|---------------|---------|
| 7. | Nimagnagar | 25 M-III | 64 MILT |
| 8. | Limdi | 600 CBM-800 P | CDOT |
| 9. | Patdi | 240 CENM-384 | ILT |

(xi)* MEHSANA

* NEW EXCHANGES

1. Sariyad
2. Dukhat
3. Bhadra
4. Suraj
5. Chhatral

* EXPANSION

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------|--------------------|--------|
| 1. | Visnagar | 91400-2000) | MAX-II |
| 2. | Kalol | 2000-2400 | MAX-II |
| 3. | Patan | 2000-2200 | MAX-II |
| 4. | Unjha | 2300-2400 | MAX-II |
| 5. | Kukarvada | 500-600 | MAX-II |
| 6. | Mansa | 720-960 | CBM |
| 7. | Sidhpur | 1320-1560 | CBM |
| 8. | Becharaji | 120-140 | CBNM |
| 9. | Chansma | 240-260 | CBNM |
| 10. | Kadi | 1500-1600 | MAX-II |
| 11. | Dangarva | 35 - 64 | MAX-II |
| 12. | Ambalasan | CBNM to Electronic | |
| 13. | Jotana | -do- | |

14.	Ranuj	-do-	
15.	Sardarpura	MAX-I to 128 PCDOT	
16.	Nandasan	-do-	
17.	Jhudasan	-do-	
18.	Sami	-do-	
19.	Kada	MAX-III to 128 P CDOT	
20.	Valam	-do-	
21.	Sundiya	-do-	
22.	Kamliwada	-do-	
23.	Dhinoj	128 P CDOT	
24.	Kherva	128 P C-DOT	
25.	Aglod	-do-	
26.	Balisana	-do-	
27.	Bhilvan	-do-	
28.	Urita	-do-	
29.	Kansa	MAX-III	to 64 MILT
30.	Mahudi	-do-	
31.	Dasaj	-do-	
32.	Sankheswar	-do-	
33.	Dasaj	-do-	
34.	Amarpura	-do-	
35.	Punasan	-do-	
36.	Sipor	-do-	

(xii) **BHAVNAGAR**

* NEW EXCHANGES 'Nil'

* EXPANSION

- | | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. | Mahuva | MAX-II (1300-1400) Commissioned |
| 2. | Talaja | CBM (480-500) |
| 3. | Gadhada | 512 ILT |
| 4. | Rohishala | 128 P C DOT |
| 5. | Zamrala | -do- |
| 6. | Valukad | -do- |
| 7. | Vijapadi | -d0- |
| 8. | Vallabhipur | -d0- |
| 9. | Ghogha | 64 MILT |
| 10. | Lathidad | -do- |
| 11. | Mandva | -do- |

(iii) *JAMANAGAR

* NEW EXCHANGES

- | | | |
|----|-------------|------------------|
| 1. | Shitla | MAX-III 25 Lines |
| 2. | Chandragadh | 25L MAX-III |
| 3. | Chola | 25L MAX-III |
| 4. | Mota Vadala | 25L MAX-III |
| 5. | Nana Vadala | 25L MAX-III |
| 6. | Mota Gunda | 25L MAX-III |
| 7. | MEGHPAR | 25L MAX-III |

* EXPANSION

1.	Jamanagar	MAX-I (11,700-13,500)
2.	Khambhalia	MAX-II (900-1100)
3.	Dwarka	MAX-II (250-300)
4.	Jamiodhpur	360CBNM to 512 CDOT (M)
5.	Kalavad	280 CBNM to 512 ILT
6.	Mrjagunda	45 MAX-III
7.	Sikka	150 MAX-III to 200 ESAX
8.	Salaya	150 MAX-III to 256 CDOT
9.	Lalpur	120 CBNM to 256 C-DOT
10.	Bheda	120 to 256 C-DOT
11.	Adiabada	80 MAX-III to 128 C-DOT (M)
12.	Tarsai	100 MAX-III to 128 C-DOT (M)
13.	Jivapar	50 MAX-III to 128 C-DOT (M)
14.	Moti Banugar	50 MAX-III to 64 MILT
15.	Jam Kalyanpur	25 MAX-III to 64 MILT

(xiv)* Baroda

* NEW EXCHANGES

1.	BARODA	Digital Tax 2.5K
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* EXPANSION

1.	Vagodia	180-500 Lines MAX
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* PROPOSAL

1.	City Exchange	5 k RLD NEAX
2.	Alkapuri	5 k Hain NEAX
3.	Makarpura	2 k RLD NEAX

4.	Koyali	2 K RLD NEAX
5.	Miyagam Karjan	512 CDOT
6.	Chhota Udepur	512 CDOT
7.	Sankheda	256 CDOT
8.	Por	256 CDOT
9.	Pavi Jetpur	200 Lines ESAX
10.	Nasvadi	200 ESAX
11.	Sandhasal	128 CDOT
(xv)	SURAT	
	* NEW EXCHANGES:	- NIL-
	* EXPANSION	
1.	Surat Market Exchange	E 10B 10,000 Lines (500 Lines Already Commissioned)
2.	Surat Katargam	MAX-III 600 to 1000 Lines
3.	Surat Mahidharpura	2 x 128 C DOT
4.	Surat Udhna	2 x 128 C DOT
5.	Surat Rander	2 x 128 C DOT
6.	Surat Pandesara	1000 Lines
7.	Valod	512 ILT (150 to 384)
8.	Kim	512 ILT (150 TO 384)
9.	Kadodra	2x512 CDOT (295 to 800)
10.	Mandvi	512 C DOT (280 to 400)

**Transmission and Distribution Losses
of State Electricity Boards**

**TIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to
state:**

1749. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the
Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVEN-

(a) the total amount spent by the Gov-
ernment on operational costs of State Elec-

tricity Boards during each of last three years;

(b) the amount involved in the transmission and distribution losses during the same period, and

(c) the steps taken/propose to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

NEWS-Item Captioned "CAG Accuses Delhi Administration of Gross Irregularities"

1750. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "CAG accuses Delhi Administration of gross irregularities" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated August, 7, 1991;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken on the various irregularities brought out in the news report in the various departments of Delhi Administration; and

(c) the measures taken to ensure the non-recurrence of these irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Violence by Naxalites in Andhra Pradesh

1751. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Police Personnel killed by the Naxalites in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether a number of Police Jeeps and Police Stations were blown up with Bombs, Detonators and Mines by the Naxalites in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, the number of such blasts that took place during the last three years;

(d) whether the Naxalites are in possession of the Arms and Ammunition far superior and modern than the police; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) 'Public Order' being the State subject it is for the State Governments to devise various methods and take concrete steps to improve law and order. However, the Central Government is extending all possible assistance to the State Governments as and when required. Further, in regard to the Naxalite affected contiguous areas of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa & Madhya Pradesh, the Central Government has taken steps to improve Inter-State coordination of the counter Naxalite measures.

Nexus Between LTTE and Naxalites

1752. SHRIDATTATRAYABANDARU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a nexus between the LTTE and the naxalites;

(b) whether there is a nexus between the various Terrorist Organisations and the Militant outfits;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The Government has reports indicating establishment of liaison between LTTE and the People War Group. Instances of support to LTTE by organisations sympathetic to the Naxalites caused has come to the notice. There is also indication of nexus between Naxalites organisations and the other militant outfits.

(d) The Government is keeping close watch on the situation and extending all possible help to the State Government for facing the challenge posed by Terrorists and extremists organisations.

Implementation of the 1988 Agreement

1753. SHRIDATTATRAYABANDARU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an Agreement between the Government and the Representatives of the Recognised Unions in the year 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Agreement has been implemented in full;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the Government propose to fulfil its commitments fully?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS/(SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

News TV Transmitters to be Commissioned in the Country

1754. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposal to commission new TV Transmitters during the year 1991-92 in the country;

(b) if so, the places where the new TV transmitters are to be commissioned; and

(c) the total percentage of coverage in Andhra Pradesh and the steps taken to bridge the shadow zones?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). The following TV transmitters are targeted for commissioning during the remaining part of the financial year 1991-92:

1. HPT, Anantapur (augmentation of power from 1 KW to 10KW);
2. HPT, Dharwad (10KW);

3. HPT, Tirupati (10KW);
4. HPT, Shimoga (10KW);
5. HPT, Bhawanipatna (10KW)
6. HPT, Bareilly (10KW);
7. HPT, Jagdalpur (1KW);
8. HPT, Gangtok (1KW);
9. Transposer, Nagrota;
10. Transposer, Mussoorie; and
11. Transposer, Tiger Hill.

(c) TV service is, at present, available to an estimated 70% population of Andhra Pradesh (including the population in fringe areas where elevated antennae and boosters are required for obtaining satisfactory reception). Two transposers have already been commissioned at Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada for providing TV service to the respective shadow areas. Establishment of additional transposers in the State for providing TV service to shadow areas would depend upon future availability of resources for the purpose.

Closure of Kalyan Power House, Maharashtra

1755. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the closure of Kalyan Power House, Thakurli, district Thane (Maharashtra) and stoppage of construction of replacement project of 1x60 M.W. plant at the same site;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to recommission power house at Thakurli on gas turbines;

(d) if so, the time by which the decision in this regard is likely to be taken;

(e) the number of employees who suffered due to closure of this power house; and

(f) the efforts being made to rehabilitate them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (f). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Delay in delivery of Postal Services

1756. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of increasing number of complaints regarding delay in delivery of Dak, Telegrams etc. by the Postal Department;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avoid such inordinate delay in deliveries and to make postal services prompt?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Percentage of complaints relating to delay in delivery of mails to the volume of such mails handled constitutes 0.00071% during the year 1990-91. There has been a slight increase in the number of complaints received as compared to the previous year. There is, however,

simultaneous increase in the traffic handled. There is no increase in the number of complaints regarding delays in delivery of telegrams.

(b) Delays and dislocations in Air/Train/Transport Services and slow movement of mails due to acute congestion in the cities with frequent bottle-necks resulting in frequent misconnections, sometimes lead to delays in transmission and delivery of mails.

(c) To avoid delays in transmission and delivery, the following steps have been initiated.

- (i) More effective Checks by the Supervisors.
- (ii) Better liaison with the transport system;
- (iii) Random sample survey of live mails and consequential removal of bottlenecks identified;
- (iv) Constant review of mail arrangements;
- (v) Confidential check by Public Relations Inspectors (Postal) on the performance of the delivery staff specially in the complaints prone areas or with the addressees residing at the end of the beat;
- (vi) Restructuring of delivery system in certain Post Offices in Urban areas.

Money Power of LTTE

1757. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Tigers money power rules in Tamil Nadu" appearing in "Sunday-Times" (Bombay) dated the September 8, 1991, regarding Tamil Nadu's role in protecting and helping LTTE militants;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard, and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). The Government is aware of the news item and is inquiring into the matter.

Marathi Films from Bombay Door-darshan

1758. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Committee for selection of Marathi Films to be televised from Bombay Door-darshan on Sundays:

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

(c) the criteria fixed for selection of Marathi Films?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The selection committee consists of the following:

- (i) Director, Doordarshan
Kendra, Bombay
.....Chairman

(ii) Asstt. Station Director, DDK
Bombay ... Member

(iii) Producer in charge of feature
films in the Kendra
... Member

(iv) Station Director, AIR Bom-
bay
.... Member

(v) Films Division, Bombay's
nominee
.... Member

(VI) PIB, Bombay's nominee
.... Member

(c). Marathi feature films are selected
for telecast on the basis of the following
criteria:

(a) International/National/
State Awards won;

(b) Thematic value;

(c) Cinematic value;

(d) Entertainment value;

(e) Year of production;

(f) Suitability for family
viewing;

(g) Extent to which the film
has been commercially
exploited; and

(h) Number of times the film
has been shown on TV
and from which Centres/
Kendras.

Non-Supply of Spares by BHEL to the Gujarat Electricity Board

1759. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRI RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
KUMARI DIPIKA CHIKHLIA:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government
have drawn the attention of the Union Gov-
ernment to non-supply of spares/and also to
delay in carrying out repairs in plants sup-
plied by BHEL to the Gujarat Electricity Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken
by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CON-
VENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI
KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The
Government of Gujarat had written on
17.9.1991 about the inability of BHEL to
adhere to the schedules for supply of equip-
ments and repairs of existing equipments.
According to BHEL, various problems were
discussed by them with the Government to
Gujarat in a meeting held on 25.9.1991 and
an action plan was drawn up by BHEL for
supply of equipment and carrying out re-
pairs.

Advance Given to Film Producers by Doordarshan

1760. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount advanced by Door-darshan to private film producers for making documentaries, entertainment serials and telefilms during the last three years and the current year (upto 31st October), year-wise;

(b) the number of documentaries, entertainment serials and telefilms which have been ready for more than one year but have not yet been telecast;

(c) the reasons for not telecasting the serials which are ready;

(d) whether any action has been taken/ proposed to be taken to check such wastage of country's scarce resources; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a):

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1988-89	Rs. 13,76,79,745/-
1989-90	Rs. 3,65,82,000/-
1990-91	Rs. 9,18,37,000/-
1991-92	Rs. 2,47,20,000/-

(b) and (c). No finally approved documentary, serial or telefilm is awaiting telecast for over a year after approved by the Preview Committee. Door-darshan endeavours to accommodate such programmes in the earliest available slot in their on-going/ programme schedule.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Wind Mills in Maharashtra

1761. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the wind mills functioning in Maharashtra at present;

(b) the details of wind mills proposed to be set up in Maharashtra; and

(c) the amount of central assistance sanctioned for Maharashtra for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) A 1.1 MW Wind Farm Project comprising twenty 55KW wind electric generators was established at Deogad in 1988. A 90KW Wind Electric Generator has also been installed at Dahanu. Both of these projects are supplying electricity to the State Grid. Other wind mill installations in Maharashtra include 194 Wind Pumps and 3 Wind Battery Chargers.

(b) Projects under implementation include a 1.5MW Wind Farm at Vijayadurg and twenty Wind Pump installations in the State.

(c) A central grant of Rs.2.87 crores has been provided for the Wind Power Projects; and, an amount of about Rs.20 lakhs has been provided for the other Wind Mill Projects.

Gas Based Power Projects in Maharashtra

1762. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from Maharashtra Government to set up a gas based power projects; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Electricity Authority have received from the Maharashtra State Electricity Board the Project Feasibility Reports for installation of the following gas based Power Projects by them in the State of Maharashtra:

- i) Dabhol Gas Turbine Combined Cycle IPS - 760 MW (4x120 MW GT + 2x140 MW ST, District Ratnagiri.
- ii) Nagothane Gas Turbine Combined Cycle TPS -860 MW (4x130 MW GT + 2x150 MW ST).

These proposals are not in a state of readiness for techno-economic appraisal by the CEA. They could be considered for techno-economic clearance only after all the essential inputs such as gas linkage, water availability, compliance of Section 29 of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 etc. are tied up and necessary clearances including the clearance of the Central as well as State Authorities from the environmental angle are obtained by the State Authorities.

The Maharashtra State Electricity Board had also proposed to set up combined cycle gas turbine station (410 MW) at Thakurli in January, 1991. It was, however, decided in February, 1991, that this project should be set up by the Railways. Accordingly, the proposal is not being pursued in CEA under advice to the MSEB.

Issue of Commemorative Stamps for Monuments

1763. SHRIVILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the details of monuments of the country for which Government propose to issue commemorative stamps during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. PRANGAYYA NAIDU): No commemorative postage stamps on monuments are proposed to be issued during the current year.

Killing and Looting by Terrorists

1764. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed and the amount of money looted by the terrorists and separatist organisations in various States during the last three years;

(b) whether the influence of terrorists and separatist organisations is spreading to the States besides Punjab and Kashmir; and

(c) the measures the Government propose to take to curb the growing incidents of killing and looting by these terrorist organisations and to contain their influence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). During the current year, terrorist activities have been reported in some other States of the country besides Punjab and Kashmir. The Government is fully aware of the situation created by the terrorist elements and is determined to ensure that the durable climate of peace, stability and progress prevails throughout the country. Various steps are being taken by the Government in this direction with the active cooperation of the State Governments.

Norms for Rural Electrification by Central Electricity Authority

1765. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electricity Authority has laid some norms for electrification of villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the authority propose to relax its norms with a view to achieve the target of electrifying eighty per cent villages of all districts of Bundelkhand in Uttar Pradesh within three years; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). According to the Electricity Supply Act, Rural Electrification works fall within the purview of utilities/ State Electricity Boards, and accordingly various State Electricity Boards fix norms of their own for village electrification. The scheme relating to RE work costing more than Rs.5 crores are alone to be techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority.

(c) and (d). The district-wise priorities and allocations are finalised on annual basis by the State Authorities depending on the State's total targets and allocations fixed by the Planning Commission.

[English]

S.T.D. Facility Between Delhi and States

1766. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of district headquarters of States and Union Territories have been connected through S.T.D facility with Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of these districts, as on November 30, 1991, Statewise and Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether a large number of districts, are still to be connected with S.T.D. from Delhi;

(d) if so, the names of these districts, State-wise and Union Territory-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU: (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement-I is attached.

(c) No, Sir, only 45 district headquarters out of the total 479 are remaining to be connected with STD facility.

(d) Statement-II is attached.

(e) Work is in progress for providing

S.T.D.facility at the remaining 45 district headquarters.

STATEMENT -I

D.H.Qs Provided with S.T.D. Facility as on 25.11.91 with Delhi

ANDHRA PRADESH

1. Adilabad
2. Ananthapur
3. Chittoor
4. Cuddapah
5. Eluru
6. Guntur
7. Hyderabad
8. Kakinada
9. Karimnagar
10. Khammam
11. Kurnool
12. Machilipatnam
13. Mahaboobnagar
14. Nalgonda
15. Nellore
16. Nizambad
17. Ongole
18. Angareddy (Hyderabad)
19. Sangareddy

20. Srikakulam
21. Visakhapatnam
22. Vizianagram
23. Warangal

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

1. Along
2. Anini
3. Bomdila
4. Khonsa
5. Passighat
6. Sappa
7. Tezu
8. Twang
9. Ziro

ASSAM

1. Barpeta-Town
2. Bongaigaon
3. Dhubri
4. Dibrugarh
5. Diphu
6. Goalpara
7. Golaghat
8. Guwahati
9. Haflong

10. Hailakandi
11. Jorhat
12. Karimganj
13. Kokrajhar
14. Marigaon
15. North-Lakhimpur
16. Sibsagar
17. Silchar
18. Tinsukhia
19. Mangaldoi
20. Dhemaji
21. Nalbari

BIHAR

1. Arrah
2. Aurangabad
3. Begusarai
4. Bettiah
5. Bhagalpur
6. Biharsharif
7. Chaibasa
8. Chapra
9. Daltonganj
10. Darbhanga
11. Deogarh

12. Dhanbad
13. Dumka
14. Gaya
15. Giridih
16. Katihar
17. Khagaria
18. Kashanganj
19. Lohardaga
20. Badhubani
21. Monghyr
22. Motihari
23. Muzaffarpur
24. Nawada
25. Patna
26. Purnea
27. Ranchi
28. Sahebganj
29. Samastipur
30. Sasaram
31. Sitamarhi
32. Siwan
33. Araria
34. Barh
35. Bokaro

36. Banka
37. Sahrsa
38. Godda
39. Gopalganj
40. Gurnia
41. Jajipur
42. Hazaribagh
43. Jamshedpur
44. Jehanabad
45. Madhepura

GOA

1. Margao
2. Panjim

GUJARAT

1. Ahmedabad
2. Ahwa
3. Amreli
4. Baroda
5. Bharuch
6. Bhavnagar
7. Bhuj
8. Bulsar
9. Gandhinagar
10. Godhra

11. Himmatnagar
12. Jamnagar
13. Junagadh
14. Kheda (Kair)
15. Mehsana
16. Palanpur
17. Porbandhar
18. Savarkundla
19. Surat

HARYANA

1. Ambala
2. Bhiwani
3. Faridabad
4. Gurgaon
5. Hissar
6. Jind
7. Kaithal
8. Karnal
9. Narnaul
10. Panipat
11. Rewari
12. Rohtak
13. Sirsa
14. Sonapat

15. Yamunanagar

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1. Bilaspur

2. Chamba

3. Dharmshala

4. Hamirpur

5. Mandi

6. Nahan

7. Shimla

8. Solan

9. Una

10. Kul u

JUMMU & KASHMIR

1. Anantnag

2. Baramula

3. Jammu

4. Kathua

5. Kupwara

6. Srinagar

7. Udhampur

KARNATAKA

1. Bangalore

2. Bangalore (Rural)

3. Belgaum

4. Bellary

5. Bhaikal

6. Bidar

7. Chikmagalur

8. Chitradurga

9. Dharwar

10. Gulberga

11. Harsan

12. Karwar

13. Kolar

14. Mandya

15. Mangalore

16. Mercara

17. Mysore

18. Raichur

19. Shimoga

20. Tumkur

KERALA

1. Alleppey

2. Cannanore

3. Emakulam

4. Idukki

5. Kaldet

6. Kasargod

7. Kottayam

8. Kozhikode (Culicut)

9. Malappuram

10. Palghat

11. Pathanamthitta

12. Quilon

13. Trichur

14. Trivandrum

MADHYA PRADESH

1. Ambikapur

2. Balaghat

3. Bhind

4. Bhopal

5. Bilaspur

6. Chhindwara

7. Datia

8. Dewas

9. Dhar

10. Durg

11. Gwalior

12. Hoshangabad

13. Indore

14. Jabalpur

15. Jabhua

16. Jagdalpur

17. Khandwa

18. Khargone

19. Mandsaur

20. Morewa

21. Raigarh

22. Raipur

23. Haisen

24. Rajnandgaon

25. Ratlam

26. Rewa

27. Sacar

28. Satwa

29. Sehore

30. Seoni

31. Ujjain

32. Vidisha

33. Damoh

34. Guna

35. Shivpuri

36. Shandol

MAHARASHTRA

1. Ahmednagar

2. Akola

3. Alibagh
4. Aamraoti
5. Aurangaral
6. Bahdhara
7. Beed
8. Bombay
9. New Bombay
10. Chandrapur
11. Dhule
12. Gadghhroli
13. Jalgaon
14. Jalna
15. Thana
16. Kolhapur
17. Kudal
18. Latur
19. Nagpur
20. Nanded
21. Nasik
22. Osmanabad
23. Parbhani
24. Pune
25. Ratnagiri
26. Sangli
27. Satara

28. Sholapur
29. Wardha
30. Yeotmal
31. Buldana

MEGHALAYA

1. Jowai
2. Nongstion
3. Shillong
4. Tura
5. Williamnagar

MIZORAM

1. Aizwal (Aijal)
2. Lungleh

MANIPUR

1. Imphal
2. Tamenglong
3. Churchandpur
4. Bishenpur
5. Thoubal
6. Senapati
7. Ukhrul
8. Chendel

NAGALAND

1. Kohima

ORISSA

1. Balasore
2. Baripada
3. Bhawanipatna
4. Bolangir
5. Chatarpur (Ganjam)
6. Cuttack
7. Dhenkannal
8. Keonjhar
9. Koraput
10. Phulbani
11. Puri
12. Sambalpur
13. Sundergarh

PUNJAB

1. Amritsar
2. Bhatinda
3. Faridkot
4. Ferozepur
5. Gurdaspur
6. Hoshiarpur
7. Jalandhar
8. Kapurthala
9. Ludhiana

10. Patiala

11. Ropar
12. Shahpur

RAJASTHAN

1. Ajmer
2. Banswara
3. Bharatpur
4. Bhilwara
5. Bikaner
6. Nagaur
7. Palimarwar
8. Bundi
9. Chittorgarh
10. Churu
11. Dholpur
12. Dungarpur
13. Jaipur
14. Jaisalmer
15. Jalore
16. Jhalawar
17. Jhunjhunu
18. Jodhpur
19. Kotah
20. Sawaimadhopur

21. Sikar
22. Sirohi
23. Sriganganagar
24. Tonk
25. Udaipur
26. Alwar
27. Barmer
28. Baran

SIKKIM

1. Gangtok
2. Goyzing
3. Mangan
4. Namche

TAMIL NADU

1. Coimbatore
2. Dharmapuri
3. Dingigul
4. Gopichettipalayam
5. Kancheepuram
6. Madras
7. Madurai
8. Nagarcoll
9. Ooty
10. Pudukottai

11. Ramanathapuram
12. Salem
13. Sivagangai
14. Thanjabur
15. Tirunelveli
16. Tiruvannamalai
17. Trichy
18. Tuticorin
19. Vellore
20. Virdhunagar

TRIPURA

1. Agarthala
2. Kailashahar

UTTAR PRADESH

1. Aligarh
2. Allahabad
3. Almora
4. Agra
5. Azamgarh
6. Badaun
7. Bahraich
8. Ballia
9. Banda
10. Barabanki

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 11. Bareilly | 35. Maharajganj |
| 12. Basti | 36. Mainpuri |
| 13. Bijnore | 37. Mathura |
| 14. Buiandshahar | 38. Maunathbhanjam |
| 15. Dehradun | 39. Meerut |
| 16. Deoria | 40. Mirzapur |
| 17. Etah | 41. Pilibhit |
| 18. Etawah | 42. Pithoragarh |
| 19. Faizabad | 43. Pratapgarh |
| 20. Fatehpur | 44. Raebareilly |
| 21. Ferozabad | 45. Orai |
| 22. Ghaziabad | 46. Pauri |
| 23. Ghazipur | 47. Shahjahanpur |
| 24. Gonda | 48. Sidharinagar |
| 25. Gopeshwar | 49. Sitapur |
| 26. Gorakhpur | 50. Sultanpur |
| 27. Hamirpur | 51. Unnao |
| 28. Hardoi | 52. Hardwar |
| 29. Jaunpur | 53. Varanasi |
| 30. Kanpur | 54. Uttarkashi |
| 31. Kanpur (Rural) | 55. New Tehri |
| 32. Lakhimpur-Kheri | 56. Moradabad |
| 33. Lalitpur | 57. Muzaffarnagar |
| 34. Lucknow | 58. Nainital |

59. Rampur

2. Port Blair

60. Saharanpur

CHANDIGARH

WEST BENGAL

1. Chandigarh

1. Balurghat

DADRA NAGAR HAVELI

2. Barakar

1. Silvassa

3. Burdwan

DAMAN & DIU

4. Calcutta

1. Daman

5. Calcutta (Hawrah)

2. Diu

6. Chinsura

DELHI

7. Coochbehar

1. Delhi

8. Darjeeling

LAKSHADWEEP

9. Krishnagar

1. Kavarathy

10. Maida

PONDICHERRY

11. Midnapur

1. Karalkal

12. Purulia

2. Mahe

13. Suri

3. Pondicherry

14. Berhampur

4. Yanam

15. South 24 Parganas

UNION TERRITORIES

ANDAMAN NICOBAR

1. Carnicobar

STATEMENT-II

*Pending D.H.Q. to be provided with S.T.D. Facility from Delhi**As On 25.11.199*

Arunachal Pradesh

Daporijo
Changlong

Assam

Nowgong

Bihar	Bhabhua Buxer Chatra Garwah Jamui Supaul
Haryana	Kurukashetra
Himachal Pradesh	Kalpa Keyong
Jammu & Kashmir	Leh Dadgam Doda Kargil Poonch Pulwama Rajouri
Madhya Pradesh	Betul Mandla Sidhi Chattarpur Narsinghpur Panna Rajgarh Shahjapur Tikamgarh
Mizoram	Saiha
Nagaland	Tuensang Wokha Mon Zunhebeto Mokokchung Phek
Rajasthan	Dausa Rajsamand
Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore
Tripura	R.K. Pur
Uttar Pradesh	Farukhabad Sonbhadra Jhansi
West Bengal	Bankura Jalpaiguri

Regional T.V. Services in States

1767. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether regional T.V. service has been introduced in some States recently;

(b) if so, the features of the service;

(c) whether the regional T.V. service will benefit the States in North Eastern region;

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

(e) whether Government propose to provide similar regional T.V. service in other States of the country in future; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRU VYAS):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Satellite-derived regional TV service was introduced in the States of Orissa and West Bengal recently so as to enable all the TV transmitters in these States to relay regional service programmes of Doordarshan Kendras at Cuttack and Calcutta respectively.

(c) and (d). Whereas Assamese news bulletin for a duration of 15 minutes is at present relayed via satellite by all the TV transmitters in Assam, satellite-derived regional service for relay of regional programmes in the States of North Eastern region is planned to be introduced during VIII Plan subject to availability of requisite space segment and adequate resources for the purpose.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir. Regional Service is envisaged to be provided in other States

depending upon future availability of adequate space segment and allocation of necessary funds by the Planning Commission.

Privatisation of Telecom Network

1768. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:
SHRI SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to privatise the Telecom Network in the Metropolitan Regions; and

(b) if so, the details of the policy contemplated?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Scarcity of Non-Commercial Fuels

1769. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientific estimates exist of the demand for cooking fuel in domestic sector, and has any policy been laid down for its production and distribution, particularly in the context of shortage of wood and environmental concerns;

(b) whether any estimates exist of the fuel consumption of cowdung, fire-wood, charcoal, and other vegetable Wastes in the rural areas;

(c) whether there is an acute scarcity of these non-commercial fuels used in the domestic sector; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to meet the shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) As per studies conducted by the Advisory Board on Energy, an average household consumes about 3.5 tonnes of biomass per year in the form of fuel for cooking and heating in domestic sector. Government has adopted certain strategies, like increased production by raising fuel-wood plantations; conservation of energy through better and efficient devices etc.

(b) It has been estimated that in rural areas firewood contributes as high as 68.5% of the total energy consumption followed by animal dung (8.3%), Coal products (2.3%) and other (3.4%).

(c) and (d). There is a gap between demand and supply of non-commercial fuels used in the domestic sector. To bridge the gap between demand and supply of non-commercial fuels, the Government has taken the following steps:-

- (i) Increase in production by raising fuelwood plantations;
- (ii) Conserving fuel by improving the efficiency of Chulhas.
- (iii) Replacement of wood fuel with solar cookers, biogas, LPG, etc.

[Translation]

Karnapura Thermal Power Projects in Bihar

1779. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Karnapura Thermal Power Station in Tandva region in Chatra district of Bihar in collaboration with the Australian Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). A proposal has been received from National Thermal Power Corporation for setting up a (2x500 MW) Coal-based Super Thermal Power Project at North Karanpura (Tandwa site) in Hazaribagh District of Bihar. The proposal has been techno-economically cleared by the Central Electricity Authority subject to certain conditions including clearance from environmental angle, confirmation of water availability etc. The project will require investment approval after these issues are settled. No Australian collaboration for this project has been envisaged at present.

Proposal to Increase Duration of Parliament New on Doordarshan

1771. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the duration of Parliament News on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):
(a) There is no proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to inform the people about the important information through other programmes also.

Rural Electrification in Orissa

1772. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified during the year 1990-91 and the villages which are yet to be electrified in Orissa;

(b) the amount proposed to be provided by the Government to meet the demand of the Orissa State Government for electrification; and

(c) if no such assistance is proposed the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The Orissa State Electricity Board has reported electrification of 1,385 villages in Orissa during 1990-91. As on 30.9.1991, there were 14,864 unelectrified villages in Orissa.

(b) and (c). The Planning Commission has allocated an amount of Rs.39.96 crores during 1991-92 to be funded through Rural Electrification Corporation, for rural electrification works in Orissa.

[English]

Electricity from Central Power Grid

1773. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide electricity to more villages to Chhota Nagpur of Bihar by providing electricity from Central Power Grid and from other States, and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Power from various generating stations, including Central stations, is fed into the regional grid from where it gets distributed among the beneficiary States/Systems as per their respective shares. The Electrification of villages in Bihar including Chhota Nagpur depends upon the allocation made by the State Government for the districts within the over all allocation of power for the State.

Clearance to TV Serial 'Kayar' (Cair) by Doordarshan

1774. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI PALA K.M.
MATHEW:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the TV Serial 'Kayar' (Cair) has been given complete clearance for telecast;

(b) whether some parts of this serial have been pruned by the Doordarshan;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) whether the Government propose to take care that the spirit of the novel "Cair" is not eroded by the actions of Doordarshan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir. Each episode is separately pre-viewed and cleared before its telecast

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Some scenes of the earlier episode of the serial were pruned to render it suitable for family viewing.

(d) Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

Speed Post Facility In Cities of Bihar

1775. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities having 'speed post' facility and the number of cities that do not have such facility in Bihar;

(b) the number of cities in which the 'speed-post' facility is proposed to be introduced by the Government during 1991-92; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Speed Post facility is available in the following 4 cities in Bihar under speed post national network and in 3 cities under point to point speed post service.

UNDER NATIONAL NETWORK

- I) Patna
- (ii) Ranchi
- (iii) Dhanbad
- iv) Jamshedpur

UNDER POINT TO POINT SPEED POST SERVICE

- I) Patna

(ii) Girdih

(iii) Darbhanga

The facility does not exist in other cities of Bihar.

(b) There is no proposal for the present to introduce speed post service in any other city/town of Bihar.

(c) Non-availability of suitable transmission network and traffic viability are the reasons for not starting speed post service in other cities/towns.

New Telephone Exchanges in Bihar

1776. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone exchanges set up in Bihar last year and the names of the places thereof;

(b) the names of the places where telephone exchanges have been expanded during the last three years; and

(c) the names of the places where telephone exchanges are likely to be commissioned and expanded during 1991-92 and the type of the Technology to which they relate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 13 (Details in Statement-I attached).

(b) 112 (Details in Statement-II attached).

(c) 60 (Details in Statement Annex-III attached).

STATEMENT - I

Names of New Telephone Exchanges opened during 1990-91 in Bihar

1. Kajha
2. Mirajaganj
3. Rahui
4. Jasidih
5. Jamhore
6. Sonua
7. Tehta
8. Saraihat
9. Jalalpur
10. Chauparan
11. Tundi
12. Jogapatti
13. Mainatand

STATEMENT -II

List of places in Bihar where Telephone Exchanges have been Expanded during the last three years (Period April, 1988 to March, 1991).

1. Katihar
2. Chakradharpur
3. Jhinkpani
4. Saraikela
5. Lakhisarai

6. Bettiah
7. Begusarai
8. Madhubani
9. Korha
10. Gaya
11. Chapra
12. Jamdaha
13. Desri
14. Bidupur
15. Siwan
16. Khunti
17. Dumka
18. Ranchi
19. Tajpur
20. Chas
21. Sarai
22. Sindri
23. Chirkunda
24. Telco
25. Gumla
26. Dhanbad
27. B.S. City
28. Hazaribagh
29. Laheriasarai

30. Muzaffarpur
31. Purnea
32. Mehsi
33. Motihari
34. Ramnagar
35. Biharsharif
36. Lohardaga
37. Munger
38. Barhi
39. Adtiyapur
40. Rajnagar
41. Narkatiaganj
42. Patna
43. Patliputra
44. Daltonganj
45. Deoghar
46. Katrasgarh
47. Loyabad
48. Benipatti
49. Jamshedpur
50. Chaibasa
51. Harsidih
52. Sikta
53. Pirpainty

54. Giridih
55. Nagarutari
56. Saharsa
57. Gopalganj
58. Khagaria
59. Shahkund
60. Kanke
61. Ghorasahan
62. Hariharganj
63. Raxaul
64. Kamtaul
65. Sonapur
66. Parsudih
67. Patna City
68. Jogbani
69. Godda
70. Hatpuraini
71. Mahua
72. Bagha
73. Runisaidpur
74. Garkha
75. Rajdhanwar
76. Ghatsila
77. Kahalgaon

78. Rajgir
79. Benipatti
80. Mahraiganj
81. Barauni
82. Mansi
83. Bikram
84. Kasba
85. Balidih
86. Darbhanga
87. Dhaka
88. Jadugoda
89. Isribazar
90. Ghatotand
91. Chatra
92. Nalanda
93. Gurubazar
94. Chanpatia
95. Bhagwanpur

96. Rajnagar
97. Dholi
98. Simribakhtiarapur
99. Janakpur Road
100. Sonebarsaraj
101. Haripur
102. Bariarpur
103. Hatidah
104. Mokama
105. Barh
106. Chandil
107. Tatisilwai
108. Maner
109. Sheikhpura
110. Gomia
111. Bhurkunda
112. Kuru

STATEMENT - III

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Type of Technology</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1.	Araria Court	Electronic	Commis- sioned
2.	Areraj	—do—	
3.	Bagaha	—do—	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Type of Technology</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
4.	Banka	—do—	Commissioned
5.	Barharwa	—do—	
6.	Bihariganj	—do—	
7.	Bermo	—do—	
8.	Birpur	—do—	
9.	Buxur	—do—	
10.	Chakradharpur	—do—	
11.	Dalsingsarai	—do—	
12.	Dumraon	—do—	
13.	Garhwa	—do—	
14.	Ghatsila	—do—	
15.	Hathwa	—do—	
16.	Jainagar	—do—	
17.	Jamui	—do—	
18.	Jhajha	—do—	
19.	Jjanjharpur	—do—	Commissioned
20.	Kahalgaon	—do—	
21.	Lakhisarai	—do—	
22.	Madhupur	—do—	
23.	Manoharpur	—do—	
24.	Naugachia	—do—	
25.	Danapur	—do—	Commisssioned

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Type of Technology</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
26.	Ramgarh (Gaya)	—do—	—do—
27.	Thakurganj	—do—	—do—
28.	Barauli	Electro-mechanical	—do—
29.	Madhubani	Electronic	—do—
30.	Sitamarhi	—do—	—do—
31.	Govindpur	—do—	—do—
32.	Exhibition Road (RNR)	—do—	—do—
33.	Sultanganj	Manual	—do—
34.	Ghoghardiha	Electronic	—do—
35.	Laheriasarai	Electro-Mechanical	—do—
36.	Jairam Gaghopur	—do—	—do—
37.	Bangaon	Electronic	—do—
38.	Murliganj	—do—	—do—
39.	Raxaul	—do—	—do—
40.	Itki	—do—	—do—
41.	Pachgachia	—do—	—do—
42.	Madhopur	—do—	—do—
43.	Saubazar	—do—	—do—
44.	Barkagaon	—do—	—do—
45.	Gola	—do—	—do—
46.	Ranchi	—do—	—do—
47.	Lalganj	—do—	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Type of Technology</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
48.	Banka	—do—	—do—
49.	Raiyam	—do—	—do—
50.	Pawapuri	—do—	—do—
51.	Muzaffarpur	Electro-mechanical and Electronic	—do—
52.	Jamshedpur	—do—	—do—
53.	Kako	Electro-mechanical	—do—
54.	Obra	Electronic	—do—
55.	Raneshwar	Electro-mechaical	—do—
56.	Pakur	Electronic	—do—
57.	Ramgarh (Hasaribagh)	—do—	—do—
58.	Sheikhpura	—do—	—do—
59.	Supaul	—do—	—do—
60.	Suriya	—do—	—do—

[*English*]

(b) if so, the details thereof;

Terrorist Activities in Tripura

1777. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in terrorist activities in Tripura in recent times;

(c) the steps Union Government has taken to face the challenges from the terrorists in the areas of the State;

(d) the number of persons killed by terrorist during the last nine months;

(e) whether the Government have given any compensation to the affected families; and

(f) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) to (d). The All Tripura Trival Force (ATTF), an underground armed outfit of tribals reportedly came into existence in June, 1990 and is active in some parts of the State. It has been responsible for violent incidents. The figures for the first nine months of the current year are given below:-

No. of violent incidents- 48

No. of deaths in above incidents-29.

The Central Government have assisted the State Government by providing Central para-military forces.

(e) and (f). The State Government do not have any specific scheme for compensation to civilian victims. Compensation is granted in individual cases depending on the merit of each case.

Misbehave by B.S.F. Jawans in Siliguri

1778. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any complaint of misbehavior by B.S.F. Jawans at Siliguri from Government of West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been alleged that BSF jawans had clocked Mahananda bridge near Siliguri town on 26.10.91 and misbehaved with the Addl S.P. who visited the spot to regulated the traffic.

(c) A Court of Inquiry has been ordered and the personnel four guilty would be dealt with under BSF Act and Rules.

Installation of Bridge Equipment

1779. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme under consideration of the Government to install an equipment known as 'Bridge Equipment' at Kavratti for the purpose of providing counselling to the students in various islands of Lakshadweep where educational facilities are not available;

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

(c) whether the equipment has to be imported; and

(d) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Duration of Programmes Telecast by various Doordarshan Kendras.

1780. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the duration of the programmes tele-

cast by various Doordarshan Kendras since January 1991 till date; and

(b) the time fixed for programmes in English, Hindi and other Indian languages by various Doordarshan Kendras?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Such statistics are not being centrally maintained.

(b) No specific time has been prescribed for programmes to be telecast in a particular language.

Policy to set up Doordarshan Studios

1781. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been formulated by the Government to set up Doordarshan Studios;

(b) if so, whether priority would be given to the cultural centres, places of historical importance and folk art for setting up Doordarshan studios; and

(c) the details of the places selected for the purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) and (b). The establishment of programme production facilities at different places by Doordarshan is broadly governed by the following parameters:-

1. Establishment of programme production facilities at the Capital of each State. This is in accordance with the long term

objective to provide primary (regional) service in each State in the language of the respective State.

2. At selected places identified under 'INSAT Utilisation Scheme' for production of Area Specific Programme for the benefit of selected clusters of villages.
3. At selected places of cultural importance.
4. At selected relay centres (at places other than Capital and Cultural Centres) to cater to the localised needs of peculiarly distinct population groups.

(c) Besides augmentation of Programme Production Facilities at Guwahati, Rajkot, Bombay, Patna, Madras, Calcutta, Srinagar and Delhi projects relating to establishment of Programme Production Facilities are, at present, under implementation at the following places:

1. Dibrugarh
2. Silchar
3. Itanagar
4. Muzaffarpur
5. Daltonganj
6. Shimla
7. Jammu
8. Gulbarga

9. Bhopal
10. Raipur
11. Imphal
12. Shillong
13. Tura
14. Kohima
15. Gangtok
16. Bhubaneswar
17. Agartala
18. Bareilly
19. Siliguri
20. Aizawl
21. Port Blair
22. Chandigarh
23. Pondicherry

[English]

Electronic Exchange in Chandigarh

1782. SHRIPAWANKUMARBANSAL:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing '2 level' telephone exchange at Chandigarh has almost completed its 'life' period and outlived its utility;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to replace it by an electronic exchange; and

(c) the time by which the new exchange is likely to be commissioned?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, the "2 Level " exchange has almost completed its "life". However, even though the Exchange has not completely outlived its prescribed life for upgradation/modification and improvement in quality of service, 10,000 lines of C-DOT type Electronic Equipment has been allotted for replacement of this exchange.

The new C-DOT Electronic exchange is expected to be commissioned within the 8th Plan period.

Requirement and Supply of Electricity to Chandigarh

1783. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present requirement and supply of electricity to Chandigarh;

(b) the extent to which the requirement is likely to be increased by the end of the 8th Five Year Plan;

(c) the extent to which the requirement is likely to be met;

(d) whether the Government have not accorded to Chandigarh the status of member state of Bhakra Beas Management Board; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) During the period April-October, 1991, the Energy requirement of Chandigarh was 400 million units against

which the availability was also 400 million units.

(b) and (c). According to the report of the group of Power, it is anticipated that the Energy requirement in Chandigarh at the end of 8th Plan, i.e. 1992-97, would be 859 million units against which the availability would be of the order of 459 million units.

(d) and (e). It has been decided not to accord the status of 'member state' to Chandigarh and to maintain the existing status of the Bhakra Beas Management Board for the time being.

Statehood for Delhi

1784. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to grant Statehood to Delhi;

(b) whether the Statehood is proposed to be granted during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) to (c). The Constitution (Seventy-Second Amendment) Bill, 1990, was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 31-5-1990. According to the Bill, the Union Territory

of Delhi was to be converted into a State known as the "Capital State of Delhi". The Bill was moved for consideration on 6-9-1990. With the dissolution of the Lok Sabha the Bill lapsed.

There is no immediate proposal to re-introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

Electrification of Villages in Uttar Pradesh

1785. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of village electrified in Uttar Pradesh so far;

(b) the number of irrigation pumps being operated by electricity;

(c) the number of village which have not been electrified; and

(d) whether the Government propose to electrify all the villages of Uttar Pradesh under a special campaign during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). As per available information, as on 31.8.1991 the number of electrified and unelectrified villages and electrified pumpsets are as under:-

<i>No. of electrified villages</i>	<i>No. of villages yet to be electrified</i>	<i>No. of electric pumpsets</i>
82,711	29,855	6,60,543

(d) No, Sir; The remaining villages are likely to be electrified, in the normal course, in future, subject to availability of funds and other inputs.

Offices Working under Regional Broadcasting Directorate in U.P.

1786. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of offices working under Regional Broadcasting Directorate in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the schemes and programmes of Government are not being transmitted in an effective manner;

(c) if so, the total number of offices proposed to be opened by the Government in the country during the year 1991-92; and

(d) the locations where these are likely to be opened?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) There are no Regional Broadcasting Directorates in the country.

(b) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Newspapers Published from U.P.

1787. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered daily, weekly, fortnightly and monthly newspapers and magazines being published from Uttar Pradesh and the number of copies of each of these newspapers and magazines being circulated;

(b) the names of the newspapers and magazines whose publications have been stopped after registration during the last three years and the date from which their publications have been stopped;

(c) whether any action has been taken against these newspapers who are violating the rules; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) As on 31.12.1990, there were 3603 newspapers/periodicals registered with RNI including 407 dailies, 25 Tri/Bi-weeklies, 1847 weeklies, 467 fortnightlies and 857 monthlies. Of these 635 newspapers/periodicals have supplied their circulation figures and their details are given in the attached Statement-I.

(b) According to information received by RNI, 5 periodicals ceased publication during the last three years (1988-90). Details are given in the attached statement-II "B".

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The publisher has the right to suspend or cease the publication of a newspaper at any time.

UTTAR PRADESH

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4

ENGLISH

	DAILIES	
1. Hawk	Hardwar	16,200
2. Himachal Times	Dehradun	32,358
3. National Herald	Lucknow	33,980
4. Pioneer	Lucknow	64,748
5. The Pioneer	Varanasi	30,871
6. Official Quotationlist of Uttar Pradesh Stock Exchange	Kanpur	500
7. Times of India	Lucknow	32,524

HINDI

8. Adarash Jyoti	Sultanpur	9,904
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Sl.No	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
9.	Aj	Lucknow	43,349
10.	Aj	Varanasi	1,33,527
11.	Aj	Gorakhpur	44,774
12.	Aaj	Bareilly	23,208
13.	Aj (the)	Kanpur	1,01,213
14.	Aj	Agra	50,245
15.	Allahabad	Allahabad	2,660
16.	Aj ki Awaj	Agra	12,099
17.	Akash Marg	Beeroa	12,464
18.	Alarm	Orai	17,400
19.	Amar Ujala	Moradabad	21,542
20.	Amar Bharat Times	Sultanpur	15,225
21.	Amar Ujala	Agra	82,612

Sl.No	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
22.	Amar Ujala	Bareilly	62,062
23.	Amar Ujala	Meerut	67,554
24.	Amethi Khabar	Kanpur	3,292
25.	Anand Times	Raibareilly	17,861
26.	Amrit Vichar	Lucknow	5,672
27.	Athaha	Ghazlabad	5,157
28.	Apney Log	Kankhal	5,173
29.	Awadh Express	Unnao	7,100
30.	Badri Vishal	Hardwar	16,865
31.	Bahraich Times	Bahraich	5,690
32.	Balikhshetra	Balia	15,567
33.	Bharat Atma	Ghazlabad	7,850
34.	Bhaskar (Dainik)	Jhansi	20,929

Sl.No	Name of the papers	Place of Publication			Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	3	
1					4
35.	Brajesh Times			Allgarh	16,499
36.	Chakragati			Hardoi	5,167
37.	Chamakta Bharat			Meerut	3,200
38.	Chingari			Bijore	20,571
39.	Dainik Jagran			Meerut	51,923
40.	Dainik Jagran			Agra	37,263
41.	Dainik Jantantra			Mainpuri	13,299
42.	Dainik Jantantra			Ghaziabad	12,937
43.	Dasharan (Dainik)			Nainital	10,588
44.	Dainik Rashtra Vedna			Bijnore	5,825
45.	Dehat			Muzaffarnagar	18,461
46.	Desh Dharam			Etawah	23,298
47.	Dinraat			Etawah	16,944

SLNo	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
48.	Doaba Warta	Fatehpur	10,490
49.	Doon Dwar	Dehradun	2,000
50.	Gorakhpur Kesari	Gorakhpur	15,625
51.	Gorakhpur Mail	Gorakhpur	5,166
52.	Gandiva	Varanasi	10,600
53.	Ghar Kunder times	Jhansi	12,285
54.	Gau Ganga	Ghaziabad	12,970
55.	Gram Doot	Basti	11,894
56.	Gram Swarajya	Deoria	15,194
57.	Hamara Yug	Meerut	12,950
58.	Himachal Times	Deharadun	33,225
59.	Himalaya	Moradabad	6,300
60.	Hindi Dainik	Groakhpur	15,963

Sl.No	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
61.	Hindu	Meerut	18,727
62.	Hindustan Ka Swarup	Deoria	15,590
63.	Hint	Ghaziabad	14,539
64.	Jagat Times	Mathura	3,437
65.	Jagran (Dainik)	Bareilly	35,349
66.	Jag Prakash	Mirzapur	20,333
67.	Jagran	Kanpur	172,381
68.	Jagran (Dainik)	Lucknow	65,154
69.	Jagran	Jhansi	28,259
70.	Jagran	Gorakhpur	49,160
71.	Jai Desh	Varanasi	14,509
72.	Jan Morcha	Faizabad	28,414
73.	Jan Mukh	Varanasi	19,288

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the papers</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>			<i>Average Circulation per publishing day</i>
1	2	3	3	3	4
74.	JanVishwas	Pilibhit			12,125
75.	Janta express (Dainik)	Meerut			6,000
76.	Janta Yug	Agra			11,196
77.	Janta Yug	Aligarh			21,826
78.	Kalyug Darpann	Saharanpur			5,991
79.	Kanpur Ujala	Kanpur			16,095
80.	Kesar Khushbu Times	Meerut			6,725
81.	Karamyug Prakash	Jalaun			17,011
82.	Lagam	Kanpur			6,374
83.	Lok Bharati	Kanpur			15,098
84.	Lok Johcha	Varanasi			9,183
85.	Lok Jan samachar	Kanpur			13,873
86.	Lucknow Mail	Lucknow			12,538

Sl.No	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
87.	Lucknow Mail	Bareilly	12,186
88.	Madhur Samachar	Moradabad	6,484
89.	Mairashtra	Meerut	16,217
90.	Manyawer	Jaunpur	2,451
91.	Maulik Adhikar	Jhansi	13,082
92.	Maun Darsha	Gandhinagar	14,489
93.	Meerut Samachar	Meerut	19,442
94.	Muzaffarnagar Bulletin	Muzaffarnagar	22,547
95.	Muzaffarnagar Ujala	Muzaffarnagar	11,657
96.	Narad Charcha	Basti	10,889
97.	NavKarmyug Prakashan	Banda	17,623
98.	Navbharat Times	Lucknow	38,283
99.	Navjivan	Lucknow	23,687

Sl.No	Name of the papers	Place of Publication			Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	3	
1					4
100.	Nayay Dheesh			Allahabad	19,000
101.	Nishpaksh Jan Ekta			Barabanki	5,441
102.	Nishpaksh Pratidin			Sitapur	16,882
103.	Nishpaksh Pratidin			Lucknow	21,025
104.	Prabhat			Meerut	24,828
105.	Pditt Vani			Bulandsahar	5,400
106.	Pashchim Jyoti			Muzaffarnagar	8,640
107.	Prakash			Aligarh	9,243
108.	Pravada			Aligarh	22,000
109.	Prayag Raj Times			Allahabad	19,590
110.	Purab Paschim Jyoti			Muzaffarnagar	22,530
111.	Ranturya			Azamgarh	13,000
112.	Rakesh			Itawa	10,899

Sl.No	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
113.	Rashtra Chinh	Gorakhpur	15,874
114.	Rashtriyata	Dehradun	6,500
115.	Sabera	Etawa	11,194
116.	Sadashaya	Muzaffarnagar	14,164
117.	Sanket Disha	Badaun	5,026
118.	Simant Warta	Kotdwar	9,091
119.	Sanmarg	Varanasi	13,957
120.	Satya Samwad	Kanpur	19,890
121.	Savika	Etawa	10,763
122.	Soch Samajh	Jalaun	2,997
123.	Suraj Kesari	Muzaffarnagar	8,157
124.	Swatantra Times	Agra	22,873
125.	Swatantra Bharat	Lucknow	91,637

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the papers</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Average Circulation per publishing day</i>
1	2	3	4
126.	Swatantra Bharat	Varanasi	28,251
127.	Swatantra Pradesh	Raibailly	12,953
128.	Tamsa Shroshtha	Azamgarh	4,988
129.	Swatantra Warta	Gorakhpur	12,843
130.	Tarun Mitra	Jaunpur	15,177
131.	Tude Check up	Kanpur	1,174
132.	Trigut	Gonda	10,803
133.	Unnao Times	Unnao	1,845
134.	Uttam Bulletin	Muzaffarnagar	7,235
135.	Uttar Ujala	nainital	40,953
136.	Vishva Manav	Bareilly	32,568
137.	Vishwa Mitra	Kanpur	21,051
138.	Workers Herald	Lucknow	12,938

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
139.	Vishwa Parivar	Jhansi	20,580
140.	Vyapar Sandesh	Kanpur	16,619
141.	Vyapar samachar	Hapur	580
142.	Vyas Barhi	Sitapur	12,052
143.	Yag bandhu	Moradabad	9,178
144.	Yuva Reporter	Meerut	5,850
PUNJABI			
145.	U.P. Punjab Samachar	Saharanpur	18,852
URDU			
146.	Al-Tarjuman	Kanpur	10,440
147.	Awami Tahariq	Kanpur	1,335
148.	Inqishaf	Jhansi	5,317
149.	Chamane Hashmati	Kanpur	12,400

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
150.	Azaem	Lucknow	11,723
151.	Fankaar-I-Jadid	Lucknow	1,293
152.	Garej	Moradabad	15,329
153.	Hamari Awaz	Kanpur	2,468
154.	Jadid Amal	Lucknow	12,414
155.	Jawan Dost	Jaunpur	11,715
156.	Jadid Awaz	Lucknow	13,250
157.	Garej	Saharanpur	5,333
158.	Masawat Jadid	Kanpur	15,042
159.	Kaumi Nishan	Kanpur	4,542
160.	Mashriqi Aqaz	Aligarh	10,499
161.	Kalam-E-Mashriq	Kanpur	10,755
162.	Mashriqi Awaz	Gorakhpur	20,900

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
163.	Naya Sansar	Moradabad	6,250
164.	Mashriqi Awaz	Gaunda	10,117
165.	Nizam-E-Kudarat	Kanpur	1,651
166.	Noor-E-Bareilly	Bareilly	22,266
167.	Palgham	Kanpur	11,970
168.	Palgham	Lucknow	12,087
169.	Qaumi Awaz	Lucknow	30,294
170.	Qaumi Jung	Rampur	14,874
171.	Qaumi Morcha	Varanasi	15,538
172.	Rozana Khabar Jadid	Bijnaur	8,243
173.	Roznama Urdu	Gorakhpur	7,611
174.	Roznama Safiroenau	Allahabad	12,919
175.	Siyasat Jadid	Kanpur	10,906

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the papers</i>	<i>Place of Publication</i>	<i>Average Circulation per publishing day</i>
1	2	3	4
176.	Tahreek-E-Awam	Kanpur	13,137
177.	Teer-O-Nashtar	Kanpur	13,150
178.	Amal	Kanpur	13,306
179.	Aman-Wa-Aashtee	Kanpur	8,203
180.	Anwar-e-Qaum	Kanpur	11,565
HINDI	BI-WEEKLIES		
181.	Jagwal	Dehradun	19,224
182.	Dev Paryag	Dehradun	21,124
183.	Garh Gatha	Dehradun	19,625

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
ENGLISH			
1.	Frontier Mail	Dehradun	4,500
2.	Hint	Ghaziabad	13,840
3.	Northern Flash	Dehradun	18,861
HINDI			
		WEEKLY	
4.	Aaj Ki Khoj	Agra	2,000
5.	Aaj Ki Subba	Dehradun	1,808
6.	Aaj Ka Pahar	Pithoragarh	1,950
7.	Aawaz-E-Awadh	Kanpur	5,898
8.	Affidavit	Gorakhpur	6,999
9.	Agni Nayak	Dehradun	1,900
10.	Afro Aslai Sandesh	Kheri	5,898
11.	Agona Sandesh	Basti	18,861

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication		Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	
1				4
12.	Ajai Ghosh	Jalaun		1,801
13.	Akash Deep Express	Meerut		2,000
14.	Akul Bharat	Khiri		3,604
15.	Akhari Samya	Banda		1,950
16.	Alarm	Jalaun		15,866
17.	Amrit Satta	Meerut		2,766
18.	Amogh Kanpur	Kanpur		1,943
19.	Andhi pani	Mirzapur		1,800
20.	Aniket	Chamoli		1,958
21.	Anoop Sandesh	Dehradun		2,000
22.	Antarjwala	Najimabad		1,561
23.	Apna Abhiyan	Kanpur		16,500
24.	Apna Neta	Saharanpur		1,500

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
25.	Aprajit	Kanpur	1,900
26.	Arun Filletin	Meerut	1,700
27.	Arijal	Lucknow	5,973
28.	Arthi Sangharsh	Moradabad	1,808
29.	Arya Barat	Gaziabad	2,200
30.	Asha Pushp	Hardoi	5,572
31.	Atal	Lucknow	5,335
32.	August	Orai	15,951
33.	Avrodh	Moradabad	2,000
34.	Awaj Darpan	Basti	15,487
35.	Balila Times	Ballia	18,699
36.	Ballia Samachar	Ballia	10,050
37.	Bharati Basti	Kanpur	1,950

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication		Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	
			3	4
38.	Bhor Vani		Varanasi	5,000
39.	Bhoomi Puja		Ghaziabad	2,000
40.	Bhu-Bimb Express		Dehradun	1,849
41.	Bijnor Khabar		Bijnore	1,800
42.	Bir Bharat Times		Meerut	2,508
43.	Bismil		Gorakhpur	12,394
44.	Brigada rima		Mathura	13,599
45.	Chamakta Yug		Ghaziabad	1,900
46.	Chauhan Bharati		Meerut	1,599
47.	Charitra Vikas		Lucknow	12,500
48.	Chaudhri Darshan		Jalaun	5,350
49.	Chhatra Misal		Agra	5,497
50.	Chita Ki Lipten		Meerut	2,200

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication			Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	3	
1					4
51.	City and Citizen			Kanpur	2,499
52.	Civil Service News Bulletin			Kanpur	1,873
53.	Dahakate Swar			Dehradun	1,982
54.	Dadhichi			Sitapur	5,500
55.	Darpan			Dalitpur	3,829
56.	Deo Bhoomi			Garhwal	2,972
57.	Desh Ki Aan			Almorah	8,008
58.	Dharti Ka Putra			Aligarh	5,854
59.	Dharti Ka Roshan			Meerut	1,880
60.	Dharti Ki Goad			Hapur	1,880
61.	Dhwaja Bharti			Agra	1,967
62.	Diglig India			Kanpur	10,000
63.	Diksha			Bulandshahar	8,008

Sl.No	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
64.	District Gazette	Mainpuri	5,000
65.	Doon Darshan	Dehradun	2,128
66.	Doon Jagriti	Dehradun	1,590
67.	Doon Samachar	Dehradun	1,000
68.	Ekta Hamari Prachin Parampara Hai	Dewaria	7,917
69.	Finance Darpan	Meerut	2,515
70.	Ganga Katri	Unnao	1,650
71.	Gangoh Samachar	Shaharanpur	4,800
72.	Garwial Mandal	Pauri Garwal	11,119
73.	Gaurav Ki Baat	Ghaziabad	2,009
74.	Ghatl Ke Garazate Swar	Dehradun	5,958
75.	Ghatika Bharat	Dehradun	2,000
76.	Gorakhpur Mail	Gorakhpur	10,999

SL.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication			Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	3	
					4
77.	Gorakh Nagari			Gorakhpur	9,509
78.	Gram Uthah			Muzaffarnagar	2,000
79.	Grameen Janta			Roorkee	15,118
80.	Gramvasi			Mirzapur	4,000
81.	Guru-Dev			Hathras	7,616
82.	Hammara Lucknow			Lucknow	7,000
83.	Hardwar Express			Saharanpur	2,015
84.	Hardwar Darpan			Kankhal	2,525
85.	Hardoi Samachar			Hardoi	2,000
86.	Him Sagar			Dehradun	1,672
87.	Him Pravaktia			Tehri Garhwal	2,000
88.	Hindu			Hardwar	2,406
89.	Jag Jhwan			Bareilly	2,000

Sl.No	Name of the papers	Place of Publication			Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	3	
90.	Jagat Sushil			Kanpur	7,500
91.	Jai Jai Bajrang Bali			Moradabad	6,978
92.	Jain Lalea			Jhansi	4,223
93.	Jai Manav			Basti	24,872
94.	Jai Praja			Kanpur	2,499
95.	Jain Gazette			Lucknow	4,963
96.	Jan Chakshu			Deoria	4,305
97.	Jan Chhaya			Jaunpur	7,987
98.	Jan Lahar			Dehradun	5,900
99.	Jan Pragati			Moradabad	6,678
100.	Jan Samparashan			Azamgarh	7,422
101.	Jan Samachar			Jhansi	2,000
102.	Janta Ki Guhar			Jhansi	2,400

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication			Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	3	4	
103.	Jan Sewak		Kheri		3,500
104.	Janta		Mirzapur		2,000
105.	Janta Bhatti Times		Mathura		7,000
106.	Jan Wani		Meerut		9,954
107.	Jan Yudh		Kanpur		11,500
108.	Jan Dushman		Farrukhabad		9,75
109.	Jai Pradesh		Lucknow		10,100
110.	Jot Se Jot Jalay		Meerut		1,899
111.	Kabir Archana		Basti		15,432
112.	Kabtak		Mirzapur		1,600
113.	Kabir Bhoomi		Gorakhpur		7,100
114.	Kalam Ki Bagawat		Gorakhpur		7,273
115.	Kalyug Darpan		Saharanpur		3,500

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
116.	Kandhia Gazette	Muzaffarnagar	2,300
117.	Kanpur Journal	Kanpur	1,950
118.	Kanpur Dehat	Kanpur	6,768
119.	Kanpur Ka Trishul	Kanpur	2,500
120.	Karuna	Meerut	1,250
121.	Kasturi	Saharanpur	3,450
122.	Khas Jagaran	Gorakhpur	11,249
123.	Kirti	Hardwar	1,994
124.	Kranti Chetna	Lucknow	7,500
125.	Krishak	Sitapur	6,491
126.	Kshatriya Mail	Basti	11,735
127.	Kunjirasan	Pithoragarh	1,154
128.	Kushbhavan Pur Sandesh	Sultanpur	4,356

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication		Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	
				4
129.	Laxmanpuri Times	Lucknow		12,628
130.	Lalit Akta	Lalitpur		23,925
131.	Lakhanpuri	Lucknow		16,050
132.	Lanka Dahan	Varanasi		1,974
133.	Lavinder Times	Meerut Cantt		5,400
134.	Lekhi Aur Dekhhi	Kanpur		3,927
135.	Lokrath	Saharanpur		2,560
136.	Lok Mitra	Pratapgarh		2,750
137.	Loktantiya	Meerut		2,246
138.	Mahila Awadh Times	Lucknow		5,936
139.	Mandakini Times	Meerut		1,750
140.	Manwa Sewak	Azamgarh		1,500
141.	Marg Darshak	Jhansi		10,375

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
142.	Maulik Adhikar	Jhansi	11,591
143.	Mekar	Jhansi	11,785
144.	Moradabad Rank	Moradabad	8,512
145.	Moral (The)	Kanpur	14,644
146.	Mukti Deep	Ghaziahad	2,550
147.	Nagrik	Kanpur	2,200
148.	Naik	Bareilly	2,908
149.	Naqara	Muzaffarnagar	4,450
150.	National Express	Kanpur Dehat	1,585
151.	Nati Pragati	Gorakhpur	1,900
152.	Nav Diwas	Kanpur	3,558
153.	Naya Zamana	Dehradun	1,850
154.	News Standard	Pratapgarh	2,000

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication			Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	3	
1					4
155.	News Point			Dehradun	14,392
156.	Nirmal Swar			Deoria	3,499
157.	Niyamit Baten			Gorakhpur	1,899
158.	Nutan Sandesh Varta			Kanpur	1,6000
159.	Ogher Nath			Meerut Cantt	3,650
160.	Panchratan			Farukhabad	2,000
161.	Parash Ram Shakti			Mathura	12,545
162.	Parshav Sagar Times			Jhansi	1,700
163.	Parwat Peeyush			Pithoragarh	8,264
164.	P.C. Times			Meerut	2,400
165.	Peerit Manav			Bulandshahar	2,000
166.	Pilibhit Samaj			Pilibhit	2,332
167.	Pilibhit Times			Pilibhit	6,004

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
168.	Prit Vani	Bulandshahar	8,441
169.	Pragatisheel Bharat	Kanpur	1,883
170.	Prakhnd	Meerut	2,000
171.	Prakash	Jaunpur	2,900
172.	Pralay	Etawah	13,625
173.	Public Bulletin	Bulandshahar	2,200
174.	Prem Pracharak	Agra	5,273
175.	Press Yug	Faizabad	2,111
176.	Purwanchal Dhara	Varanasi	5,500
177.	Rachna Chakra	Varanasi	11,201
178.	Pushya Mitra	Bulandshahar	2,100
179.	Radha Express	Moradabad	9,900
180.	Raj Morcha	Pilibhit	1,434

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
181.	Ram Rajya	Kanpur	2000
182.	Ran Nad	Unnao	11000
183.	Rashtra Mat	Kanpur	12440
184.	Rashtra Sandesh	Sitapur	7776
185.	Rozgar Khoji	Hamirpur	1750
186.	Rudratsh	Banda	10971
187.	Ruhelkhand	Bareilly	2603
188.	Sabras	Ghaziabad	1745
189.	Sachchi Askantsha	Kanpur	3580
190.	Sabraraf	Kanpur	24499
191.	Sahet Mahet	Bahraich	6610
192.	Shaheed Pathik	Sikandarabad	2700
193.	Sahkari Yuga	Rampur	5494

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication			Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	3	
1					4
194.	Samachar Shiver			Motnagar	2377
195.	Samay Doot			Hardoi	6349
196.	Samayik Ghatna Chakra			Gorakhpur	5723
197.	Samta			Almora	4362
198.	Samyukt Awaz			Moradabad	3846
199.	Sanaka			Nainital	1975
200.	Sandesh			Hamirpur	1530
201.	Sanket Disha			Budaun	12,743
202.	Saptahik Vyapar Samachar			Hapur	1276
203.	Saptahik Swatantra Pravah			Jhansi	7150
204.	Satyapath			Garhwal	2200
205.	Seemanchal			Nainital	2093
206.	Seemant Prehari Saptahik			Dehradun	9269

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication		Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	
1			3	4
207.	Shakti	Almora		12,658
208.	Shakshari Sadachari Bal Sangh	Lucknow		1867
209.	Shankri	Murzapur		1800
210.	Santi Mitra	Lucknow		11,257
211.	Shayala	Ghaziabad		2000
212.	Shatrughan	Haridwar		3129
213.	Shivalik Mail	Dehradun		2000
214.	Sharm Bheri	Bijnor		8420
215.	Shukra Shani	Meerut		2816
216.	Sitapur Ki Roshani	Sitapur		10,533
217.	Shukra Shani	Meerut		2816
218.	Sputnik	Lucknow		12,618
219.	Satya Darpan	Muzaffarnagar		2000

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication			Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	3	
1					4
220.	Sudha Sandhan			Kanpur	3658
221.	Sugam Samachar			Varanasi	5391
222.	Suraki Suraj			Lalitpur	2000
223.	Sunrie			Jaunpur	17,607
224.	Surat Shabad Abhyas			Bulandshahar	4711
225.	Swadhin Praja			Almora	2354
226.	Swarajya			Agra	28450
227.	Swar Samaj			Gorakhpur	4180
228.	Tankar			Kanpur	2444
229.	Tares			Hapur	4350
230.	Tarun Hind			Deharadun	3000
231.	Tees Taqat			Gorakhpur	5909
232.	Ujawal Jyoti			Kanpur	2000

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication			Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	3	
233.	Utkrist Bharat			Ghaziabad	7000
234.	Uttar Bharat			Kanpur	12738
235.	Uttar Khand Jyoti			Pithoragarh	5300
236.	Uttaranchal Weekly			Dehradun	5615
237.	Uttarakhand Times			Muzaffarnagar	6774
238.	Vartman Mohim			Ghaziabad	2250
239.	Vartman			Kanpur	9332
240.	Vartayan			Nainital	4499
241.	Vichar			Kanpur	4082
242.	Vidambana			Hardwar	2428
243.	Vidroh Bharat			Kanpur	10508
244.	Vijay Doot			Basti	11463
245.	Viplav			Kheri	1975

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication			Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	3	
1					4
246.	Viplavi Mazdoor			Hardoi	5405
247.	Virendra			Lucknow	5376
248.	Virendra Tufan			Azamgarh	5000
249.	Vishva Ketu			Raibareilly	10480
250.	Voice of Mirzapur			Mirzapur	2000
251.	Vyapar Khulasa			Luknow	10250
252.	Vyaktitva			Kanpur	2483
253.	Warood			Meerut	1800
254.	Watan Ka Wafadar			Basti	14390
255.	water of India			Kanpur	8425
256.	White News			Hapur	2380
257.	Yeh Samita Raj			Hardoi	5743
258.	Youth Mission			Kanpur	10832

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
259.	Yug Gati	Gorakhpur	1900
260.	Arya Mitra	Lucknow	3310
261.	Ghar Ka Sant	Farrukhabad	3593
262.	Kamzor Ki Pukar	Moradabad	3817
263.	Khabaryaar	Agra	5900
264.	Kirti Prakash	Bulandshahar	1900
265.	Yug Satta	Ghaziabad	4150
266.	Yug Wani	Dehradun	30000
267.	Yuva Reporter Meerut	1643	
SANSKRIT			
268.	Gandivan	Varanasi	1999
269.	Yug Gati	Gorakhpur	1900

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
URDU			
270.	Aakhiri Mugali	Varanasi	5424
271.	Aman Ka Masiha	Lucknow	10306
272.	Athah	Ghaziabad	12000
273.	Awami Tarjuman	Lucknow	9934
274.	Asla-82	Kanpur	2583
275.	Awaz-A-Awam	Kanpur	11625
276.	Basti Ki Awaz	Basti	1984
277.	Dard-E-Qaum	Kanpur	1944
278.	Faihdoo Saud	Kanpur	1940
279.	Dukhti Rag	Kanpur	14656
280.	Edarat	Kanpur	7538
281.	Farasat	Saharanpur	1250

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication			Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	3	
1					4
282.	Haf-E-Rafia			Kanpur	1964
283.	Inqshaaf			Jhansi	4667
284.	Ishtarak			Gorakhpur	1775
285.	Khabardar			Saharanpur	1250
286.	Khushnawa-E-Shan			Kanpur	12480
287.	Mazdoor Wahini			Kanpur	21950
288.	Meerut Mala			Meerut	2000
289.	Murafiz-E-Qaum			Moradabad	6150
290.	Nazara			Lucknow	3000
291.	Nishan-E-Azadi			Kanpur	5833
292.	Nide-E-Millat			Lucknow	1800
293.	Paigam-E-Wifa			Bareilly	8583
294.	Qaumi Hamdard			Bareilly	3499

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication			Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	3	
1					4
295.	Qaumi Mission			Kanpur	1339
296.	Quladat			Aligarh	1950
297.	Rooh-E-Watan			Bareilly	1730
298.	Roodad-E-Chaman			Pilibhit	16581
299.	Sadaqat			Kanpur	5000
300.	Safeer-E-Mulk			Fatehpur	10889
301.	Saharanpur Times			Saharanpur	1100
302.	Sarpunch			Lucknow	700
303.	Sawad-e-Azam			Kanpur	10842
304.	Tahreek-e-Awam			Kanpur	11325
305.	Tajwar			Gorakhpur	1600
306.	Tamir-e-Adab			Rampur	7902
307.	Tarjuman Hind			Barabanki	11048

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
308.	Tarjuman-e-Bareilly	Bareilly	2025
309.	Tazkara	Bareilly	2517
310.	Teer-O-Nashtar	Kanpur	11833
BILINGUAL			
311.	Mardaun	Budaun	2580
312.	Mashriq	Gorakhpur	1850
313.	Samachar Darshan	Bulandshahar	2500
314.	Vikas Yojna	Bulandshahar	5400
ENGLISH			
1.	Supreme Court Cases	Lucknow	1500
HINDI			
2.	1970	Dehradun	2000
3.	Amethi Samachar	Allahabad	5791

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication			Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	3	
1					4
4.	Angry			Gorakhpur	7925
5.	Anokha Samvad			Saharanpur	1800
6.	Arth Sansar			Kanpur	14132
7.	Asia Tomorrow			Alahabad	17750
8.	Ayurved Sandesh			Lucknow	1800
9.	Bareilly Darshan			Bareilly	2000
10.	Dahakati Duniya			Moradabad	1599
11.	Dahej Danav			Lucknow	2000
12.	Five Star Chetna			Badaun	5600
13.	Ghaziabad King			Ghaziabad	2000
14.	Gram Morcha			Pilibhit	5500
15.	Hamare Admi			Kanpur	2000
16.	Hamari Tohid			Lucknow	983

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication			Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	3	4	
17.	Huq Ki Awaj		Meerut		1478
18.	Jagdish Swar		Pilibhit		1635
19.	Jay Patra		Gorakhpur		6190
20.	Kisan Mazdoor Morcha		Kanpur		2493
21.	Lok Shankh		Kanpur		2493
22.	Maya Manch		Ghaziabad		2000
23.	Manorama		Allahabad		2,30,972
24.	Maya		Allahabad		2,35,003
25.	Mewat Jahan		Kanpur		11000
26.	Manu Express		Ghaziabad		2000
27.	Naya Sandesh Naye Vichar		Bisauli		5450
28.	Panch Satta		Gh aziabad		1950
29.	Pardeshi Samaj		Pilibhit		3000

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication			Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	3	
1					4
30.	Pradeep Varsa			Kanpur	22000
31.	Prem Madhuri			Pilibhit	2129
32.	Rashtra Bhasha Sandesh			Prayag	5484
33.	Sach Ka Saya			Ghazalabad	1940
34.	Safao Mazdoor Pira			Kanpur	2000
35.	Sarvdk			Gorakhpur	5858
36.	Satrang Duniyan			Pilibhit	5250
37.	Satyanchal Express			Dehradun	1900
38.	Social Vikas			Dehradun	7416
39.	Sulabhkul			Agra	2875
40.	Tarun Ghosh			Varanasi	3208
41.	Ubharta Sansar			Meerut	1600
42.	Udyog Ankur			Ghazalabad	4500

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication			Average Circulation per publishing day
		1	2	3	
1					4
43.	Udyog Prabhat			Ghazialahad	2000
44.	Union Mail			Gorakhpur	2000
45.	Uttaranchal Vani			Dehradun	5416
46.	Uttari Mansrover			Chamoli	1062
47.	Veer Bhushana Samachar			Ghazialahad	2000
URDU					
48.	Deoband Times			Deoband	2000
49.	Goshwarah			Bulandshahar	4791
50.	Lab-e-Bahar			Hardoi	5364
51.	Nabz-e-Alam			Kanpur	1918
52.	Qauadat-e-Hind			Kanpur	8726
53.	Pandarhwin Sadi Hizri			Kanpur	1364
54.	Shia			Lucknow	1800

Sl.No.	Name of the papers	Place of Publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
55.	Tamir-e-Hayat	Lucknow	5200
BILINGUAL			
56.	Jankari	Moradabad	6555
57.	Regional Express	Dehradun	2760
OTHER LANGUAGE			
58.	Al Raid	Lucknow	2500

UTTAR PRADESH (MONTHLIES)

S.No.	Name of the papers	Place of publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
ENGLISH			
1.	Allahabad Tax Judgements	Allahabad	1050
2.	Civil Affairs	Kanpur	3683
3.	Indian Farmers Digest	Nainital	833
4.	International Unity	Kanpur	1000
5.	Labour Bulletin	Kanpur	400
6.	Lucknow City Magazine	Lucknow	6133
7.	Lucknow Law Times	Lucknow	1212
8.	Probe India	Allahabad	38385
9.	Science Goodnews	Lucknow	2499
10.	Supreme Court Cases (Taxation)	Lucknow	227
HINDI			
11.	Akhanad Jyoti	Mathura	307411

S.No.	Name of the papers	Place of publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
12.	Amita	Nazaratganj	5500
13.	Arun	Moradabad	12193
14.	Bal Darehan	Kanpur	2000
15.	Bal Sahitya Samiksha	Kanpur	14906
16.	Braj Garima	Mathura	4441
17.	Chamacham	Lucknow	3500
18.	Daurala Ganna Patrika	Meerut	1500
19.	Disha Digest	Muradabad	6277
20.	Dhanwantra	Aligarh	838
21.	Dugdh Sahakarita	Lucknow	28500
22.	Elight	Lucknow	14730
23.	Goswami Samaj	Roorkhee	1500
24.	Hadi	Rampur	1299

S.No.	Name of the papers	Place of publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
25.	Hasya Yug	Barabanki	2197
26.	Ira India	Mathura	9296
27.	Jahm Mahiladarsh	Lucknow	1649
28.	Jain Prabhat	Agra	10416
29.	Katha Yug	Kanpur	10224
30.	Kishan Bharti	Nainital	1550
31.	Krantil Manyu	Meerut	1060
32.	Kundan Sheel	Meerut	7740
33.	Love India	Kanpur	1900
34.	Manohar Kahaniyan	Allahabad	379742
35.	Measurement	Kanpur	2000
36.	Miragal	Jhansi	5000
37.	Nanhi Duniya	Dehradun	166

S.No.	Name of the papers	Place of publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
38.	Naya Yug	Meerut	1600
39.	Nirayak Bhim	Kanpur	1999
40.	Nutan Kahaniyan	Allahabad	57170
41.	Purv Uttar Railway Samayik	Gorakhpur	2750
42.	Ram Sandesh	Ghaziabad	1250
43.	Rashtra Dharam	Lucknow	14405
44.	Ranniti Vigya	Kanpur	4445
45.	Rasnikung	Mathura	9000
46.	Samajik Kalyan Sandesh	Kanpur	2041
47.	Satyakatha	Allahabad	148270
48.	Scout Prabha	Bareilly	4084
49.	Shall Suta	Kanpur	1435
50.	Shikshan Sansatha	Agra	1975

S.No.	Name of the papers	Place of publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
51.	Shram Jivi	Kanpur	500
52.	Shramik Andaj	Lucknow	4232
53.	Shri Krishna Sandesh	Mathura	1391
54.	Simbhawani Kisan Patrika	Ghaziabad	3500
55.	Super Blaze	Lucknow	15203
56.	Vartman Sahitya	Allahabad	2803
57.	Vikas Marg	Basti	468
58.	Vinodan Garima	Vrindavan	12212
59.	Yatha Shakti	Ghaziabad	1500
60.	Yuva Surabhi	Mathura	1995
BENGALI			
61.	Manorama	Allahabad	70166
62.	Pratidhwani	Varanasi	18750

S.No.	Name of the papers	Place of publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
URDU			
63.	Alfurqan	Lucknow	1750
64.	Alhasanat	Rampur	2232
65.	Anwar-E-Alam	Allahabad	22400
66.	Bachhon Ka Hillaal	Rampur	4899
67.	Harrem	Moradabad	1825
68.	Khawatten Ka Urdu Digest Batool	Rampur	6800
69.	Khiram	Kanpur	17000
70.	Mata-E-Akhirat	Kanpur	1800
71.	Mohkammat	Lucknow	500
72.	Mullim-E-Urdu	Lucknow	5800
73.	Noor	Rampur	5399
74.	Ummeed Ki Kiran	Pilibhit	5000

MONTHLIES

S.No.	Name of the papers	Place of publication	Average Circulation per publishing day
1	2	3	4
BILINGUAL			
75.	Editor	MONTHLIES Kanpur	1100
76.	Garh Gaurab	Garhwal	1816
77.	Prem prabhakar	Muzaffarnagar	425
78.	Rail Path	Gorakhpur	5000
79.	Varni Pravachan	Muzaffarnagar	990
OTHER LANGUAGES			
80.	Alabeasul Islami	MONTHLIES Lucknow	4000

STATEMENT-II*List of the Ceased Newspapers for the Period 1988,89 & 1990***1988**

1. Jan Dhaarana, Hindi/Daily, Saharanpur w.e.f. 13.9.88
2. Sree Bahe Guru Ji, Punjabi/Daily, Bareilly w.e.f. 1.2.88

1989

1. Katha Yug, Hindi Monthly, Kanpur w.e.f. 12.11.89
2. Navyug Chronicle, Hindi/Fortnightly w.e.f.10.11.89

1990

1. Chetna, Hindi/Weekly, Badaun w.e.f.30.11.90

Migration of Kashmiri civilians

1788. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether following a chain of incidents of abductions and increased hostility by militants, the Government have noticed any fresh exodus of civilians from the Kashmiri Valley;

(b) if so, the number of persons who have migrated from the valley during the past three months; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) to (c). No appreciable increase in the migration of minorities from the Valley has been noticed during the last 3 months. Due to continued terrorist violence, many muslim families have also reportedly come out of the Valley. They are, however, hesitant to speak and register openly, for fear of reprisals by terrorists against their relations still in the Valley. The Government is committed to take stern action against the terrorists and to remove the fear psychosis created by them.

Sex Ratio in Rural and Urban Areas

1789. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the male-female ration of population as per latest census, in each State and Union Territory in rural and urban areas, separately;

(b) whether any effort were made during the census to compile caste-wise population figures, so as to give effect to the recommendations of Mandal commission relating to reservation in Union Government Offices and Undertakings; and

(c) if so, the population the socially an economically backward classes and other backward classes in each State indicating the percentage of population belonging to these castes to other castes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) The requisite information is given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c). Date for Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes as listed in the Presidential Order, have only been collected.

Otherwise, caste has not been enumerated in the Census after Independence.

STATEMENT

Statement Showing Females per 1000 Males as per the 1991 Census of India

(Provisional)

<i>India/State Union Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
INDIA*	929	941	893
STATES			
1. Andhra Pradesh	973	978	957
2. Arunachal Pradesh	861	877	753
3. Assam	925	937	839
4. Bihar	912	923	846
5. Goa	969	994	933
6. Gujarat	936	950	909
7. Haryana	874	877	868
8. Himachal Pradesh	996	1013	828
9. Karnataka	961	975	930
10. Kerala	1040	1043	1033
11. Madhya Pradesh	932	944	893
12. Maharashtra	935	975	876
13. Manipur	961	957	970
14. Meghalaya	947	957	904
15. Mizoram	924	916	934
16. Nagaland	890	912	789

(Provisional)

<i>India/State Union Territory</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
17. Orissa	972	989	866
18. Punjab	888	895	870
19. Rajasthan	913	923	881
20. Sikkim	878	892	748
21. Tamil Nadu	972	983	951
22. Tripura	946	944	954
23. Uttar Pradesh	881	886	862
24. West Bengal	917	941	856
UNION TERRITORIES			
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	820	840	770
2. Chandigarh	793	633	813
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	953	966	819
4. Daman & Diu	972	927	1024
5. Delhi	830	821	831
6. Lakshadweep	944	961	931
7. Pondicherry	980	971	984

* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir where the 1991 census has not been held.

Lighting Technology

1790. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an International Conference on Lighting Technology for the SAARC-Prakash 1991, with special focus on conservation of energy was held in New Delhi on October 7, 1991;

(b) the main observations and suggestions made at the conference; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir. An International Lighting Conference was held at New Delhi from 9th to 11th October, 1991 organised by the Indian Society of Lighting Engineers.

(b) No formal recommendations of the Conference have been received by the Government. However, the Conference had discussed various aspects relating to the lighting technology and had agreed on the need for cooperation between the countries.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

S.T.D. Facility in District Headquarters

1791. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of S.T.D. facility provided in district Headquarters, State-wise;

(b) whether this facility is available in each district Headquarter in Haryana; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) List is given in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c). Except Kurukshetra all other 15 district headquarters in Haryana have been linked with the STD facility.

STATEMENT

State-wise status of District Headquarters regarding S.T.D. Facility

Sl. No	Name of State	Total Number of D.H.Qs.	D.H.Qs. having S.T.D facility	D.H.Qs not having S.T.D
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	23	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	9	2
3.	Assam	23	21	2
4.	Bihar	51	45	6
5.	Goa	2	2	0
6.	Gujarat	19	19	0
7.	Haryana	16	15	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	10	2

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Total Nnnumber of D.H.Qs.</i>	<i>D.H.Qs. having S.T.D facility</i>	<i>D.H.Qs not having S.T.D</i>
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	14	7	7
10.	Karnataka	20	20	0
11.	Kerala	14	14	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	45	36	9
13.	Maharashtra	31	31	0
14.	Manipur	8	8	0
15.	Meghalaya	5	5	0
16.	Mizoram	3	2	1
17.	Nagaland	7	1	6
18.	Orissa	13	13	0
19.	Punjab	12	12	0
20.	Rajasthan	30	28	2
21.	Sikkim	4	4	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	21	20	1
23.	Uttar Pradesh	63	60	3
24.	West Bengal	17	15	2
25.	Tripura	3	2	1

UNION TERRITORIES:

1.	Andaman Nicobar	2	2	0
2.	Chandigarh	1	1	0
3.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	1	1	0

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Total Number of D.H.Qs.</i>	<i>D.H.Qs. having S.T.D facility</i>	<i>D.H.Qs not having S.T.D</i>
4.	Daman & Diu,	2	2	0
5.	Delhi	1	1	0
6.	Lakshadweep	1	1	0
7.	Pondicherry	4	4	0
		479	434	49

Tribal Sub-Plan

tribal sub-plan during the last three financial years?

1792. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the amount allocated for the rural areas of Haryana under plan and non-plan schemes for Scheduled Caste and for

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI):

The information is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Expenditure on Special Component Plan for SCs</i>	<i>Expenditure under Non-Plan Schemes of the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes Department, Haryana.</i>
1988-89	54.65	1.83
1989-90	67.18	1.98
1990-91	70.45	2.62

No specific amount is earmarked for rural areas under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes.

Staff Quarters to Employees of Posts and Telecommunications in Haryana

(iii) No specific community has been specified as Schedule Tribe in Haryana. Therefore, there is no Tribal Sub-Plan in the State.

1793. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Government re-

garding allotment of staff quarters to the employees of Department of Posts and Telecommunications in urban and rural areas of Haryana; and

(b) the number of staff quarters under construction in Haryana and the locations thereof and whether these are scheduled to be completed in the near future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Department of Post and Telecommunications

The Departments have no separate policy for allotting staff quarters in the urban and rural areas of Haryana. As elsewhere, the policy regarding allotment of staff quarters is based on the rules formulated by the Directorate of Estates, Ministry of Urban Development from time to time.

(b) Department of Posts

No staff quarter is under construction at present.

Department of Telecommunications

Total number of 143 staff quarters are under construction in Haryana for the staff of Haryana Telecom. Circle. Their station-wise break up is as under:-

Yamunanagar	-	19
Faridabad NH II	-	24
Gurgaon	-	4
Jind	-	36
Kaithal	-	18
Kurukshetra	-	18
Kundli	-	6

Kalanour	-	6
Bahadurgarh	-	6
Charkhidadri	-	6

The construction of the above quarter is likely to be completed during 1992-93.

[English]

Eradi Commission Report

1794. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHAN WASNIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Justice Eradi fact finding Commission of enquiry investigating into the incident of November 21st, 1990 has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the findings made by the Commission; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) to (c). Justice Eradi Fact Finding Enquiry Commission was not a judicial inquiry under the Commission of Inquiry Act. It was purely an internal fact finding enquiry constituted under the direction of the President to enquire into the incidents which took place at the Forecourt and Ashok Hall of Rashtrapati Bhavan on November 21, 1990. Shri Justice Eradi submitted his report to the President on October 22, 1991. Rashtrapati Bhavan has taken necessary action on the points relating to Rashtrapati persons, copies of the report have been forwarded to the Principal Information Officer, Government of India and the Press Council of India.

**Mother Computer at Hamirpur in
Himachal Pradesh**

1795. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to install the Mother Computer at Hamirpur in Himachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir; by Department of Telecommunications.

(b) During the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

(c) Not applicable.

[Translation]

Ambedkar Centenary Celebration

1796. SHRI RAM NARAIN BARWA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of the Government to develop 'Mahu' the birth place of Dr. Ambedkar; and

(b) if so, the amount proposed to be spent on it?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

Atrocities on SCs/STs

1797. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of atrocities committed on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the financial assistance provided to the effected families; and

(c) whether the Government propose to provide employment to such persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as is being provided to one member each of the families of the deceased killed in the communal riots?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Information is given in Statement No. I for Scheduled castes and Statement No. II for Scheduled Tribes, respectively.

(b) The Union Government have issued guidelines to all State Government and U.T. Admns.

To provide necessary relief and rehabilitation to the affected victims of Atrocities. The Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 which has been brought into force w.e.f. 30th January, 1990 also provides for necessary relief and rehabilitation to the victims of atrocities.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.

STATEMENT-I

Number of cases of crimes against Scheduled Castes by non-Scheduled Castes in the various States/U.Ts during 1988, 1989 and 1990 beside on date furnished by State Government and U.T. Administrations.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
1.	2	3.	4.	5.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	424	511	602
2.	Assam	03	17	27
3.	Bihar	1297	997	507
4.	Goa	01	02	-
5.	Gujarat	665	593	788
6.	Haryana	87	77	81
7.	Himachal Pradesh	80	79	63
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	161	155	38
9.	Karnataka	393	490	690
10.	Kerala	506	616	648
11.	Madhya Pradesh	4226	5210	5210
12.	Maharashtra	452	363	499
13.	Orissa	287	365	304
14.	Punjab	25	21	22
15.	Rajasthan	1572	1588	1591
16.	Sikkim	06	03	15
17.	Tamil Nadu	709	482	544
18.	Uttar Pradesh	4755	5195	6096
19.	West Bengal	09	13	05

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	01	-	01
21.	Delhi	-	05	05
22.	Pondicherry	-	01	01
Total		15207	15799	17737

Note: Information in respect of other State/UTs is NIL.

STATEMENT-II

Number of cases of crimes against Scheduled Tribes by non-Scheduled Tribes in the various States/U.Ts during 1988, 1989, and 1990 based on data furnished by State Governments and U.T Administrations.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77	79	108
2.	Assam	19	18	33
3.	Bihar	106	102	18
4.	Goa	-	01	-
5.	Gujarat	131	129	123
6.	Karnataka	17	87	42
7.	Kerala	119	155	107
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2015	2163	2366
9.	Maharashtra	185	214	177
10.	Manipur	02	-	06
11.	Nagaland	-	05	-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/UT</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
1.	2	3.	4.	5.
12.	Orissa	101	217	104
13.	Rajasthan	457	420	450
14.	Sikkim	06	07	11
15.	Tamil Nadu	03	01	03
16.	West Bengal	17	09	10
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	09	-
18.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	13	07	11
19.	Daman & Diu	-	-	03
Total		3364	3623	3572

Note: Information in respect of other State/UTs is
NIL.

Recommendations of National Police Commission

1798. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new schemes which were recommended by the National Police Commission, 1978 for making improvements in Police Force;

(b) whether the Union Government have issued necessary instructions to the State Government to this effect; and

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-

TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) to (c). All the eight reports of the National Police Commission were published. Copies of the first report and the seven other remaining reports were laid on the Table of the House on the 1st February, 1980 and the 30th March, 1983 respectively.

'Police' being a State subject it is for the State Government to implement the recommendations of the National Police Commission. Available information indicates that the reports of the Commission have been thoroughly studied by them and a good measure of action taken to the extent considered appropriate.

Public Call Office in Rajasthan

1799. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Call Offices opened in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to open Public Call Offices in each panchayat headquarters; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The details of public call offices opened in Rajasthan during the last three years are given below:

Year	No. of PCs opened
1988-89	353
1989-90	79
1990-91	127
	559

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) By 31st March 1995

[English]

Arms to Punjab Militants

1801. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI
M.V.CHANDRAHEKARA
MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that the militants in Punjab are now getting arms and ammunitions from Kashmiri Militants rather than from Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to conduct secret investigations to know the activities of militants in Kashmir and Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) to (c). Government have seen reports indicating links between militants in Jammu & Kashmir and extremists in Punjab for sharing weapons etc. Security agencies are actively engaged in combating with the situation.

Sale of Mahjai Diamond of Maharaja of Kapurthala

1802. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the famous Mahjai diamond weighing 139.38 carats used by the Maharaja of Kapurthala, Jagjit Singh Bahadur, was sold in an international auction of Christie's in Geneva in November, 1983 for pound 4,12,500;

(b) if so, whether there was a FERA violation;

(c) whether any action has been initiated in the matter; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Migration of Muslim Families from Ayodhya

1803. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRE be pleased to state:

(a) whether muslim families of Ayodhya have started migrating to other parts of the State in panic due to the recent happenings in Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government for the security of minorities in nearby areas of Faizabad and Ayodhya?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) and (b). The facts are being ascertained and the information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Increase in the SCs/STs Population

1804. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a regular increase in the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per the 1971, 1981 and 1991 census; and

(b) if so, the percentage of increase in their population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M.JACOB): (a) There is a regular increase in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population according to 1971 and 1981 Censuses. The 1991 Census data for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are expected to be available after compilation by the end of 1992.

(b) The percentage increase in the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe population during the decades 1961-71 and 1971-81 is given in the statement enclosed. The percentage increase during the decade 1981-91 will be known when the 1991 census data are compiled.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the percentage increase in the Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribe Population during 1961-71 and 1971-81

India@*

<i>Decade</i>	<i>Percentage increase in the Scheduled Caste Population</i>	<i>Percentage increase in the Scheduled Tribe Population</i>
1961-71	24.13	36.05
1971- 81	32.45	31.01

* The 1981 Census could not be held in Assam owing to disturbed condition prevailing in that State then. Thus while working out the percentage increase the data for the 1961 and 1971 Censuses, though available for Assam, have been excluded to make it comparable with the 1981 Census.

note: Excludes the population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The growth rates have been worked out on the basis of 1961-71 population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (modification) Order, 1956 and other relevant Acts and Orders; and the 1981 population is as per the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Amendment) Act, 1976 and other relevant Act and Orders.

**Draft Serials on National Leaders/
Freedom Fighters Received by Door-
darshan**

1805. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of national leaders and freedom fighters on whom Drafts for serials have been received by the Government during the year 1991;

(b) the procedure prescribed for the selection of these serials to be telecast;

(c) whether applications have been received regarding the telecasting of serials on Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Jai Prakash Narayan, DR. Bheem Rao Ambedkar, Sardar Bhagat Singh and Acharya J.B. Kripalani; and

(d) if so, whether the serials on the lives of the above said freedom fighters will be telecast during this year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Proposals for commissioned serials on the following leaders have been received by Doordarshan during 1991;

- (i) Mahatma Gandhi
- (ii) Lai Bahadur Shastri
- (iii) Dr. Madan Mohan Malaviya
- (iv) M.G. Ramachandran

(b) Proposals for such serials on national/freedom fighters to be funded by Doordarshan are approved by the appropriate committee set up for this purpose in Doordarshan.

(c) An 8 part tele-serial on Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has been assigned to a producer. No proposals for commissioned serials on the other leaders mentioned were received by Doordarshan during 1991.

(d) Telecast depends on final decision taken on case to case basis and availability of time.

[English]

**Telecast of Regional Programmes by
local Doordarshan Kendras.**

1806. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to permit regional/local Doordarshan Kendras to produce and telecast more programmes in the regional languages;

(b) whether any norms with regard to the timings of Network/National/Regional Programmes have been set up for the Regional/Local Kendras of Doordarshan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) The different Doordarshan Kendras are already producing a large number of programmes in the regional languages and would continue to do so in the future also. The actual duration of such programmes would, however, depend upon the availability of resources, manpower, technical facilities and transmission time.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. All Kendras besides carrying the morning transmission, the National Programme and the various network programmes, telecast regional language programme during their remaining

transmission time which varies from Kendra to Kendra.

Expenditure on Establishment by Power Corporation

1807. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of the expenditure being incurred by the various Delhi based Power Corporations under the Ministry of Power and Non-Conventional Energy Sources on Establishment (including House

Rent, City Compensatory and Dearness Allowance and all other perks) at present;

(b) the amount of annual Rent being paid by these Corporations for their offices and in respect of houses leased by them for their Officers in the capital; and

(c) the rate at which the various allowances and perks referred in part (a) above are being paid at present monthly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The relevant information is given below:-

Name of the Corporation	% of expenditure incurred on establishment (1990-91)	Amount of annual rent paid (1990-91)	
		For Office Accommodation	Accommodation leased for Officers
(in lakhs)			
N.T.P.C	4.6	357	234
NHPC	8.55	112	46
NPTC	28.00	6.63	0.70
PFC	0.64	164.95	8.16
REC	1.5	17.51	3.04

(c) The details of HRA, CCA, DA and other perks paid by these Corporations are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

National Thermal Power Corporation

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. <i>D.A</i> | For workman @ Rs. 559.35 Per month for supervisors and Executives @ Rs. 605.55 per month. |
| 2. <i>H.R.A</i> | @ 30% of Basic Pay but in case of Non-production of rent receipt maximum payable @ Rs. 1000 per month. |

3. *C.C.A*

@ Rs. 100 per month for Supervisors and Executives, for Workman 6% of Basic pay subject to the maximum of Rs. 100 per month.

4. *Lunch Subsidy*

@ Rs. 80 per month

5. *Education Allowance*

@ Rs. 60 per child per month maximum entitled (upto 12th Class) for two children subject to the employee bearing the first Rs. 30 per child.

6. *Washing Allowance*

@ Rs. 22 per month to the employees who have been issued uniforms.

7. *Conveyance Reimbur*

@ Rs. 800 per month (for Senior Engineers to DY. Managers)

@ Rs. 900 per month (for Managers and above).

Scooter

In case of Executives @ Rs. 300 per month

In case of Supervisors @ Rs. 225 per month

In case of workers Rs. 140 per month.

Mpped

Executives @ Rs. 160 per month Supervisors @ Rs

115 per month Workman @ Rs. 90 per month

Transport subsidy for those not in receipt of conveyance reimbursement.

Executives @ Rs. 75 per month Supervisors @ Rs. 60 per month Workman @ Rs. 50 per month.

8. *Ex-Gratia in Liew of Bonus*

@ 8.33% subject to the maximum of Rs. 1600 in case of employees drawing wages not exceeding Rs. 2500 per month. In case of others @ Rs. 2500.

9. *Generation Incentive*

Based on actual generation as per the scheme approved by Government of India. For those drawing Basis pay + DA exceeding Rs. 2500 subject to a maximum of Rs. 372 per month and for those drawing Basis pay + DA not exceeding Rs. 2500 per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 425 per month.

10. *News paper and professional Literature Reimbursement.*

For Executives @ Rs. 50 per month.

National Hydro-Electric Power Corporation

1. *D.A*

Employees covered under HPPC report

60% of the Basic pay for Basic pay upto 3500.

38% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 1785/- for Basic pay between Rs. 3501 to Rs. 6000.

33% of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 2280 for Basic pay above Rs. 6000.

Employees on Industrial Dearness Allowance pattern

Various Dearness Allowance Rs. 975.95 per month.

Fixed Dearness Allowance:

pay range from Rs. 450 to Rs. 1445 Rate of Fixed Dearness Allowance Rs. 83 to Rs. 390 on slab system.

Industrial Dearness Allowance for Board Level Functionaries @ Rs. 605.55 per month.

2. *H R A*

Rates as per HPPC Recommendations

30% of Basic pay subject to a ceiling of Rs. 1250

Rates on IDA Pattern

30% of Basic pay.

3. *C C A*

Rates as per HPPC Recommendations

upto Basic pay of Rs. 1999 Rs. 75 Rs. 2000 and above Rs. 100

Rates on IDA Pattern

6% of Basic Pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 100.

4. *Lunch/Tea Subsidy*

Rates as per HPPC Recommendations

Rs. 147 per month

Rates on IDA Pattern

Rs. 147 per month

5. *Washing Allowance**Rates as per HPPC Recommendations**Rates on IDA Pattern*

Rs. 25 per month.

6. *Transport Subsidy**Rates as per HPPC Recommendations*

Supervisors upto the scales of Rs. 2000 - 3500, are being paid Transport subsidy @ Rs. 30 within 8 Km and Rs. 40 beyond 8 Km.

Rates on IDA Pattern

Rs. 45 residing within distance less than 8 Km; Rs. 55 for distance beyond 8 Km.

7. *Conveyance Allowance*

<i>S.No</i>	<i>Mode</i>	<i>Pay Scale</i>	<i>Rate</i>
1.	For maintaining car	Scale of Rs. 3000-4500 and above	Rs.450/
2.	For maintaining Scooter	Basic pay of Rs.3000 and above	Rs.175/
3.	For maintaining Scooter	Basic pay of below Rs.3000	Rs. 150/

The various allowances which are being paid at the Projects/Units of the Corporation:-

*Employees on IDA Pattern**Employees covered under HPPC Recommendations*

1. *Night Shift Allowance*
@ Rs. 2.50 per night shift duty performed.

2. *Washing Allowance*
@ Rs. 20 per month

**Employees on IDA
Pattern****Employees covered under HPPC
Recommendations****3. Project/Investi-
Gation Allowance
12% of Basic Pay**

Pay Ranges	Rate
Upto Rs.1999	Rs. 225/
Rs. 2000-2999	Rs. 300/
Rs. 3000 and above	Rs. 375/

**Employees on IDA
Pattern****Employees covered under HPPC
Recommendations****4. Hill Compensatory and Winter Allowance**

Height	HCA	WA	In lieu of Winter Allowance Hill Compensatory Allowance a compo- site Hill Compensatory allowance is payable at the following rates;
1000 m and above	3% of Basic pay subject to a ma- ximum of Rs.50	3% of Basic pay subje- ct to a maxim- um of Rs. 30	

Height	HCA	WA	Pay Range	Rate
1500m and Basic above	4% of Basic pay subject to a maxi- mum of Rs. 75 per month	4% of Below Rs. 2000 pay subje- ct to a maxi- mum of Rs. 60 per month	2000 and above	Rs. 120 Rs. 150

5. Special Compensatory Allowance

The details are in-
dicated as in Ap-
pendix-I

The details of rates of special
Compensatory Allowance are
indicated in Appendix-II.

6. Special Duty Allowance

25% of Basic pay
of the 3rd CPC sc-

12.5% of Basic pay subject to a
maximum of Rs.1000

ales of pay subject
to a maximum of
400.

7. Non-Practising Allowance

Pay range	Rate
Below Rs. 3000	Rs. 600
3000 and above but below 3700	Rs. 800
3700 and above	Rs. 900

8. Post Graduation Allowance

Medical Officers possessing recognised post-graduate diploma Rs. 100 per month

Medical Officers possessing recognised post graduate degree Rs. 2000 per month

9. Children Education Assistance

a) Children Education Allowance:

Primary Class	Rs. 15 per month per child	For Primary Secondary and Higher secondary	Rs. 50 per month per child
Secondary & H. Secondary	Rs. 20/		

Employees on IDA pattern

Employees covered under HPPC Recommendations

b) Reimbursement of Fee:

Class 6th, 8th	Rs. 5 per month per child	Class 10th and below	Rs. 20 per month per child
Class 9th	Rs. 6 per month per child	Class 11th & 12th	Rs. 25 per month per child

Class 10th	Rs. 7 per month per child	For Physically handicapped and mentally retarded children	Rs. 50 per month per child
Class 11th	Rs. 8 per month per child		
Mentally Retarded Children	Rs. 20 per month per child		

c) *Hostel Subsidy*

Rs. 60 per month per Child	Rs. 150 per month per child
----------------------------	-----------------------------

d) *Book Purchase Subsidy on Transfer:*

Primary Class	Rs. 20 per month per child
Secondary class	Rs. 40 per month per child
Higher Secondary Class	Rs. 60 per month per child

STATEMENT

**Employees Following Industrial Dearness Allowance Pattern
Special Compensatory Allowance**

Appendix—I

Pre- Revised		Revised as on 1.8.83	
Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance (depending upon the place of position)		Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance (depending upon the place of position)	
i) 5% of pay subject to a max of Rs. 40 per month		i) 3.5% of pay	
ii) 20% of pay subject to a max of Rs. 160 per month		ii) 12% of Pay subject to a max of Rs. 125 per month	
iii) 20% of pay subject to a max of Rs. 160 per month		iii) upto Rs. 800 — 12% of pay Rs. 801 and above — 15% of pay subject to a max of Rs. 200 per month	
iv) 30% of pay subject to a max of Rs. 240 per month		iv) 20% of pay	
v) Upto Rs. 260 Rs. 261 to 650	Rs. 35 per month 15% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 70 per month	v) Upto Rs. 530 Rs. 531 to Rs. 1099	Rs. 50 per month 12% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 90 per month
Rs. 651 and above	Rs. 100 per month	Rs. 1100 and above	Rs. 120 per month
vi) Upto Rs. 260 Rs. 261 to 650	Rs. 40 per month 20% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 85 per month	vi) Upto Rs. 530 Rs. 531 to 1099	Rs. 55 per month 12% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 100 per month

<i>Pre-Revised</i>		<i>Revised as on 1.8.83</i>	
<i>Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance (depending upon the place of position)</i>		<i>Allowance Compensatory(Remote Locality) Allowance (depending upon the place of position)</i>	
vii)	Upto Rs. 260 Rs. 261 and above	— —	Rs. 40 per month 15% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 120 per month
		vii)	Upto Rs. 530 Rs. 531 and above
viii)	Upto Rs. 260 Rs. 261 to 650	— —	Rs. 55 per month 10% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 55 per month
		viii)	Upto Rs. 530 Rs. 531 to 1099
ix)	Upto Rs. 260 Rs. 261 to 650	— —	Rs. 65 per month 15% of pay subject to a max. of Rs. 125 p.m.
			Rs. 1100 and above
		ix)	Upto R. 580 Rs. 531 to 1099
			Rs. 140 per month
			Rs. 90 per month 20% of pay subject to a maximum of R.150/ per month
			Rs. 185 per month
x)	Upto Rs. 260 Rs. 261 to 650	— —	Rs. 100 per month 50% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 per month
		x)	Upto Rs. 530 Rs. 531 to 1099
			Rs. 125 per month Rs. 180 per month
			Rs. 250 per month

Note: (i) The employees who opt for Special Compensatory Allowance will not be entitled to the payment of Project Allowance and Hill Compensatory Allowance.

Employees Covered Under HPPC Report on Central Da Pattern

Appendix — II

Area	Rates of Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance			
	Basic Pay Below Rs. 2000	Basic Pay of Rs. 2000 & above, but below 3000	Basic Pay of Rs. 3000 and above	
1	2	3	4	

1. HIMACHAL PRADESH

Pangl Sub-Div of Chamba
District

Bharamour Tehsil of
Chamba District

Lahaul & Spiti District

Kinnaur Dist

Dodra-Kawer area of Rohru
Tehsil

Parganas of Pandrabis &
Atharabis, Gram Panchayats
of Munih, Derkail & Kashapat
of Rampur Tehsil or Simla
District.

650

500

350

Area	Rates of Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance			
	Basic Pay Below Rs. 2000	Basic Pay of Rs. 2000 & above, but below 3000	Basic Pay of Rs. 3000 and above	
1	2	3	4	
Pargana of Pandrabis of Kulu District				
Chhotia Bhargal and Bara Bhargal area of Palampur Sub- Division of Kangra District.				
2. UTTAR PRADESH				
Dharohula Munsiyari Joshimath; and Bhatwari Development Blocks (exception District Head Quarters of Uttarkasi)	350	500	650	
3. THROUGHOUT SIKKIM	275	400	525	
4. MIZORAM (Throughout Aizawal District of Mizoram)	225	300	375	

Rates of Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance				
Area	Basic Pay Below Rs. 2000	Basic Pay of Rs. 2000 & above, but below 3000	Basic Pay of Rs. 3000 and above	
1	2	3	4	
5. THROUGHOUT MANIPUR	225	300	375	
6. HIMACHAL PRADESH				
Janjehli block of Chachiot Tehsil of Mandi District				
Chopal Tehsil of Simla District	225	300	375	
Trans-Giri Tract of Sirmur District				
Churah Tehsil of Chamba District				
Kunr Panchayat and Belaj Pargana of Chamba Tehsil of Chamba District Dauhnic Town.				
HIMACHAL PRADESH				
Simla Town and its Suburbs (Mashobra, Dhalli, Taradani, Kasumboti, Jatog and Tutu)	275	400	525	

Rates of Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance				
Area	Basic Pay Below Rs. 2000	Basic Pay of Rs. 2000 & above, but below 3000	Basic Pay of Rs. 3000 and above	
1	2	3	4	
7. JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE				
Area in Podch & Rajouri Distt. excluding the towns of Poonch & Rajouri and Sunderbani and other Urban areas in the two Districts.	225	300	375	
JAMMU & KASHMIR STATE				
Hibat Bani, Lohi Malbar and Macchodi in Kathuna Distt.	350	500	650	
Dudu Basantgarh, Lander Phamag Illega Thakrakote, Nagote in Udhampur Distt.				
All Areas in Tehsil Mahore except those in Areas upto Goel from karnan side and areass upto Arnas from Keasi side in Tehsil Mahore of Udhampur Distt.				

<i>Rates of Special Compensatory (Remote Locality) Allowance</i>				
<i>Area</i>	<i>Basic Pay Below Rs. 2000</i>	<i>Basic Pay of Rs. 2000 & above, but below 3000</i>	<i>Basic Pay of Rs. 3000 and above</i>	
	2	3	4	
1				
<p>Illaqas of Padder in Kishtwar Tehsil and Niabat Nowgam in Kishtwar Tehsil of Oyama and Oyama and Nobre of Leh District.</p> <p>Entire Gurez-Niabat, Tangdar Sub-Division and Keran Illaga of Baramulla District.</p>				
8. UTTAR PRADESH				
Areas other than those covered in 2 in the border Distt. of Uttarkashi Chamoli & Pithoragarh including Distt. Headquarters of Uttarkashi, but excluding Champavat Tehsil of Pithoragarh District.	225	300	375	
9. Throughout Assam & Meghalaya	60	80	100	

National Power Transmission Corporation

HRA	:	30% OF Basic Pay
CCA	:	6% of Basic pay subject to maximum of Rs. 100/-
Residential Lease applicable for executives	:	40% of maximum of scale.
Monthly Conveyance Reimbursement for Workmen.	:	Rs. 90-140/-
For Supervisor	:	Rs. 115-225/-
For Executives	:	Rs. 160-300 (Scooter/M.Cycle) Rs. 800-900 (Car)

Power Finance Corporation**i) HRA**

HRA is paid at the rate of 30% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 1000/- without production of rent receipt. In case of production of rent receipt, HRA is paid at the rate of 30% subject to the employees contributing first 10% of his pay towards the rent for the accommodation taken by him on rent.

ii) CCA

CCA is paid at the rate of 6% of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 100/-.

iii) DA

DA is paid, based on the index rates declared by Government from time to time. Presently, DA is being paid at the rates as indicated below:-

For Executives Staff	-	Rs. 1443.90
Non-executives Staff (workmen Category)	-	Fixed DA is paid as per slabs indicated in Annexure. variable DA : Rs. 559.35

Besides DA, Executives, are getting Ad-hoc I&II as per Govt. order, pending revision of scales of pay w.e.f. 1.1.87.

iv) Transport subsidy

Executives -Rs.70/
Non-execu-
tives -Rs. 50/
(Workmen category)

for those employees who are
not claiming monthly fixed
conveyance reimbursement)

In accordance with Corporation's Policy, the corporation is making reimbursement of expenditure being incurred by the employees, on monthly basis, for maintaining conveyance for official use. The rates are as under:-

For Maintenance Car

Assistant managers/Deputy Managers : Rs. 600/-

Above Deputy managers : Rs. 700/-

For Maintaining Scooter/Motor-cycle

Supervisors : Rs. 175/-

For employees W-5 and above
in workmen category : Rs. 110/-

Executives : Rs. 225/-

For maintaining Moped

Executives : Rs. 125/-

Supervisors : Rs. 90/-

Employees below W-5 Grade : Rs. 70/-

The Corporation is also reimbursing to employees an amount of Rs. 80/- per month towards expenditure being incurred by them on lunch.

Annexure***Fixed Dearness Allowance***

(for non-executive - workmen category)

EXISTING PAY RANGE (Rs.)	REVISED PAY RANGE (Rs.)	FROM 1.1.1987 TO 31.12.1987 (AT AICPT 672)	FORM 1.1.1988 TO 31.12.1991
Upto 649	Upto 1164	108	208
650-699	1165-1214	110	210

EXISTING PAY RANGE (Rs.)	REVISED PAY RANGE (Rs.)	FROM 1.1.1987 TO 31.12.1987 (AT AICPT 672)	FORM 1.1.1988 TO 31.12.1991
700	1215	120	220
701-749	1216-1264	140	240
750-799	1265-1314	150	250
800-849	1315-1364	160	260
850-899	1365-1414	170	270
900-949	1415-1464	180	280
950-999	1465-1514	190	290
1000	1515	200	300
1001-1049	1516-1564	260	360
1050-1100	1565-1615	270	370
1101-1200	1616-1715	330	430
1201-1300	1716-1815	450	550
1301 & above	1816 & above	510	610

Rural Electrification Corporation

The rate of DA, HRA & CCA being paid by the Rural Electrification Corporation to its employees are as under:-

Dearness Allowance

Upto Rs. 3500/-	- 60%	
3501 to 6000/-	- 38%	As per Central Govt. rates
6001 & above	- 33%	

House Rent Allowance

30% of the basic pay.

City Compensatory Allowance

Below Rs. 950/-	- Rs. 30/-
Rs. 950 to 1499	- Rs 45/- As per Central Govt .rates
Rs. 1500 to 1999	- Rs 75/-
Rs. 2000 & above	Rs 100/-

Infiltration of Afghan Rebels in Kashmir Valley

1808. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether top kashmiri militants have trained body guards by Pakistan;

(b) whether Pakistani army is imparting training to youths of both sides of kashmir;

(c) whether trained Afghan rebels have infiltrated into the valley; and

(d) if so, the number of such Afghan rebels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (d). Pakistan has given arms and training to youths of kashmir, besides giving other logistics support to these terrorists.

There are no confirmed reports of Afghan terrorists having infiltrated into the Valley of Pakistan army personnel operating as bodyguards of top kashmiri terrorists.

Telephone Connections under Idgah Exchange, Delhi

1809. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided not to release telephone connections to registered applicants under Idgah Exchange Delhi under N/OYT/G;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not when the telephone connection are proposed to be released to the applicants who were registered under N/OYT/G upto the 31st may 1986?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Telephone connections to applicants who were registered upto 31.5.1986 under N/OYT/G category in Idgah Telephone Exchange, are likely to be provided during 1991-92.

Setting up of a Station of AIR and Doordarshan in Bihar

1810. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of North Chhota Nagapur Division in Bihar are deprived of the benefits of All India Radio as the range of the

Ranchi station of AIR is low and does not cover the area;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up a station of All India Radio and Doordarshan centre there; and

(c) if so, by when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJAVYAS)
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Two local Radio Station, one each at Hazaribagh and Daltonganj are proposed to be set up. The Station at Hazaribagh is technically ready for commissioning. The Station is envisaged to be commissioned when the staff required for operation and maintenance of the Station is actually in position. The radio station at Daltonganj is at an advanced stage of completion and is envisaged to be technically ready by march, 1992.

As regards Doordarshan, a low power TV transmitter is envisaged to be set-up at Hazaribagh and is expected to be commissioned into service during 1992-93.

Political Settlement of Kashmir Issue

1811. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
SHRIGOVINDRAONIKAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the response from various militant outfits in Kashmir to his offer made during his recent visit to the Valley to come forward and talk to the Government for a political settlement within the framework of the Constitution has not been encouraging; and

(b) if so, further steps contemplated to provide for a political settlement of the Kashmir issue in the light of the poor response from the militants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Major terrorist outfits have not responded positively to the call for talks to solve the turmoil in the State.

The situation is proposed to be tackled by adopting most stringent measures against terrorism and infiltration from across the border, creation of a strong opinion against Pakistan's support to international terrorism and to take care of the genuine grievances of the people and seek their co-operation in tackling the terrorist violence.

In this context, a meeting of the leaders of the political parties and prominent political personalities of the Jammu and Kashmir State was held on 31-11-91.

Public Sector Undertaking in Chandigarh

1812. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Public Sector Undertakings being run at Chandigarh by the U.T. Administration, including the activities undertaken; and

(b) the profit and loss made by each of them during the each of last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) and (b). Information is contained in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the Public Sector Undertakings being run by the Chandigarh Administration.	Activities undertaken	Profit or Loss for the last three years (Rupees in Lakhs)			
1	2	3	1988-89	89-90	90-91	4
1.	Chandigarh Industrial & Tourism Development Corporation.	Development of Small Scale Industries Procurement & Distribution of levy/imported sugar, rice, development of tourism including management of hotels/community centres/caterers as/development schemes for industry & Tourism.	profit Rs. 39.61	Loss Rs.20.55	Profit Rs.5.00	
2.	Chandigarh Scheduled Caste Financial & Development Corporation Limited.	Uplift of the socio-economic conditions of the members of the Scheduled Castes, advances/loans/financial assistance for self-employment of the Scheduled Castes, arrangement of training programmes for the Scheduled Castes and financial assistance by way of subsidy.	Profit Rs. 4.50	profit Rs. 3.00	profit Rs. 1.00	
3.	Chandigarh Child & Woman Development Corporation Limited.	Economic Development and Welfare of Children and Woman, financial assistance to the ladies who choose the profession of Dairy farming, sewing, embroidery, readymade garments, cloths and hosliery business etc., training in tailoring and stenography typing to the ladies belonging to economically weaker section.	1988-89 Profit Rs. 2.00Rs. 1.00	89-90 Profit Rs. 1.00	90-91 Profit Rs.1.00	

Punjab Pay-Scales to Chandigarh Employees

1813. SHRIPAWANKUMARBANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to give Punjab pay-scales to the employees of Chandigarh Administration;

(b) if so, the reasons for not implementing the decision so far; and

(c) the time by which the decision is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) to (c). It has been decided to adopt the Punjab pay-scales with effect from 1-4-1991 in respect of the employees of the Chandigarh Union Territory Administration. The Chandigarh Administration has been advised to issue appropriate notification bringing out the revised pay rules.

[Translation]

National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation

@1814. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the main objectives of the Corporation and its authorised capital; and

(c) the criteria of backwardness laid down for an individual/class to become eligible for aid or assistance from this Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National backward Classes Finance & Development Corpn. will have authorised capital of Rs. 200 crores. The objectives of the Corporation are reproduced below:-

i. to promote economic & development activities for the benefit of Backward Classes;

ii. to assist, subject to such income and/or economic criteria as may be prescribed by the Govt. from time to time, individuals or groups of individuals belonging to Backward Classes by way of loans and advances for economically and financially viable schemes and projects;

iii. to promote self-employment and other ventures for the benefit of Backward Classes;

iv. to grant concessional finances in selected cases for persons belonging to Backward Classes below the poverty line in the country in collaboration with the Government/Ministries/Department at the National and State Level to the extent of the budgetary assistance granted by the Government of India to the Company;

v. to extend loan for pursuing general/professional/technical education or training at graduate and higher levels;

vi. to assist in the upgradation of technical and entrepreneurial skills of Backward Classes for proper and efficient management of production units;

- vii. to assist the State level organisations to deal with the development of backward classes by way of providing financial assistance and in obtaining commercial funding by way of refinancing;
- viii. to work as an apex institution for coordination and monitoring the work of all Corporations/Boards set up by the State Government/UT Administrations for SC/ST, Backward Classes and Minorities in so far as it relates to the economic development of the backward classes.
- ix. to help in furthering the Govt. policies and programmes for the development of the backward classes.

(c) The proposed Corporation shall assist the following target groups of backward classes;

(i) Persons belonging to Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs) below the poverty line as defined by the Planning Commission from time to time, may be provided financial assistance on concessional rates.

(ii) Persons belonging to SEBCs who are above the poverty line but satisfy the income/economic criteria to be prescribed by the Govt. of India may be assisted for self-employment schemes and other financially and economically viable schemes.

[English]

Clearance to Koel-Karo Hydel Project in Bihar

1815. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have cleared the Koel-Karo Hydel Project of Bihar;

(b) the details of the total areas and forests to be submerged therefrom;

(c) whether any alternative forest areas has been located for afforestation in lieu of the forests to be submerged; and

(d) the details of the land acquired for rehabilitation of the displaced families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total land area required to be submerged for the project is 19792 ha. out of which 657 ha. is forest land.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No land has yet been acquired for rehabilitation of the displaced persons. However, 898 ha. of non-forest land has been earmarked for rehabilitation of the displaced families.

Introduction of Toy Train in Chandigarh

1816. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandigarh Administration announced recently a plan to introduce a toy train in the leisure valley;

(b) if so, the total amount of cost likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) the reasons for according priority to this project over the maintenance of parks and roads in the city?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) The Administration has in-

formed that there is no proposal/Scheme to introduce toy train in the leisura valley.

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

[*Translation*]

World Bank Assistance for Suratgarh Mini Hydroelectric Project in Rajasthan

1817. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance has been sought from World Bank for the implementation of the Suratgarh Mini Hydroelectric Project in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The two generating units each of 2 MW rating of the Suratgarh Mini Hydel Project were rotated on 28.6.91. The commissioning of these units is envisaged in the current year when the canal closure becomes possible to enable the balance works required for commissioning to be completed.

12.00 hrs

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Verma.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Sir, I would like to raise a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: I will hear one after another.

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Sir, you kindly allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you after her.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Parliamentary Affairs Minister may tell his Party Members to behave properly in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. I will allow you later on.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to say that the Ministers and the whips may guide their Members to behave properly in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise the following matter during the zero hour. I want to submit that on 16th November the district administration was participating in the Jharia Assembly by election on behalf of a particular party. The district administration openly indulged in booth capturing and other unfair practices including bogus voting. In fact the genuine voters did not turn up for polling as there was terror and panic in the entire area... (*Interruptions*) the attitude of the police was such that when I approached the Superintendent of Police for protection being a lady MP and gave a written note to this

effect, he did not think it proper even to reply to it, what to talk of providing security to me. When I personally went to Polling station No. 117-118 and complained to the Officers on duty about bogus voting, one of the officers incited the crowd against me but as the people were with me, his attempt failed. But even then my driver and a camera man were beaten up by anti-social elements. I registered an FIR in the nearby police station but no action was taken. The observers deputed by the Election Commission were also depending too much on the administration for information instead of personally visiting the booths to get the exact picture. When the election was over, I contacted the observers in the Guest House where they were staying and they made me wait for over an hour and when they came out and met me, they said that the administration generally favours one or the other party and therefore, it does not make much difference. In this way they evaded me.

The counting of votes was done under the supervision of these observers but even there they were unsuccessful in checking irregularities or they were not bothered. The administration office were so shrived that even the candidate themselves were stopped from entering the counting hall. When the Press correspondents and photographers tried to catch the bungling in counting of votes the Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent of Police snubbed them and asked them to 'get lost'. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot be allowed like that. Please be brief.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government should take action in

the matter. The counting of votes is just like a black chapter in the history. The counting of some of the ballot boxes... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have to be very brief. You cannot go on like that. Also you do not have to read all that.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: I wanted to say something more.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief in what you say.

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to request that a discussion should be held on this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there should be a discussion in the House on the irregularities in this election.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore): Sir, the former Home Secretary of Tamil Nadu Mr. Nagarajan has filed a statement mentioning about the complicity of the * in providing a sort of protection to LTTE cadre in Tamil Nadu especially those involved in the Padmanabha killings. This has to be viewed seriously. Since the LTTE are suspected to be behind the assassination of our former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Central Government must act on these

*Not recorded.

**Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

information. Our leader had been brutally murdered at the hands of LTTE and these information are disturbing enough. I request the Union Government to look in to it immediately.

[English]

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU (Dharmapuri): Two days ago, the former Home Secretary of the then Tamil Nadu Government, Shri Nagarajan has sworn before the honourable Magistrate Court in Trichy and he has revealed very vital factors about the action taken by the then Government of Tamil Nadu**. This correlated to and was corroborated by the then Government at the Central Government headed by Shri V.P. Singh...(Interruptions) Shri Nagarajan has made the statement on his down. The affidavit very clearly states the conditions under which Shri Nagarajan the then Home Secretary of Tamil Nadu was forced to use the office of the Home Secretary to indulge in anti-national activities against our great nation. In particular, the refugees who were in Tamil Nadu were allowed to stay on in the State. Mr. Padmanabha, the EPRLF leader was murdered**.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I know what your point of order is. Please sit down. Now, the name will not go on record. This is a matter relating to the statement recorded by the police. It is not admissible in a court of law also. It should not be relied upon by the Members when they make statement in the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: For the information of this hon. House, the statement was recorded by the Magistrate's Court (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: The revelations very clearly show that (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: As a responsible Member of the House, you please make a statement which can be admitted.

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: This statement was made by a very responsible person in the Government and he was instrumental for the anti-national activities. And subsequently, the same forces killed Shri Rajiv Gandhi, our former Prime Minister. This is not to be taken so lightly. I request the hon. Home Minister to come forward with a statement and also take the necessary steps to nab the culprits. Previously there was another incident about which the SIT has stated that one of the culprits who was arrested was made to die... (Interruptions)

The persons who are involved in this case should not be allowed to die and they must give more protection to those people who are involved in this case. I appeal, through you, Sir, that the Government must come with a Statement and they must protect all those people who are involved in this case. At the same time they must also take all cognizance of the statements that are being made.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Sir, the ex-Home Secretary...

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Narayan be careful in making the statement.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Sir, he deposed before the court...

MR. SPEAKER: If there is anything which cannot go on record, I will not allow it to go on record.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: **. Is responsible for the acts of commission and omission in respect of the infiltration of LTTE.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE(Boipur): Sir, I have a point of order. Sir, a statement cannot be made on a matter where the matter is pending before the court.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: It is not pending in the court. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is not permissible to allege anti-national activities against somebody who is not present in the House to protect himself. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is important. Something has appeared in the newspaper. Members are bound to feel excited and agitated. At the same time this forum is also very important. There are rules laid down for bringing matters before this forum. You shall have to raise it within the rules. It should not cause any embarrassment to the person who is not here. It should not create complications for the Government as well as for the investigation. Within these parameters I am allowing you to make a statement. Yet, I am saying that if your statement cannot go on record, I will examine it and put it out of the records.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Sir, according to the statement which was given in the court by Shri Nagarajan, the LTTE cadre penetrated by getting mixed with refugees and came to Tamil Nadu. when the law enforcing authority pointed out **. that if refugees are allowed to come to Tamil Nadu without any check, it will pose a serious threat to the maintenance of law and order in the State.

**. After that the leader of EPRLF, Shri Padmanabha...

MR. SPEAKER: Any allegation made with regard to a person who is not here in the House will not form part of the record.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: The real accused were not arrested **. Now, the law and order has been restored after the ADMK Government under the Leadership of our dynamic leader Puratchi Thalaiv took over the power of Tamil Nadu. They are now charging that TADA is being misused by our Government. It is far from truth. It is totally false. Our Government in Tamil Nadu is using TADA very rightly.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not necessary here. I allowed you to make a statement.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: We can know from the statement of Shri Nagarajan as to who is responsible for the murder of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The people of Tamil Nadu know very well the real accused of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Whosoever has committed the crime and whosoever has misused the power, he should be arrested. Law must be allowed to take its own course.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN(Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this matter of Tamil Nadu is a serious matter. The hon. Home Minister is present in the House and I, therefore, demand that a Commission of Enquiry should be set up under the chairmanship of a sitting supreme Court judge to inquire into the incidents as Punjab and Kashmir like situation is going to arise there which can be seen from the atmosphere created during the last 11-2 years since 1980. Mr. Speaker, sir, you

might be aware that when we were in the opposition and the present Prime Minister was Minister of External Affairs he had gone to Sir Lanka. I had asked through a Calling Attention Motion in 1983 that since we cannot tolerate Khalistan, how can we tolerate Tamilistan now...*(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This is on record. I can produce the facts. How can you deny that?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Rajgarh): This is totally irresponsible. It should be deleted.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Paswan, you are a pretty senior Member of the House. Anything you say has its own importance. These are matters relating to the relations between the two sovereign countries. You should be very careful. It is not necessary to quote anything which is not before us.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: A member of the National Front is being labelled as anti-national. The Ex-Chief Minister is being labelled as anti-national. The Home secretary...

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Your own

Home Secretary told this. We have not said this.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The former Home Secretary whose reference was used to be made here by another former Home Secretary had supported the DMK Government about 10 days back and now the same former Home Secretary is opposing it. The present Government there is misusing TADA and pressurising the former Home Secretary to make a statement which would hush up the matter...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: TADA can be used against anybody. TADA is used for a right purpose. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAJAGOPAL NAIDU RAMASAMY (Periyakulam): My friend is misleading the House. He is not stating the correct position in the matter. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I say what is correct. I am not in the habit of making contradictory statement. I am not one of those who believe in double standards. I demand, through you, to direct the Government to set up an Inquiry Commission under a sitting Supreme Court Judge to go into the entire gamut of this case and all those who have links with LTTE should be firmly dealt with. Nobody should be allowed to play with the unity and integrity of the country. I also demand that a full-fledged discussion should be held on this, so that the AIADMK and Congress are exposed...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. DEBIPROSAD PAL (Calcutta North West): I have given a notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you later.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): I have also given a notice

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I will allow you.

You are a pretty senior Member, I am saying that I will allow one after the other.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LAL.K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the reports that have appeared in the press of late have been extremely disturbing.

While entirely agreeing with your direction that in these Matters the rules have to be strictly adhered to and no allegation should be made against people who are not in a position to defend themselves and here particularly a party that was not in office in that State earlier and used to be a principal Opposition Party in this House, today is not represented at such a point of time, we have to be very particular about what we say. But, at the same time, let us appreciate that this is not a question of ADMK versus DMK or even Congress Party versus National Front; it is not; it is far more serious than that. And here we have a State where the possibility or the danger of what we are witnessing in a couple of our northern States may be repeated again. Militancy and extremism of a very serious nature, of a grave nature, which is disintegrating, tearing the country apart, may grow up. And, therefore, it would be proper for us to discuss it at length if we want to discuss freely.

Firstly, I would like the Government to come out with a statement of its own as to what precisely is the Government's assessment because I don't trade charges. I, for one, belong to a party which was supporting Mr. V.P. Singh's Government; and when the

things grew, at that time, we could sense them, we could see what is happening in Tamilnadu, and we were among those who went to the Prime Minister and told him that this was a matter which should be checked right now. We told him, when we are supporting your Government, you should exercise restraint over them because they belong to happen to the front, and therefore, their activities should not be allowed to go on unchecked. But, at the same time, if there is to be an inquiry about this, if there is to be a judicial commission and it should be then I am inclined to agree with Mr. Paswanji that the judicial commission should not go merely into the period in which Mr. Karunanidhi was holding office, but it should go into the entire course of events right from the time when the LTTE started becoming a very dangerous source of disintegrating this country.

We are concerned with the integrity of the country; we are not concerned with scoring any point over this party or that party.

therefore, I plead with the Government to consider seriously the possibility of setting up a judicial commission to go into the entire episode and at least come before the House and inform us as to what is its own conclusion drawn from the various Statements that have been made some say before the police; some say before the Magistrate.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Everybody agrees that this is a serious matter. But what is disturbing me is that a matter which should be discussed in the Assembly is being discussed here; and openly charges are being traded against the former Chief Minister of a State who is not here, and I took that objection to defend him.

The other thing which is also disturbing is that where a person has been detained under TADA, he is supposed to have made a statement before the police. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Not before

the police. but before the first-Class Magistrate. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Not under any trial (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU: Before the First-class Magistrate. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: A detailed verbatim report is being published in the newspapers. Obviously, it is being done by the Government in that State. They are encouraging leaking out this information, leaking out this statement, which ordinarily would not be available to anybody. (*Interruptions*) It appears that a case is being made out somehow to arrest Mr. Karunanidhi, which will be a very dangerous precedent in this country, which will be worst type of political vendetta; nothing else.

If anybody is guilty, he should be punished. We are not going to support that person; he should be punished, but it should be properly done, not in this manner that is being done. Let there be a proper inquiry. A demand has been made. We support that. And it should be a comprehensive inquiry, not in support of a case they want to make out. The way it is being raised by AIADMK and some Congress support is coming, it is clear, it is being done with a political motive and therefore it should not be permitted to be raised on the floor of this House.

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Debi Prosad Pal.

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: I have given a notice... (*Interruptions*) *

MR. SPEAKER: That is not going on record.

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: On the 29th November when the industrial strike was

called, I want to know how the West Bengal Government's Home Secretary had issued a directive that all the factories will be closed on that day and all the Left-affiliated factories would be closed on that day to make bandh a success. How this kind of directive could be given? Here is the paper. The West Bengal Government being Government in power, how can they incite all this lawlessness? I can understand that a political party can indulge in all these activities. But the West Bengal Government being seated in power, they have issued a directive through the Home Secretary and here is the directive and I am placing it here, that all the factories will be closed on that day. This, is the position. I am placing it on the Table and the Home Ministry and the Central Government should inquire into the question how a lawfully established Government could indulge in this lawlessness among the people. This is the way the West Bengal Government is now indulging in and inciting lawlessness in the state and in that particular State. I want to bring it to the attention of the Central Government that it is unlawful, that it is really very strange that the Government should act in such irresponsible fashion. I am placing the directive of Home secretary on the Table of the Houses.**

MR. SPEAKER: Not like that. You have to follow the rules Shri Saifuddin Choudhary.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have called Shri Saifuddin Choudhary now.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: This is their internal fight. The INTUC joined the strike. He is against them. He is against Subroto Mukherjee's group. He belongs to Siddardha Roy's group. He is hoping to be the Law Minister (*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

**As the speaker subsequently did not accord the necessary permission the paper/document was not treated as laid on the Table.

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: I am not concerned with any political party or any trade union organisation. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is not going on record.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJE: He has always appeared against the labour. That is his record, a most anti-labour person. He has never appeared for any worker always appeared against them (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Debi Prosad Pal, now, please sit down. I am allowing one Member after the other to speak. Please take the chance and make beautiful statements. Do not quarrel between yourselves.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY (Katwa): I wanted take my chance to make a mention of one important issue, but as a very frivolous issued has been made, in relation to West Bengal, that the Home Secretary issued a directive to organise the Bandh by the workers, I totally ignore it and say that this is a fabricated statement made by the hon. Member. (*Interruptions*)

This is intended to malign the spontaneous Bandh that had the support of the hundreds and thousands of workers and the people of West Bengal and all parts of the country. I must make it clear that in West Bengal we do not require a circular like this to organise the workers to demonstrate their opposition to the anti-people and anti-worker policies.

Sir, the matter that I wanted to raise is this. Hundreds of cultural activists and intellectuals are organising a human chain around Parliament voicing their concern against the rising trends of communalism in the country. While some intellectuals of our country are inclined to traverse backwards into the His-

tory, these intellectuals have demonstrated a brilliant example of their concern for the country, for the unity of the country. We must record our appreciation and the Government must take note that the intellectuals of our country are growingly concerning themselves about this menace and they desire the State to curb the growth of communalism in the country.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I also support him (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member, Dr. Debi Prosad Pal, has presented to you a copy of the radiogram. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Inder Jitji, there are rules to be followed for laying the papers on the Table of the House.

SHRI INDERJIT: It is not frivolous. It is a serious matter. The radiogram has a specific direction that all factories must be closed (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep) : Sir, the ex-Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir and a national leader, Dr. Farooq Abdullah was attacked by the activists of Akila Bharatia Vidyarti Parishad and Vishwa Hindu Parishad... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: One hon. Member is shouting.

I warn him

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Sir, this news has been reported in Free Press, Chautha Sansar, Indore Samachar and Lokswami. In all these papers, it has been reported that he was gheraoed at the entrance of the Indore Press Club and his car's window, panes, were smashed. It was a conspiracy on his

life. He narrowly escaped from this conspiracy. He comes under 'Z' category security. A message about his tour was conveyed to the State Government from Delhi P.C.R. to the S.S.P., Indore on 28.9.1991 vide M.R. No. 3732... (Interruptions) As per the reports in all the Hindi papers, *Fres Press English daily* and a brief from the Indore Press Club, seven newsmen were injured including the one with a broken wrist, and the injured were hospitalised. The journalists had passed a resolution condemning this incident and they already issued a statement boycotting to participate in any of the functions to be organised by the Akila Bharatia Vidyarti Parishad and the Vishwa Hindu Parishad.

Sir, I would like to convey to the Home Ministry that the Government of Madhya Pradesh committed a total lapse on the security arrangement for Dr. Farooq Abdullah. I want that the Government must obtain a report from the State Government and let us know as to what exactly conspired against the national leader. I also want that the S.S.P., who had been lax in his duty should be suspended. The information should be obtained from the State Government and we must know as to what had exactly happened on that day at the Press Club, Indore.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: This is not the first incident

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not necessary to repeat it again.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: This is the third incident which had taken place (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you on some other point and not on this. Now, Shri Hari Kishore Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to raise an important matter in the House. Yesterday a powerful bomb was found inside Air India plane. It poses a big question mark on our security system. I would, therefore, like the hon. Minister to make a statement on the Bomb incident in air India plane immediately. I know that when luggage is put on board it is checked through X-ray machines. This facility of security check of luggage is available in two airlines only. I believe one is the PANAM which is now known as Delta Airlines and the other is Air India. The luggage is checked through X-ray machines. How was the bomb smuggled into the plane in spite of the security arrangements. When even the Members of Parliament are not spared of security checks. I would like to thank the employees and officers of Air India for having detected the bomb at the nick of time and evading a big disaster. I, therefore, demand that the entire security system should be given a fresh look and the persons who are responsible for these lapses should be brought to book. This question is significant because I have been told that the entire security system is going to be privatised by the International Airport Authority of India. I would like to know whether this is true. Mr. Minister, I cannot educate you, but I can give you some information as you are likely to visit Soviet Union shortly. There should be no negligence in providing you security. I am warning you because you would be going with a delegation to Soviet Union... (Interruptions) It is very essential to conduct a thorough enquiry into the incident.

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me. The hon. Minister has told me that he would be making a statement in this connection. I have allowed him to make a statement at 5 PM today. I allowed you so that you could

mention a point in this regard. We don't want a long discussion.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Sir, there can be no discussion on the statement of the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like that you have drawn the attention of the House in a nice manner. Besides, the hon. Minister would be making a statement on this.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Then there should be a discussion after the Statement.

MR. SPEAKER: I will try to find out how a discussion could be allowed on it later.

[*English*]

SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY (Vandavasi): Neyveli Lignite Corporation is one of the largest undertakings of the Government of India in Tamil Nadu. We have to ensure such an organisation functions very well. Due to heavy rains recently the functioning of the Corporation has come to a standstill leading to the impact of power shortage and the loss thereon.

Due to the power failure in the plant, there is a loss of production from the second power unit and the loss is Rs. 2 crores per day. The industrial loss on account of shortage of power as per estimates would be 40 times as much. In other words, the loss is estimated at around Rs. 80 crores a day.

Due to the failure of power so many industries have to be shut down and agricultural operations also could not be carried on. It is one of the vital establishments and we have imported machineries worth several crores of rupees. I understand that some of the machinery which was submerged will not function for ever. The occurrence has resulted due to irresponsible functioning of the

officers to maintain the operation at expected level. They should have maintained garland canal in a proper manner and they should have taken steps least to drain the water immediately to avoid submersion of valuable machinery.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed you to make a brief statement and you are reading a very long statement.

SHRI M.S. KRISHNASWAMY: Due to negligence of the officers concerned the nation has lost hundreds of crores of rupees. I would like to suggest to the Government that they should appoint a commission of enquiry to probe the matter so that the delinquent officials could be exposed.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD (Salem-pur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the founder of Chat-tisgarh Mukti Morcha and a famous trade Union leader Shri Shankar Guha Niyogi was shot dead on 28th September, 1991 while he was asleep. Shri Niyogi had met the President about 17 days before he was assassinated. He had given a memorandum to the President and also expressed apprehension of being killed. The accused who have been named in the murder case are roaming brazenly. As all of them are big industrialists, they are being protected by some influential politicians, the Madhya Pradesh Government and the local administration. Sir, after the murder of Mr. Niyogi on 6th October a tape was found at his residence in which his last speech was recorded. In the recorded speech he has clearly mentioned the names of certain capitalists alleging that (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will the issue of murder of an individual be appropriate to raise in the House?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that since the murder took place, 7000 persons have been arrested there. With your permission I would like to submit that the arrests were made on 4th and today the situation is that (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is enough. Please sit down. Such matters cannot be raised in the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, how can all this be allowed. Can such issues be allowed to be raised in the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have said what I have to say.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the backward areas of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar where the living standard of people is going down day by day due to shortage of power. Surprisingly the Singrauli area that lies in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar and which is known as Asia's biggest power complex but despite it being there, there is shortage of power in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. I would like to know how much amount would be spent separately in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar on the basis of the scheme formulated by Government to make allocation of funds for power in proportion to population.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister of Power may please pay attention?

SHRIVIRENDRASINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a few day ago I also raised the issue in the meeting of the Consultative Committee. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Matters discussed in the Consultative Committee cannot be referred to in the House.

SHRIVIRENDRASINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, for lack of transmission lines power cannot be made available to Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. I would like to know with whom the responsibility for laying transmission lines rests? If in proportion to population the expenditure that should have been incurred in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Bihar has not been incurred, then what are the reasons therefor and with whom the responsibility for it rests? This question may please be replied to in the House and full-fledged debate may also be allowed in the House.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR SINGH THAKUR (Khandwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, nearly two crore persons are engaged in weaving profession, the condition of weavers in the whole country is pitiable. Since there are exorbitant prices of yarn and there is slump in the cloth market, master weavers and families dependent on them are starving. Whenever such conditions crop up, the Government undertakes relief operations. Surprisingly, both the Centre and the State Governments have not taken up relief measures to better the lot of weavers and also to tackle the uncertainty prevailing in the country. Therefore, the Government is requested to immediately sanction under a long-term scheme Rs. 20,000 each to workers engaged in powerloom industry as per the announcement made earlier and instructions issued to improve the economic condition of weaver families.

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it did not rain this year in 14 districts of Santhal Pargana and Chhota

Nagpur areas of Bihar and as per a Government report, 35 per cent of paddy crop has been planted. Till date at least 5 lakh persons have gone to Nagaland, Mizoram, Assam and Bengal in search of job. A petty amount of Rs. 2-3 lakh has been sanctioned for relief works in the district. It is enshrined in the Constitution that the responsibility to look after tribal areas rests with the Government of India. I would like to request the Government of India to rush relief material to 14 districts on its own immediately and make specific allocation to save people from starvation.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to Barwadih-Mughai Sarai passenger train. The train passes through tribal areas of Daltonganj, Japla, Diri and Sasaram and terminates at Mughal Sarai. Poor tribals travelling by the train earn their livelihood by selling 'pattal' and wood. Small traders run their trade from Varanasi. The train terminates at Mughal Sarai.

MR. SPEAKER: Such questions cannot be raised at this moment. You make use of the opportunity to raise some other important matter.

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Thousands of persons travelling by the train, hire tempo from Mughal Sarai to Varanasi. For doing so they have to face hardships and spend lot of money. Had the train been extended upto Varanasi, the travellers would not have faced so much hardships and they could have been saved from spending money. It could have facilitated small traders to run their trade.

[English]

SHRI CHINNASAMY SRINIVASAN (Dindigul): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the requirement of rice for distribution through public distribution system in Tamil Nadu is one lakh tonnes

per month. However, the present allocation of rice to the State from Central Pool is only 81,000 tonnes. Recently, the Centre has communicated to the State that from December onwards, the rice quota would be further reduced to 65,000 tonnes. This drastic cut in the allotment will have an impact on the supply of optional rice in fair price shops, Sir, the recent floods have washed away three lakh hectares of paddy crops which has severely affected the rice production. Therefore, the State, in all earnestness, requires augmentation of the existing rice allocation and not reduction. The Government must immediately assure the House that it would not go ahead with the cut in rice quota in the interest of general public in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the shipping services between Andaman and mainland are the lifeline of the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. For the last two years, the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands have been suffering enough for lack of passenger shipping services (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are a Chairman, your Government is here, why don't you talk to the Minister instead of raising it on the floor of the House?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Recently one ship, named M.V. Nicobar, has been acquired by the Andaman and Nicobar administration and is plying between Madras and Port Blair. I understand that Government of India proposes to withdraw that passenger ship from the Andaman passenger service for some other purposes. That is why I request the Government not to withdraw passenger ships which will cause tremendous suffering to the people of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir,

supporting Mr. Bhakta, I wish to raise another very important thing. We have been raising what we call the misuse of the electronic media. After the industrial strike on last Friday, the statement of the Minister of Labour came out on the TV and it was very clear that a deliberate attempt was being made to give a distorted view of the situation that had arisen because of this strike. The Minister was giving the information with a view to denigrate the heroic struggle of the working class in this country against the policies adopted by this Government which shows that this media, is being utilised as an extension of the Government media the Press Information Bureau. We strongly object to this. If any fair reporting was to be made, then the trade unions should have been given an opportunity to express their views and the assessment of the situation. Why should the Minister alone utilise the electronic media for the purpose of giving the Government's version? And that too wrong reporting was being made on the Television for which he has not got the courage to say the same on the floor of the House. We therefore, protest against this misuse of the electronic media for the purpose of the Government of the ruling party in the country. This is nothing but insult to the working class of this country and we protest against this. I hope that the Government will behave in future.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Because of the strike even now some trains are not running on time. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Mr. Speaker Sir, in Penugunda village in west Godavari district, a woman named Durga was stripped.... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We are going to discuss the law and order situation in the country. You will have the opportunity at that time.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not take it up now. It is not possible for the Minister to reply.

(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker : I have not allowed the lady Member. You can speak later.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to severe drought conditions that have arisen in West Rajasthan for lack of rains. Since the entire West Rajasthan is a desert, in the event of drought farmers have to face hardships in earning their livelihood, cattle are to be sent out and every where there is total panic. The Government of Rajasthan is doing excellent job and organising relief works, but unless the Centre gives any special assistance it will be difficult to tackle the situation over such a large territory. I would like to submit that firstly, the Rajasthan Canal be got completed through speedy assistance and secondly, the solar power plant at Mathania, which still incomplete despite efforts for the last tow years, be got completed. For shortage of power farmers in the area are already facing lot of hardships. I would like to submit that both the problems may be solved.

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Firozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to Sukahabad Assembly segment of mu constituency. Traffic on the national highway passing through the constituency remains disrupted for long hours be-

cause the frequency of trains is 15 to 20 minutes and normally the railway level crossing remains closed. It causes great inconvenience to the people of the area. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This type of matters cannot be raised in the House. You are simply misusing the time allotted to you.

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Sometimes the patients in serious conditions could be immediately rushed to the hospitals resulting in untimely deaths and expectant mothers also could not be provided medical aid resulting in complications of delivery cases. Therefore, I urge the Government to sanction construction of an overbridge, instead of bridge to mitigate the sufferings of the people of the area.

[*English*]

SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH (Adoor): Sir, in Kerala, in the last four months about hundred cashew nut factories were closed due to shortage of raw cashew nut with the result that thousands of labourers lost their jobs and are facing starvation and other difficulties. In fact the production of raw cashew nut last year in my constituency and particularly in Kollam district which is the centre of cashew nut factories was very less. The previous Government in Kerala completely failed to collect the raw cashew nuts in the State. Therefore the employees are facing miserable conditions. I would request the Government of India to intervene in this matter and permit the State Government of Kerala to import raw cashew nut and to remove the Reserve Bank of India's restrictions in this regard so that the raw cashew nut could be imported. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the Naubarar Trivedi

award, Umarpur Diara and West Umarpur Diara of Bihar have been transferred to Uttar Pradesh. In that area about 5,000 farmers are living who build house on other's land and live there. When this village was Governed by the government of Bihar, the villagers not possessing land were issued tenancy papers under the Bihar Tenancy Act and they were given right to share-cropping but since the village has been transferred to Uttar Pradesh under the Trivedi Award, the Government of Uttar Pradesh did away with their share-cropping right and new papers are being issued to them. On a visit to the side the officials found the homes of farmers already built there and their right to share cropping. They have got papers now. Recently on a visit the Revenue Minister of Uttar Pradesh promised the farmers of the village that all the papers issued to them will be cancelled.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government of India to protect the tenancy rights conferred on the 5000 poor share cropping farmers living in the village for a very long time and they have been issued tenancy papers by their two State Governments of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, Under the Bihar Tenancy Act and the Uttar Pradesh Tenancy Act. If the Government of India does not protect the rights of these persons, the Government of Uttar Pradesh will not protect the rights of these persons, the Government of Uttar Pradesh will not protect their rights.

MR. SPEAKER: This matter does not come under the purview of the Central Government.

[*English*]

SHRI K. THULASIAH VANDAYAR (Tanjavur): Sir, in Tanjore there is an old bridge over the main Railway line across the Court Road. This old overbridge constructed some 50 years ago has become of late too

week to withstand the heavy traffic. Tanjore is an important pilgrim centre in Tamil Nadu and daily thousands of people use this bridge with different modes of transport.

It is understood that some time back certain funds were sanctioned by the Centre for the construction of a new bridge. But due to some reason the bridge construction was not taken up.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take immediate steps for the construction of a new bridge after reviving the sanction of the funds already made for the purpose.

SHRI SANIPALLI GANGADHARA (Hindupur): Sir, yesterday was observed as world AIDS Day. In India, as per newspaper headlines, it was recently observed that there are about one million cases of AIDS virus. Even the WHO is of the opinion that the situation in India is very alarming. Indian or WHO statics are not at all reliable, as surveillance is geographically scattered and by and large restricted to a section of the population.

In countries like India where public health system is in shambles and where routine hygiene and infection control practices are ignored by the majority of health care institutions and personnel, a major source of infection could well be hospitals and clinics.

Health education related to AIDS is to make individuals responsible for preventing and letting health authorities off the hook.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not expected to read out all those things. You are expected to say something extempore.

SHRI SANIPALLI GANGADHARA: The doctors who are supposed to look after this H.I.V. infected persons are shying off their responsibility and not treating them, as has

happened in a premier Government institution.

The official response till now is trying to control the spread of virus through surveillance, identification and isolation.

Even in their three-pronged approach, officials are interested in isolating the infected persons in State run houses compounding their trauma instead of alleviating.

So, I request the Government to come out with a clear policy to face this dreaded disease in our country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Paudrauna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very important issue.

At present the price of sugarcane in Uttar Pradesh has been fixed at Rs. 45 per quintal by the State Government in agreement with the mill owners but is in gathered that sugar mill owners are refusing to pay Rs. 45 per quintal for sugarcane. An embarrassing situation has developed in Uttar Pradesh because the slips issued to the farmers for the sugarcane supplied do not bear price of sugarcane. Farmers are refusing to supply sugarcane, if the slips did not bear the price of Rs. 45 per quintal of sugarcane. The State Government says the price of Rs. 45 per quintal is quite appropriate. Therefore, through you, I request the Government of India to issue instructions to the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh to pay Rs. 45 per quintal for sugarcane and also make arrangements for procurement of sugarcane at Rs. 45 per quintal.

Since this is an important matter involving lakhs of farmers, I am making this special submission.

13.00 hrs

[Placed in Library See
No. LT-796/91]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Sitaram Kesri. M.P.

[Translation]

Annual Report of the Minorities Commission for 1st April 1986 to 31-3-1987, etc.

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE: (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): I beg to lay on the Table

- (1) (i) A copy of the Ninth Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Minorities Commission for the period from the 1st April, 1986 to the 31st March, 1987.
- (ii) A copy of an explanatory Note (Hindi and English versions) in regard to the above Report.
- (iii) A copy of the Memorandum (Hindi and English versions) of the action taken on the above Report.
- (2) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) above.

Indian Electricity (Amendment) Rules, 1991

[English]

the minister of state of the Ministry of Power and Non-conventional energy sources (Shri Kalp Nath Rai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Electricity (Amendment-I) Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 466 in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 138 of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-797/91]

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

**Indo-Tibetan Border Police
Telecommunication (Gazetted) Cadre
Recruitment Rules, 1991.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): I beg to lay on the Table, a copy of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Telecommunication (Gazetted) Cadre Recruitment Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GS.R. 563 in Gazette of India dated the 5th October 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act 1949. [Placed in Library See No. LT-798/91]

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet again at 2 O'clock.

13. 01 hours

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Matters under rule 377. Shri Kashiran Rana.

- (I) **Need to allocate additional Commercial Industrial Piped Gas to meet the demands of Surat, Bharuch and Valla, Gujarat.**

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Surat is the second largest metropolitan city of Gujarat situated very near to the Urbharat land-fall point. As against its gas requirement 1.0. MCMD, Government of India has already committed 0.3 MCMD. The Gujarat Gas Company Limited, in the associate sector, is fully equipped to undertake the entire city's distribution network to meet both the domestic and industrial/ Commercial requirements.

The above requirement could be met if the commitment for the additional quantity of 0.7 MCMD of gas is sanctioned by the Central Government. The total demand of 1.00 MCMD has already been included in the State Government Memorandum submitted to the Government of India.

Gujarat Gas Company Limited has started piped gas supply to Ankleshwar and

Bharuch townships. It is proposed to extend this scheme to cover 3000 households as well as industries in and around Valia area of Bharuch District. It will also be a unique concept covering 600 tribal families of centrally backward district of Bharuch under piped gas supply and would also contribute to conservation of forest resources by diverting tribes from using firewood for cooking. This extension project would require additional 1.5 lakh CMD of gas. The Gujarat Gas Company Limited would invest Rs. 4 crores to implement this project in the backward region, once a formal commitment of 1.5 lakh CMD of Gas is sanctioned by the Government of India.

I request the Government of India to allocate the additional Gas to meet the demand of Surat, Bharuch and Valia.

- (II) **Need to set up a sugar mill at Dhanha, Bihar**

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHENDRA BAITHA (Bagaha): About 50 lakh quintals of sugarcane is produced per year in Dhanha Assembly segment of Bagaha constituency in Bihar but not even a single sugar mill is there. Earlier, the sugarcane produced in the area was purchased by Uttar Pradesh Sugar Mill but with effect from last year it has also stopped the purchase due to which the cultivators have to sell it to the mill owners at less than even half rate.

The Government of Bihar had submitted a proposal to set up a sugar mill in Dhanha to the Central Government quite long ago but they have not given approval to it so far. Due to this the condition of the farmers has been worsening. Therefore, the Government is urged upon to kindly direct the Government of the Uttar Pradesh to procure sugarcane from Dhanha this year as they used to do earlier. Besides, the Central

[Sh. Mahendra Baitha]

Government should set up a sugar mill at Dhanha at the earliest.

(iii) Need to give Clearance to Second Phase of anti-sea erosion Project regarding Kerala coastline

[English]

SHRI T.J. ANJALOSE (Alleppy): A proposal for Central assistance for the projection of the sea coast of Kerala has been sent to the Central Government. The coast line of the State which extends to 560 kilometres is highly vulnerable to sea erosion. This is a peculiar problem faced by the Kerala State on account of the geographical location of the State which is at the tip of the peninsula. The coastal area of the State has the highest density of population and homesteads are built up to the very limit of the coast line. Every year, hundreds of families are facing hardships due to the erosion during the monsoon. A project for the second phase of the anti-sea erosion work is pending before the Union Government. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take urgent steps to give clearance to the second phase of the anti-sea erosion project.

(iv) Need to fix a statutory minimum price of Rs. 120-150 per bag of Tapioca grown in Tamil Nadu

SHRI K.V. THANGKABALU (Dharmapuri): In India only Tamil Nadu and Kerala are engaged in Tapioca cultivation and Tamil Nadu tops in its cultivation. It is grown in abundance in Dharmapuri and Salem districts. The acreage of cultivation in the State of Tamil Nadu as a whole is 25 lakh hectares. Tapioca tubers, though edible, are largely used for starch manufacturing. Starch pellets are exported and a sizeable amount of foreign exchange is thereby earned. But the Tapioca growers are not getting remunera-

tive prices. The growers are, however, forced to sell them at very low prices to intermediaries. Besides, the recent floods have also resulted in distress sale. I urge upon the Government to intervene and fix a statutory minimum price of Rs.120-150 per bag and save the growers of tapioca.

(v) Need to relax eligibility condition for retirement benefits in case of armed forces personnel disabled during service

[Translation]

SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHAN-DURI (Garhwal): Armed forces personnel in thousands retire every year in the country due to disability or other reasons. These ex-servicemen are being deprived of pension, for not completing fifteen years of service. Many of them served for 10-14 years but had to retire without pension due to physical disability or an injury sustained during service. Thousands of applications of such retired army personnel are received by the Ministry of Defence but these applications are being turned down on the plea that the applicants did not complete 15 years in service.

I have also been receiving similar applications in thousands from my own constituency Garhwal. My submission to the Government is that the question of grant of pension to these retired ex-servicemen should be reviewed and an amendment should be made. After retirement, these ex-servicemen are not able even to join the civil service. Even Military Resettlement Centres fail to re-employ them.

Therefore, I would submit to the Government and the Defence Ministry to relax the length of service requirement for making them eligible for pension, or they should be given guarantee of re-employment in Government or other organisations after retire-

ment so that those, who have become disabled while in service, may earn their livelihood.

14.15 hrs

RE: STATUTORY RESOLUTION AND
MOTION ON MEGHALAYA

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we shall go for the statutory resolution to be moved by Shri M.M. Jacob.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): I request the honourable House through you Sir, to give me some more time for moving this resolution because I am awaiting the report from the Governor of Meghalaya, which may come at any moment. Yesterday, I had read the press reports where it was mentioned that both sides are staking claims and I want to find out the truth in it. So I request for some more time and I will come back to the House very shortly. Also I request that it may be taken up on a convenient day.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Does the House agree to it?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Sir, this morning the Government conveyed to the opposition that they were awaiting the Governor's report and so they would like to take up this particular statutory resolution after sometime. Now I notice that this particular resolution has already been passed in the other House. I have given notice and another colleague of mine belonging to CPI has also given notice on another resolution, which is not a statutory resolution, but which

seeks to convey to the President and request the President that President's rule in Meghalaya, in the present situation, be revoked. These two were to be taken up simultaneously. And if this is to be kept in abeyance, obviously the other one also would have to be kept in abeyance naturally. And therefore, I would like to say that there had been reports in the meanwhile of a kind of a situation in which some horse-tradings may go on. Also, I saw the statements made by the President of the Meghalaya Pradesh Congress saying that the Centre would never allow the MUPP to form the government, if it not the Congress then the Assembly will be dissolved. These statements are disturbing and therefore, it was that I conveyed to the Minister that I hope the Government would do nothing of this kind-the dissolution of the Assembly or anything of that kind. I had conveyed to the Government that my own view is that in a situation of this kind, the Constitution empowers the Government to revoke the President's rule of its own and it need not wait for the Governor's report particularly, in view of the Supreme Court's Judgment saying that the Speaker's ruling in respect of the four MLAs was wrong and the four MLAs are entitled to vote. Therefore, if President's rule had been revoked automatically by the Government, it would have been a good thing. I for one have no objection to keeping it in abeyance for the next two or three days but it should not be kept for too a long time. In the meantime, you may get the report from the Governor as to what is the political situation there. I am sure that the Supreme Court judgement would be taken into account and status quo ante restored in the State by revoking the President's Rule. In this context I would like the Government to reassure the House that no dissolution of the House will take place and the Government will come to the House and do what they want to do.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): The hon. Minister has just now informed the

[Sh. Indrajit Gupta]

House that they are awaiting some report from the Governor. We don't know of course whether this report is being sent by the Governor suo motu or whether the Centre has asked for the report. That information has not been given to us. In any case we stand by the motion which has been moved on behalf of our party requesting the President to revoke the proclamation of 11th October thereby opening the way for restoration of the Assembly's normal functioning. We want to speak on it in this House.

As Mr. Advani has said, some time is being sought by the Government for what purpose I don't know, except what they say that the report is awaited. The report I think does not take a very long time to come to the Government. One or two days should be enough for that. If the Minister can assure us that this matter will be deferred only by a couple of days and taken up later this week say by Thursday or so then I am agreeable to it.

But there are some development taking place on the ground in Meghalaya may be they are taking place. We don't want to encourage or to give any kind of long rope for any kind of horse-trading or unscrupulous and motivated things to take place. Therefore, I would request him to tell us as to what is the nature of this report and why has it become necessary for the Governor to give another report now. He should give us a firm assurance that the matter will be taken up later this week. On that condition we are prepared to wait.

SHRI M.M. JACOB: I am agreeable to the proposal of the hon. Members Shri Advani and Shri Indrajit Gupta who spoke just now. It is not our intention to take a long time. I am prepared to come before the House as early as possible, when the Parliamentary Affairs

Minister fixes the time may be in this week itself.

About the other factor as to why I moved like this after getting it passed in the other House, I would say that when the other House passed it the situation in the State as it existed yesterday was different. The situation of somebody staking his claim to form the Government and somebody else also staking his claim to form the Government was not there. The Governor's latest report before me is very clear that there is no possibility to have a government because both the sides are equal. So in the usual course it is not possible to have a government there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: When has this report come?

SHRI M.M. JACOB: On the 9th October. After that the Governor has not sent a report. So, I am awaiting the report of the Governor.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): I would like to submit that the Speaker had debarred four MLAs from voting as per his ruling relating to defection but the Supreme Court has grant stay against the orders of the Speaker debarring from taking part in the proceedings of the House. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Governor is still firmly of the view that it is not possible to form a Government as there is no change in the situation, though the disqualification of four MLAs has been suspended. Does he say so after including them in one of the two claimants.

[English]

SHRI M.M. JACOB: The present scenario is, after including four people whose disqualification was suspended by the Su-

preme Court. The number game is still going on.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The subject is deferred.

We shall now take up the Legislative Business.

14.25 hrs

BANKING REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-
WAR THAKUR): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend
the Banking Regulation Act,
1949, be taken into considera-
tion".

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as all of us are aware, the Income Tax Act, 1961 was amended in 1987 to provide for the financial year (April-March) as the uniform accounting year for all assesseees. The accounting year of the commercial banks and the financial institutions was also changed accordingly in 1988 to coincide with the accounting year as provided in the Income Tax Act. This change was effected through the Banking, Public Financial Institutions and Negotiable Instruments Laws (Amendment) Act, 1988.

However, the relevant provisions contained in Section 56 (s) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, relating to cooperative banks could not be amended at that time as the matter was still under examination. With the result, the cooperative banks have at present to close their accounts and have them audited twice a year firstly for the

period July-June to comply with the provisions of clause (s) of Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, and secondly for the period April-March for the propose of determining the tax liability under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

We have since completed necessary examination and consultation with the Reserve Bank of India and other agencies concerned in the matter. The Bill seeks to amend Section 56 (s) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 to empower the Central Government to change the accounting year of the cooperative banks by a notification in the official gazette. After the amendment is made, necessary notification would be issued to change the accounting year of the cooperative banks from the present period July-June to April-March. This will ensure uniformity in the accounting year of the commercial banks, cooperative banks and financial institutions. This would also obviate the necessity of closing the accounts and having them audited twice a year by the cooperative banks which is the case at present. As we have done in 1988, with a view to facilitate the transition from one period of accounting to another, the Bill also seeks to empower the Central Government to make appropriate provisions, by issuing an administrative order, for preparation of balance sheet, profit and loss account and other related matters for the changed accounting year.

I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

" That the Bill further to amend
the Banking Regulation Act,
1949, be taken into considera-
tion."

Now, amendments to be moved.

Amendment No.1, Shri Girdhari Lai Bhargava.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 24th February, 1992".(1)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Amendment No. 2, Shri Dau Dayal Joshi-Not present. amendment No. 4, Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 26th February, 1992".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Amendment No. 7, Shri Bhogendra Jha - Not Present.

Amendment No. 8, Shri Rajendra Agnihotri- Not present.

Now, Shri Venkatagiri Gowda may speak.

PROF. K. VENKATAGIRI GOWDA (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the amendment. This amendment seeks to change the last date in the banking year. That means that this change is not for the better. The preparation of the balance-sheets, profit and loss accounts and assessment of loans, advances, deposit accounts and the cash position are all attached to this date. The bank staff, the public, the depositors and customers are happy with this date. There is certainty and definiteness about the date. This certainly enables the banks to plan their operations

properly. The Bill seeks to amend this regulation. In the opening portion of each year ending with 30th of June, the amendment seeks to substitute the words: " or at the expiration of a period of twelve months ending with such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf ". If this amendment is accepted then there will be no definiteness or certainty about the last date of the banking year. Banking year is to close at the expiry of the period of 12 months ending with such date as may be notified by the Government in the Gazette. Date of expiry of the period may be end of June, end of July or end of any month in a calendar year. This leads to a lot of confusion in the banking circles and uncertainty in the business circles about the date of expiry of the date of beginning or the banking year. For this reason, I oppose the proposed amendment. The present regulation making 30th June as the end of the banking year is all right and must be left untouched. The amendment is not in order. This is not a change for the better. For this reason, I oppose it.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Hon'ble Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill because it is a very innocuous peace of legislation and intended to change the financial year/ Accounting year in respect of the cooperative banks - and that again to fall in line with other commercial banks, etc. Undoubtedly there should be a uniformity in the banking year in respect of banks not only commercial banks or State Bank of India but all the banks. That way, it is a very simple and innocuous Bill. But I would like to know why there was delay in the matter I cannot understand - whatever the reason given by the Hon. Minister - for the delay in this regard. That is not convincing. It should have been done in 1988 when there was an amendment with regard to commercial banks. Sir, in that way, there cannot be any objection to this amendment. It is welcome; it falls in line and it brings

uniformity in the banking sector which is very much needed. Then Sir, it does provide us an opportunity for a general discussion on the banking sector.

I have some observations to make with regard to the banking year. I am rather confused as to why there should be so many kinds of years. In our system, we find that the financial year commences from the 1st of April and ends on the 31st of March next year. There is another year called the calendar year which is, of course, there throughout the world commencing on the 1st January and ending on the last day of December. Another year is the academic year, that is, from June or July to the Next summer vacation. Again, there is agricultural year in agricultural season and cooperative year, starts from June or July to April or May. Procurement year starts from the 1st of November or October which varies from State to State. I think all of them may not be integrated although there is a chance for integrating some of them. Earlier also, I had put questions and had made observations on the floor of this House that even in respect of financial year, the period of the year, which commences on the 1st of April and ends on the 31st of March, is not ideal at all. It should be changed.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: (Dumdum) Have you heard of L.K. Jha Committee during the time of Shri Pranab Mukherjee?

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Yes. Jha Committee had recommended for the continuance of the present financial year. He was finally of the opinion that the present financial year should continue. Shri L.K. Jha, in his wisdom, might have advocated the continuance of the present financial year. But I have my feeling that it should be changed, judging our position of monsoon, agricultural prospect and all that. Sir, as you know, Indian economy is largely dependent

on agricultural production. Our country, being predominantly an agricultural country, agricultural factor cannot be set aside and it is the biggest factor. During the British rule, India budget was called a gamble on monsoon. Of course, now the British have gone away and more than four decades have passed. In spite of that, there has not been any spectacular structural changes. Probably, calling the Indian budget as a gamble on monsoon still has relevance. It does have relevance even today. More than two-thirds or 60 per cent of our land does not get the benefit of irrigation and so on. Therefore, I would submit that Government of India should give a fresh look at this issue regarding the change of financial year. I say this because in many States the monsoon is very strong during the period from July to October. In the States the budgetary process is over by the 31st day of March. With all the procedure in our bureaucratic system, it takes more than one month to pass on all those things to the down level. By the time, real developmental work in the financial year starts, monsoon sets in and then all the work has to be kept in abeyance till November till the monsoon is over. Therefore, the time that is available to carry on development work in all earnestness and in all seriousness is only about six or seven months, say from November to March. Then, what do we do? In order to complete the work and also in order to exhaust the allotted funds, everything is done in a great rush. This also results in a lot of wasteful expenditure. Therefore I urge upon you that the financial year should be suitably changed whereby we can get an effectively longer period for developmental work. It can be from October. Processing of budget and other paper work is over by that period and by the end of the monsoon, real developmental work also can start and there will be 10 months time available for this work.

Now I come to banking system. With regard to the primary cooperative banks, I find that there has been a good addition in

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

the number of such banks. As on 30 June 1991, the total number of primary cooperative banks is 1028. But I also find that the number of financially weak or sick banks is also increasing. As on March 31, 1991, the number of such primary cooperative banks is 230. This is very disturbing. I understand that the Reserve Bank of India had appointed a committee headed by Shri S.S. Marathe, Member, Central Board of Revenue to review the present policy of setting up of primary cooperative banks and also about the conversion of societies into banks. I would like to know the progress of this Expert Committee. I want to know whether its report is available. If so, what is the thinking of the Government in this matter?

Prior to nationalisation, the banking sector was considered as the rich man's arena. With nationalisation, there has been a spectacular change in this attitude. These commercial banks have shown a good account of themselves in the past two decades. At the same time they also face many challenges. They are now entering into the 22nd year of nationalisation. In the recent days there was a lot of talk about privatisation of banks. It has been set at rest when the Finance Minister announced that privatisation is not going to materialise.

The success of Indian banking, particularly in the field of social banking, has evoked a good deal of response from the third world countries. The experiment of Indian banking over the area of social and developmental banking is considered unique. With the nationalisation of banks, social and developmental aspects have been given a boost.

Banks are expected to play their role in the economic development of the country. Banks were organising Loan Melas and a large number of poor people have benefitted from them. It was not a greater success

because there was lack of coordination and also there was misuse of bank funds. Due caution should have been observed in this regard.

About four or five years before when Shri N.D. Tewari was the Finance Minister there was a proposal in his Budget speech that in every nook and corner of our country there will be at least one branch of a commercial bank which will cater to the entire credit requirement of that area. I think in respect of many areas, it still remains a proposal. In some areas there is undue competition in the matter of setting up of bank's branches. While there are some areas which are still not provided with the banking facility.

The performance of cooperative banks is far from satisfactory. I have come across a peculiar situation in some areas. Even in the interiors where there is a proposal to set up a branch of Bolangir Anchalik Gramina Bank (BAGP), which is operating in the three districts of Bolangir, Sambalpur and Sundargarh of Orissa, accommodation was not given for it. People decided to boycott that bank because it is not satisfactory and they want the branch of the State bank of India or of any other commercial bank. Same is the situation with regard to the cooperative banks in some areas. Therefore, a lot more has to be done to improve the lot of these cooperative banks. I may mention that in some places for example in Sason on Sambaipur-Jharsuguda road in any constituency there is a pressure on the authorities and me to set up a branch of the State Bank of India or of any Commercial Bank. Instead of BAGB.

There are reasons for this. There was a proposal earlier for integrating RRB with some viable commercial bank. I would like to know the Government's thinking on this. I raised a question in this House and the Finance Minister, S.B. Chavan, at that time, had clearly stated that there was a proposal

for integration of RRB with some viable commercial bank.

The problem with the Indian banks is that their balance sheet and the profit and loss accounts do not reveal a true financial picture in certain areas in certain banks. There was some study made which said that there was some lacunna in the Banking Regulation Act, which should be corrected after a proper study.

The frauds in the banks are on the increase. The Reserve Bank of India has estimated that the bad debt which is also on the increase today exceeded the figure of Rs. 1,10,000 crores. This is a fantastic amount.

This Bill is for a limited purpose. The limited purpose is to bring in uniformity in the financial year Accounting year in respect of all the banks. I support that. Taking advantage of the situation, whatever is happening today in some banks, I want to bring to the notice of the Government with a request to take corrective measures without further loss of time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the total time allotted for discussion on this subject it may be very useful - is one hour and 30 minutes. Four Congress Party - 36 minutes; BJP - 19, Janata Dai - 9 minutes; CPI-M - six minutes; CPI - two minutes; TDP, ADMK, JMM, Janata Dal two minutes, one minute and all the small parties put together - three minutes This is for your kind information so that those hon. Members who get a chance to speak earlier, they should have a liberal attitude towards those speakers who will speak after them. That is why I felt the necessity of disclosing the allotment of time. Shri Mumtaz Ansari.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarma): Mr Deputy Speaker, this is an important Bill,

But this has been brought before the House for a limited purpose. Before coming to the Bill, I must go into the details and the background of the banking system, why this banking system was brought into existence.

First of all, when the barter economy failed, money was brought into existence. But, again, when the money transfer presented a number of difficulties, this banking system was brought into existence. But, again, the banking system also unnecessarily created a number of credits in the country; and when the credit creation became very much beyond the control, this banking system regulation was also felt necessary and as a result we find that the Banking Regulation Act of 1949 was brought into being or it was passed by the Parliament. So, now, this banking system is very important from the economic point of view; and this has played a very important role because this is a commercial organisation, no doubt. But at the same time this deals very sensitive item or commodity, that is, money. And that is not only dealing with money, rather, that is also creating a number of credits all over the country also, and that is why it is proper that there should be some sort of control over such banking institutions. Before the regulation of the Banks, it was left in the hands of private people who were carrying on the banking business and that created a number of troubles. As a result of this the Banking Regulation was also brought into being. I wish to say that the banking system must work keeping in mind certain important rules and regulations and the policies or principles which have been laid down.

First of all, this banking system that is working within the country, it must keep in mind the safety and security of the funds which are created by the public deposits. So, this is not the position with the entire funds of the Banking system itself. Rather, whatever fund is created through public deposits these public deposits must be safety and sound in

[Sh. Mumtaz Ansari]

the hands of those banks. So, this is also a very important point because, unless and until the fund is safe in the banks the people cannot deposit in larger quantities. At the same time, this deposit must also get some justice. In other words, I must say, that the deposit credit ratio must be very much justified on the ground that wherefrom it is being acquired or wherefrom it is being got, that place or that State must also get some sort of justice.

For example, in our Bihar, wherefrom I come we find that the credit deposit ratio is very much low. If Rs. 100 is deposited the investment benefit is Rs. 40 to 45. So, this type of credit deposit ratio is also very much objectionable. Because, if some sort of investment profit is not there, or matching investment is not coming, that State cannot develop to the expected standard.

Also the Banks are also liable to make grants or aid give financial assistance to those sectors which are very much needy or which are backward or neglected sectors. So, this banking system must be allowed to prosper for the achievement of that purpose also. But we find that in underdeveloped areas like Bihar or Orissa or other States which have been left in the lurch or left behind the matching investment is not being made or the banks are not able to play the role which they should play and they are not opening branches in rural areas or in unbanked areas. So, that is also expected from the Banks because that is also need of the economy and that must be fulfilled by the banks.

Similarly, there must be certain diversification of risk also because whenever the banks are making investments they are just purchasing some sort of a risk. So, that risk should also not be concentrated in a particular State or in a particular corner of the

country. And this must be very much spread throughout the country on a justified basis, and the quantity should also be justified, because, if that is not there, there cannot be a balanced growth or balanced development of the country.

Similarly there are certain services also and the banks should have this service motive also. There are also certain social responsibilities. Profit motive is not the only idea in the establishment of banks. So, the banks must be regulated with these purposes also in view. On the other hand, there must be certain national interests which must be kept in view in all the banks and financial institutions should keep them in view.

15.00 hrs

But the banking system is very much sensitive one and it has become a nerve centre for the economy. That is why, the national interests must be served to a greater extent. And in the light of the national interests, the banks must think that the credits or advances or financial assistance which are being extended to the people are genuine or not, whether they are engaged in proper business or not, whether they are inimical to the interests of the country or not. All these things must be taken into consideration.

Similarly, before the nationalisation of banks, we find that there were certain difficulties, there were certain mal-practices and there were certain unfulfilled purposes. Before the nationalisation, also we find that there was a concentration of this banking system in the hands of richer section of the society. Similarly, the banks were concentrated in certain cities, in greater cities. We find that now there is a spread of branches in the nook and corner of the country and in the rural areas also. Now again we find that there is a trend which is being adopted by our Government to allow privatisation of banks or the banking business should be left in the

hands of the private persons. This will create certain troubles which were present before the nationalisation of banks. So, we oppose such trend of the Government. At the same time, the Government is also inviting foreign banks and its branches. This will prove very much detrimental or injurious to the whole economy and this trend should also be held in check.

In regard to this Bill, there is nothing important to be opposed because you want to bring some sort of uniformity in the year. You are saying that the previous year must be the same and similar in the cases of all the banks. If it is adopted as 31st March then it must be 31st March in the case of all banks. If this is done, then for audits or income-tax provisions, it will be very much feasible and practicable. At the same time, it must be noted that if the previous year or the accounting year or whatever it may be called is changed in regard to cooperative banks, this will become rather unjustified unless and until you have wider consultations with all the States, where the cooperative banks are there, which are working on a sound footing. You must consult the State Governments also with regard to the change of the accounting year or the previous year. If you do not consult certain States or certain cooperative banks which have adopted certain norms and standard in regard to the accounting system, naturally they will be put a to a lot of trouble.

In this respect, I would like to suggest that before making or bring out any sort of uniformity with regard to the accounting year or the previous year there must be wider consultation with the State Governments or with the Cooperative bodies or with the management of such banks.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, there can be no controversy on the question of amending the Banking Regulation Act. Even State Legislative Assemblies could have made amendments in their respective cooperative sectors. One has no objection if the Central Government takes the initiative. Since basic is involved we are forced to think over it. It is the need of the hour that we must examine the banking system thoroughly. With the nationalisation of banks the expectations of the people increased and it was assumed that banking system would benefit at least the common people like the farmers, labourers and the downtrodden. But unfortunately, nationalisation proved to be Governmentalisation and the result was that the widespread corruption further increased. A scandal of Rs. 122 crore took place in Bank of Maharashtra. In this manner, as per the prevailing situation, the nationalised banks are suffering a loss of about Rs. 20, 000 crore. Due to the nationalisation and politicisation, Bank Melas at large scale were organised and the politicians squandered large bank funds in those Bank Melas to increase the number of their voters. Now the result is that Banking Industry has suffered loss of about Rs. 128 crore. About 12 Public Sector Banks are on the verge of closure. United commercial Bank suffered a loss of about Rs. 128 crore. The top Bank officials like Managing Director, Chairman, in connivance with politicians indulge in bunsling crores of rupees deposited by the common man, which include the hard earned savings deposited in Provident fund and received at the time of retirement as also the previous little money received by widows. This is done through advance to industries. Due to such malpractice our Banking Industry has landed in crisis. Now, the Finance Minister has taken an initiative with new enthusiasm, aspirations and the so-called liberalisation and by adopting the culture of Minu Masani. He wants to implement a new industrial policy and a new economic Policy in the country. Hence, I would urge upon him to check widespread corruption and plug the loopholes in the Banking system. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I would like to draw your attention towards a very important point. At the

[Sh. Guman Mal Lodha]

time of budget-discussion almost every party had expressed its concern over the scheme of income-tax deduction at source on the fixed deposit and lowering of this limit to Rs. 2500/-. Due to this reason, the common man as well as employees will be state to deposit his money in the Banks which will hamper the fixed deposits schemes. Today the situation has come to a stage that the people are not just depositing the amounts in the fixed deposit schemes but on the contrary withdrawing their deposits from the Banks. Orders are also being issued that income tax raids should be conducted on the persons who are withdrawing their money from the Banks. Such action is certainly a misuse of power. And the financial condition of the country cannot be improved in this manner. Though it is some what late now yet I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance to withdraw the provision for deduction of tax at source if the interest exceeds Rs. 2500 in case of fixed deposits in banks so that at least the conditions of the Banks in our country may be improved.

In this context I would like to submit that there are a good number of Rural Banks in India and their conference was held at Calcutta, in which it was decided to set up a Rural Bank of India at all India level. At present there are 196 different units of Rural Banks in the country, so they are not developing properly. In this way neither the Banking industry develops nor its employees get full benefits nor the consumers are benefited from these institutions. So I urge upon the Government that Rural Bank of India at the national level may be constituted. The Tribunal appointed by Supreme Court had also given an award in favour of employees of Rural Banks that they should be given salaries, benefits and categorization at par with the employees of the Commercial Banks. The Retired Chief Justice of Andhra High court, Shri Reddy gave this award after careful thought. The matter was discussed in two sessions. Ultimately, the Government of India

has agreed to implement this award. But, Sir, an effort is being made to implement this award in latter only and not in spirit or substance and as a result of it a peon or a clerk or a junior officer of these Banks is not getting its intended benefit. Hence, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance to implement the Tribunal award for the Rural Banks in toto and whole-heartedly so that the lakhs of Employees of Rural Banks may get it benefit.

Further I would like to say that a committee headed by Shri Dinesh Chandra at the behest of the Finance Minister had been constituted for the purpose of bringing about fundamental changes in the Banking industry. This committee was entrusted mainly with the task of suggesting fundamental changes in the working of these Banks. So, I request the government to lay this report here and discussed and its recommendation implemented.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like the Government to examine as to Low of customers and common man can be served by the Banking Industry be it the nationalised be banks or private bank. The modal point is to benefit the bank customers. But today, even after nationalisation of these institutions, the situation had not changed much because even now the top 10-20 industrial Houses of the country are getting the benefit of loans amounting to crores of rupees from these institutions, which are never paid bank. Since we have not been able to find out a remedy of this malady, this system is still based on exploitation of the ordinary customer.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is my request that while submitting its recommendation the said committee should safeguard the consumers interests so that banking industry may prosper and develop in the country on healthy lines.

*SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to share my views on the Banking Regu-

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

iation Regulation Act Amendment Bill. While welcoming the proposed Amendment I would like to add that this is an important measure. Hence I heartily welcome this Bill.

In several Bank now we find the posts of Executive Directors have been left unfilled. This delays the functioning of such Banks. Hence I request the Hon'ble Minister to look into this and take immediate steps to fill those vacancies at an earlier date.

We also notice today in rural areas the delayed functioning of Banks because of inadequate staff strength to execute its functions in an effective manner. This directly affects the agricultural community for they could not avail in time the loan facilities intended for their upliftment. Hence I request you to take effective steps to fill these clerical vacancies in the Banks that are operating in rural areas. Such posts should be filled with the people available in such rural areas.

I would also suggest that government should contemplate constituting separate Recruitment Boards to each of the Nationalised Banks.

All Banks especially the Nationalised banks should have Regional Offices in every District Headquarters. I would like to point out specifically that there is no Regional office set up for State Bank of India in Vellore, the Headquarters town of North Arcot Ambedkar District. This causes delay and affects the operational efficacy of the Bank's branches spread through out the District. You must take concrete step to avoid these functional delays.

There should be certain concessions and incentives to those who come forward to deposit their money in the Nationalised Banks. For instance, deposits more than twenty five thousand rupees attract a tax of about two thousand five hundred rupees per year. And this tax on the deposit and the interest earned is deducted at the source. This ultimately results in poor deposit mobilisation by the Nationalised Banks.

If the same amount is deposited in Banks in private sector, the accruing tax is not deducted at source. Because of this our Nationalised Banks could get lesser amount of Deposits. At the same time private Banks could do a better job of Deposit Mobilisation. They could manage an increase in deposits.

I would like to suggest that it would be better to raise the tax exemption limit to those who buy National Savings Certificate. There should be total tax exemption to those who buy savings certificates for ten thousand rupees. Thereafter there could be slotted slabs based on which the next twenty thousand rupees should get fifty percent tax exemption. The tax exemption on NSC investment upto forty thousand should be forty percent. The grievances of the Bankmen should be addressed to as and when they arose to ensure that the neglect and dissatisfaction never give rise to strikes by the employees of the Banking Sector.

I would like to request the Government to reconsider extending loans through the Integrated Rural Development programme (IRDP).

We believe that people are benefitted by the loan assistance provided by the IRDP schemes. Majority of our rural people should share the benefits of these programmes. If it is found wanting Members of Parliament and MLAs should be included in the IRDP Committees.

Our great leader Smt. Indira Gandhi took the historic decision and then Nationalised several Banks. Hon'ble Finance Minister should categorically state in this august House that we are committed to the implementation of the earnest decisive action envisaged by our late leader Indiraji in Nationalising the Banks.

With this I thank the chair for having given me an opportunity to speak on this amendment Bill which I welcome.

[English]

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, The Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1991 proposes that the accounting year should be made uniform. I believe that the Government has done it not only with the purpose of bringing uniformity in the accounting process but also with the purpose of improving the functioning of the cooperative banks in our country. The basic question is that will it improve the functioning of the cooperative banks in our country? The cooperative banks in our country work not only as an instrument for the economic development but as an instrument that will bring to our country a new philosophy of life, a new philosophy that will develop a new confidence in the people of this country. The most downtrodden people of our country, the workers, the landless labour, the village artisans, the small farmers—all these people who have built up the civilization, have not been given the fruits of civilization. They are the deprived section of the people. It is for them that the entire cooperative movement and the cooperative banks at the rural level, block level, district level and State level were brought up.

Now, if we look at the functioning of the cooperative banks, we will know that there are a good amount of bad debts.

15.24 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

But all those bad debts have not been incurred by the poor farmers. But they are incurred by the big borrowers who have enough money. It is these big people who have misused this instrument.

What I see from the figures I have with me is that the share of the cooperative banks in agricultural credit and input distribution has been gradually diminishing. They are playing a limited role in meeting the other requirements of the consumers like the consumer credit and agricultural marketing in large numbers and are continuing to have

low borrowing membership and low business turnover and a high level of overdues.

The percentage of borrowing members declined from 55 per cent in 1960-61 to about 26 per cent in 1988-89 and the share of the cooperatives in agricultural credit has come down from 77 per cent in 1970-71 to 45 per cent in 1989-90. But the Government's participation in the share capital has been steadily rising from 9 per cent in 1965-66 to 66 per cent in 1988-89.

Sir, if we have these figures, these statistics, in our mind, what I would like to ask the Government and the hon. Minister is: Is the Government honest to the objectives for which these banks were set up? Is the Government honest in thinking that the philosophy of cooperative movement in the country should develop? I have every doubt in my mind, doubts are there because as what I said earlier, the collection is mainly made from the small farmers. Again, from the statistics what I find is that deposit up to Rs. 10,000 which comes from the poor people normally form 66 per cent of the total deposit. It is these people who contribute much to the coffers of these banks, but as regards the loans and advances their interest is not looked into and these people do not get the benefit out of it. Then there is the attitude of those who run the management. Here comes the question of Government's involvement. The Government should give a direction and the Government should see that these cooperative banks are managed properly. In the functioning of the cooperative banks again, Sir, what we see is that the same age-old practice, the colonial legacy, the practice of red-tapism and favouritism, all these things are going on as usual. If the Government sincerely wants to build up cooperative banks in our country it should think of involving the people who are related to this movement. The village artisans, the poorest of the poor, the landless labour for whose benefit the ground level cooperative banks have been established, those people should be given the opportunity to be a part of the management. Sir, we often speak of workers' participation in management. In this case too, I

believe that the participation of the beneficiaries in all the levels of the cooperative banks should be ensured in order to make it viable, acceptable and profitable. Otherwise, this movement cannot be successful.

Sir, as I said, the defaulters are mainly the larger borrowers. So, may I request the Government to state whether the personal property of these larger borrowers can be attached. If that can be done, then the movement can be built up, these scant resources can be utilised properly and cases of default and bad debts can be minimised. Thus we can solve this problem in a better way.

The basic defects are that the members feel alienated from the cooperative banks. There is no solidarity organisation. The base level cooperatives which are in direct contact with the members are non-viable and inefficient. The policy relating to licensing of new urban cooperative banks and other related aspects should also be considered by the Government seriously. I have one apprehension. The Government very often come out with a statement—at least, I have seen it in the newspaper—that they are thinking of merging the banks. I do not know whether merging will also be extended in the case of cooperative banks. In that case, the purpose for which the cooperative movement has been started will be defeated. The Government should not move in that direction. Otherwise, the entire cooperative sector will be put to difficulties.

I have said at the outset I have no objection to the introduction of uniformity. There should be uniformity in accounting. But again I impress upon the Government to look at the functioning of the cooperative banks and to improve it and to run it in such a way that the benefit reaches the people for whose benefit it is meant. The role of the Planning Commission is to develop new outlook of life, new philosophy of life and that goal is to be achieved through this movement

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH (Eluru):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 was amended by the Banking, Public Financial Institutions and Negotiable Instruments Laws (Amendment) Act in 1988 for changing the accounting year. They want to bring cooperative banks in line with this banking system and they want to bring the year ending, financial year along with other banks, as 31st March. Well, this regulation will help to unanimity for accounting purpose or for all -practical necessities. But generally, in principle, there should not be much objection nor problems in following the procedure.

But there are certain things which are to be taken into consideration like the aspect of seasonal requirements or seasonal industries which may have to be considered like sugar industry and other systems. The banks have to follow along with those requirements.

On occasion like this, I would say, as others have mentioned, about the few points of the banking system and how it should really serve the purpose for the people. Especially for small scale industry and other units, there should be more liberalisation. This is one of the items which a number of people have made special request. The present interest rates which are so high should also be reduced in order to make the industries competitive in international and national markets and to increase the productivity and efficiency. The main purpose of the banking system, whether it is nationalised or private sector, should be to serve the people and the industries in a more efficient way and it follows all the Reserve Bank guidelines and priorities, whether it should be core sector of industry, agriculture or small scale industry or export-oriented. At the same time, they should keep the competition at both the sectors. Otherwise the inefficiency and corruption will increase to what is prevailing today. Even if it is necessary, you should give more branches, other competitors so that it can increase the competitiveness and the efficiency, keeping in mind the guidelines as per the Reserve Bank priorities.

[Sh. Bolla Bulli Ramaiah]

Even in cases where natural calamities have struck, as recently we had in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh, the existing loans of farmers should be rescheduled and they should be given fresh loans in order to see that they are able to cultivate further crops and they are able to survive.

In the case of NABARD, we found a number of times that due to restrictions, they are not able to finance even rural-oriented, agricultural-oriented, developments like poultries, fisheries and dairies which is one of the backgrounds and basic requirements of this country which is agriculture based. I am sure the banking system will be able to give them top most priority and make the banks serve the people in the rural sector as much as they are supporting the large-scale industry.

As a number of hon. Members have already mentioned about the deduction of tax at source, though the Finance Minister has given explanation by saying that up to Rs.22,000/- will be exempted and also there are provisions for exemption but unfortunately the investors are not properly informed or educated and the normal investors who are putting their deposits in the banks have started withdrawing their deposits. A number of people are being confused. Probably this should have been done after making it more provisional and after educating the depositors and the bank should also take interest in order to simplify the procedure and make the people understand on what principle they are doing this. Otherwise, the bank deposits are reducing and withdrawals are increasing and naturally the banking finance will get strained and it will affect the industry and agricultural and industrial production and also with high interest rates and working capital restrictions, the production will be affected and it will also cause lot of strain on the budgeting, excise and sales-tax revenues, if you do not take proper guidelines, proper corrective steps at the early stage. This point is one of the prime aspects. I have mentioned this earlier also on different

occasions. But unfortunately this matter was overlooked or probably it has not been properly followed by the banks.

One more important thing I would like to mention here is that banks are not simply for depositing and advancing. They should have lot of expertise. On whatever field you want to give guidelines on the priorities, people should go and guide them on how to utilise the borrowings and they should guide them at every stage whether it is agriculture, small-scale or large-scale. They should give them proper guidelines in various fields whether it is marketing or the quality of the product, in every respect, and if you are able to follow these things, I am sure the banks will serve the purpose for which they have been intended and the nation will benefit out of it and I hope the Finance Minister will take these precautions and do the needful to serve the people.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad): Sir, I rise to support the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1991. This Bill has a limited purpose which empowers the Central Government to change the accounting year of the cooperative banks from the present July to June to coincide with the uniform financial year from April to March as per the requirements of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Section 56 is sought to be amended to achieve this. In 1988, Government had passed an omnibus Act, which amended as many as 13 Acts in one go. At that time, the financial year of various financial institutions and nationalised banks was changed, but the financial year was not changed for cooperative banks. It is sought to be changed now. I think the whole House should support this measure. It will bring uniformity in the accounting year.

The cooperative sector has done a remarkable job in the last 100 years, particularly after March, 1961, When it was brought under the ambit of Banking Regulations Act.

The Urban Cooperative Banks in India have a unique flavour, particularly characterised by the highly personalised service

and they are playing a crucial role in the national development. I will restrict my speech to the Cooperative Banking Movement in India. The important thing about the Cooperative Banks is that more than 60 per cent of the advances are to the priority sector. Some banks have even achieved a sub-target of 25 per cent of lending to weaker sections within the priority sector target.

In June 1969, there were 925 Cooperative Banks. Today we have got more than 1400 banks, having 3400 branches although more than three-fourth of these banks are single-branch banks. There is a big issue about Branch Expansion Policy in the Cooperative Banks.

Sir, on account of the special role played by the Cooperative Banks, the Reserve Bank of India allows certain concessions to them. In particular, these Banks have a discretion to allow one per cent higher interest rate on term deposits and savings. Recently, this was brought down, in some cases, to half a per cent. I think in view of the role played by these Cooperative Banks, this step is not a good step. It should be brought back to 1 per cent as it existed before.

Secondly, the Reserve Bank of India allows a lower CRR and SLR margin at something like 28 per cent for the Cooperative Banks as against the 53 per cent for the nationalised banks. This should be continued. I think there was a move recently to increase the ratio from 28 per cent to 31 per cent. It should be kept at the rate of 30 per cent or even be brought down to 25 per cent. Also, some of the Special Cooperative Banks which have a working capital of more than Rs. 25 crores were allowed leasing finance. This is a good step. It should be even further enhanced. Although Cooperative Banks, by and large, are doing very well, there are some 230 banks which have been classified as sick or weak and about 40 banks are facing liquidation.

Further, I would like to say that the statutory inspection required to be carried out by the RBI is not being carried out in the

case of all banks. Out of all the banks, the RBI has been able to carry out inspection only in respect of 500 banks. This needs to be strengthened.

Sir, the whole financial sector and the country's Banking System is under review by the Government. The Narasimhan Committee had just submitted its report to the Government. We also hear that the World Bank have some urgent suggestions to make about the Indian Banking Sector. What has been reported in the papers is that the World Bank would like us to cut the subsidised loans to the targetted socially backward areas. The World Bank would also like us to give greater autonomy to banks finally leading to privatisation. The World Bank would also like us to have market-oriented interest rates. They would like us to reduce the CRR and SLR to less than 30 per cent. The World Bank also like us to have recategorisation of priority sector to exclude the rich farmers and the rich SSI Units and to reduce priority sector lending to 20 per cent in two years. They would also like us to have a foolproof method of financial reporting and balance sheet and all that. We could agree to some of these things. But definitely, issues like recategorisation of priority sector, to exclude the so-called rich farmers cannot be agreed to. Also, privatisation cannot be accepted at all. Further, the subsidised loans which are given to the targetted socially backward groups have to continue.

For the Cooperative Banks also, the RBI has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S.S. Marathe last September. The Committee is supposed to give its report in the next four months. This could not have come at a better time. The review of the Cooperative Banking System has been long overdue. The Marathe Committee has been asked to look at the present regulatory mechanism; the need to have a different criteria for States with advanced Cooperative Banking System like Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu and also to adopt a different policy for different States. I will also look at the policy for upgrading primary cooperative credit societies to full-

[Sh. Prithviraj D. Chavan]

fledged cooperative banks. The primary agricultural cooperative credit societies form the backbone of our rural credit system. There are about 1.3 lakh agricultural credit societies catering to nearly six crore members in 96 per cent of the village and covering about 80 per cent of rural population. Some of these societies are really doing good job. It is necessary to upgrade them to a full status of urban cooperative banks.

There is also the question of adequacy of capitalisation. And the need for upward revision is to be seen by the Marathe Committee. In order to continue the good work being done by these cooperative banks. I have some suggestions for the working of the cooperative banks.

Firstly, there has been a demand by the more successful cooperative banks for expansion of branches. The RBI has been very strict about not allowing branch expansion to urban cooperative banks, particularly in the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu where the cooperative banking has really taken roots and has been very successful. There is need to follow liberalised policy on branch expansion. There is also a demand, and a just demand for giving permission to open branches in other States other than where the headquarter of the bank is located. This will certainly help in spreading cooperative banking culture to the States which do not have it, particularly in North India. Certainly, I recommend that Marathe Committee should definitely look at different policy for advanced States which have got advanced cooperative banking culture.

There has also been a very justified and genuine demand by the cooperative banking sector for allowing some bigger banks to enter the field of merchant banking, leasing finance, mutual funds, venture capital, portfolio management. There is also a demand to allow them get into bill discounting and factoring services and loan syndication. This is a very justified demand and in order to

further the growth of these cooperative banks, this should be accepted.

There is also a need to permit the weaker banks to amalgamate with the more successful and stronger banks. Merger of weaker banks with stronger banks should be allowed so that weaker banks could be weeded out. There is need to upgrade some of the primary cooperative credit societies to full status of cooperative urban banks.

Presently, there are only 38 Mahila Cooperative banks. And the present policy of the RBI restricts one Mahila bank for one district. I think, this is discriminatory particularly to States which have got the advanced cooperative banking culture. This need not be adhered to particularly in the districts of Satara and Sangli. There have been applications from many voluntary groups to start Mahila cooperative banks. The present policy of the RBI to restrict it to one Mahila bank for one district, should be reviewed.

To ensure better working, it increase financial discipline in the banks and to increase accountability, there needs to be certain strictness in the inspections to be carried out by the RBI. It is well-known that one of the main problems with most of the banks and particularly with urban cooperatives is that its balance sheet and the profit and loss statement do not reveal the correct financial position. The Banking Regulation Act permits banks to keep, both the provisions for bad or doubtful debts and the market value of government securities, confidential. And banks regularly show income from interest and loan repayments from doubtful and bad debts to inflate the profitability. Lack of strict accounting standards in preparation of annual financial statements allow them sufficient scope for window dressing and to have tailor-made accounting data. RBI has recently introduced a system of health code in the case of nationalised banks. This has been also extended to urban cooperative banks. But there is need to strictly follow the health code system so that window-dressing of balance sheet is not possible. There is also a need to con-

sider the minimum capitalisation norm in case of the cooperative banks from one lakh to something like Rs. 20 or Rs. 5 lakhs. The present limit is Rs. 1 lakh.

Sir, the nationalisation of banks has indeed been very successful. It had been cited throughout the developing world as a successful example. Its primary objectives to redirect the credit flow to priority areas, to widen the branch network and greater mobilisation of savings have been fully achieved.

I request the Hon Finance Minister that he should share with the House, the findings of the Narasimhan Committee which has already been presented to the Finance Ministry. I am sure, they will take sometime to consider the suggestions but whatever the Committee has to suggest, there should be wide ranging discussions throughout the country and the House also should discuss the report. It should not be kept confidential. Let us not give a feeling that something is being done behind the back of this House to please the World Bank and the international financial institutions.

I once again support this Bill and request the Government to take into consideration some of the suggestions to promote the growth of urban cooperative banks.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I do not like to oppose the Bill because this Bill is innocuousness the sense that this provides only for some change in the accounting year of cooperative banks. But, I would like to take advantage of this Bill to draw the attention of the Government to certain important issues. It is being widely circulated that the Government has agreed for the privatisation of the bank. The newspaper reports that appeared even today suggest that big industrial houses are wanting to open some branches and the RBI the Reserve Bank of India is favourably considering those proposals of having private banks to be opened by the industrial houses. This is a reversal of the entire policy that this country had accepted on the nationalisation of banks. The Government should

take this opportunity to make the Government's position clear as to whether the Government is willing to go in for the privatisation of banks. There are also other reports in the press stating that the Government has agreed to expand the foreign banks and the Reserve Bank of India is considering those proposals of allowing the foreign banks to open about 200 branches in our country. This is also a reversal of the current policy of the country and this will be prejudicial to the interest of the economy of our country. I take this opportunity to learn from the Government as to whether these policies are under the consideration of the Government or not. Another important point that I want to raise is about the Narasimhan Committee's report.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Sir, I have said on several occasions that the Government has no intention of privatising any nationalised bank and I would like to repeat that.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Does the Government have any proposal for having new private banks?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: How about the expansion of foreign banks and allowing them to open new branches?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I would say that foreign banks are already existing in our country and if some of the foreign branches come under the existing policy, they would be considered and they are not debarred.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): What about the other point? It has been reported that some of the big industrial houses are wanting to open private banks.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: No such proposal is neither before me nor before the Reserve Bank of India.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: How about considering of such proposals?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Let me say that private sector banks already exist in our country.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): That does not make it clear. Private sector banks do exist; but the past experience tells us that after they have reached a certain level they have been taken over by the Government. In fact the nationalised banks of today we have got in two batches. Firstly there was nationalisation and then there was a separate notification when the banks grew up in size to take them over in the public sector. This time, is such a view existing or are you allowing the foreign sector to expand as much as possible without limit?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No debate like this.

Shri Chitta Basu is on his legs.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Do you want to allow the private sector banks to grow and there will be no more public sector intrusion in this area?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I also want the Finance Minister to make some points clear that I am going to raise. These relate to the Narasimhan Committee's report. In today's newspapers or yesterday's newspapers a news item appeared that the report was submitted to the Government on 20th November and that report has been sent to Washington to be discussed with the World Bank, it is suggested in the newspaper. I have got the names of the officers also; but it is not necessary for me to mention them. It is being said that this report cannot be placed before the Parliament unless it is agreed to by the World Bank. It is a shame. I don't know whether it is a fact or not. If it is a fact, would the Government make it clear in this House today that this is not correct and that it is otherwise motivated.

It is also said, as my predecessor was speaking about the recommendation of the World Bank, that the World Bank has recommended that there should be a reduction of advances in the private sector. It is at present 40 per cent. This is the recommendation of the World Bank. Would the Government accept that recommendation? There is

another recommendation of the World Bank I am told that they want that there should be a reduction in the number of public sector banks which is at present 28. They want it to be reduced to 10 or 12. I would like to know whether the Government is going to accept this proposal. There is a proposal that there should be a three tier banking system. Anyway, I would be very much glad if the Government clarifies its position on these points.

I want to draw the attention of the Government to the functioning of the Regional Rural Banks. There is also a certain proposal from the side of the Government. You know the important role played by these banks. The distinctive character of these RRBs in this country is that they are very close to the rural people and they have done a tremendous work for the development in the rural areas. There are proposals for the merger of RRBs with their sponsor banks. A proposal is also there to make the RRBs as subsidiary functionaries of the commercial banks. There is a proposal to bring down the number of RRBs by amalgamating all the RRBs into a particular bank in the State. There is also another proposal to amalgamate all the RRBs sponsored by the commercial banks into a single State level bank under one sponsor bank.

16.00 hrs

Sir, I hold that view and I think it is the view of all the bank employees in our country that these rural banks were established for a specific purpose of catering to the needs of the rural people, particularly for the development of agriculture. It has its own distinct character and if the Government decides to merge these RRBs with their sponsor banks the commercial banks then the purpose of these banks would be defeated and the agricultural development will suffer.

I want that the Government holds discussion with the trade unions of the banks so that an alternative a viable alternative - is evolved for the efficient functioning of the RRBs.

There is a proposal from the trade unions, to which I want to draw the Government's attention. Trade Unions' suggestion is that the RRBs should be delinked from the sponsoring commercial banks, they should be amalgamated into one single unit at the State level; the State level units should operate under some sort of a corporation or consortium at the national level; and this structure of the RRBs may resemble that of SAIL or GIC, etc.

So, I once again urge upon the Government not to distort the present structure of the RRBs which are doing enormous service for the rural and agricultural development of our country.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1991, which has been brought to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

I welcome the Bill in general. I do agree that the accounting year should be uniform, if it is, on day, it helps in Income Tax, in Accounting, in Excise, etc. So, the intention of this Bill is laudable and hence I welcome the Bill, though there are some reservations from my side.

The most important aspect here is about the day when the new year should start.

Hon. Member, Shri Panigrahi he is not present in the House now has said that First of April or the end of the accounting year 31st March is not proper from the Indian point of view. As everybody knows, for all commercial transaction in India that is Bharat and according to Bharathiya traditions the new year or the financial new year starts on the First day of Diwali. So, I would suggest that the Government should have one day all over, from the accounting point of view and that, instead of having that on the First of April, it should be the First day of Diwali which also has a significance to our farming and commercial community. That is the proper period for having the accounts of the year. Of course, there is the other side of the

picture also. You know what is First April. It is 'Fools' Day. It is really a ridiculous thing. When we have the Diwali Day, why should we start it on a Fools' Day? The Government has been changing certain policies and I would suggest that this Government should at least change this. It should change the accounting period to Diwali, instead of resorting to English traditions of First April. (Interruptions) Diwali is on the Diwali Day. (Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: It is not the same day every year.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Every year, on the new year, Diwali day comes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But for accounting, you need a uniform day.

SHRI RAM NAIK: There is a uniform day. On our daily business order also, Indian days are written. (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Does it mean that you want your year to be more than 365 days as well as less than that from year to year?

SHRI RAM NAIK: No, no; it is not like that.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: If you follow the lunar day, you cannot avoid this.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I think, you must learn the Indian calendars.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I would.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Indian calendars are more scientific than the English calendar.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am not on that point.

SHRI RAM NAIK: There is only one calendar which we have established. (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I want a clarification in this manner. Today in the lunar calendar, there is one day fixed, one day which is the Diwali day. We know that the next Diwali will not come in 365 days. That is my point. *(Interruptions)* In all the lunar calendars, one year will comprise more than 365 days, another year will comprise less than 365 days. What solution do you propose to that kind of problem?

SHRI RAM NAIK: This is because you are comparing with the English calendar.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am comparing 65 days.

SHRI RAM NAIK: That is English calendar.

There are 30 days in a month. Everybody knows *Charira*, *Vaishakha* etc. If you are not aware of it, I really feel sorry. You do not know this much. *(Interruptions)* Diwali comes every year. *(Interruptions)* It comes on the same day according to the movement of sun and moon.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: That is right.

SHRI RAM NAIK: It is the same day so far as Diwali is concerned. But if you compare with the Christian calendar, then you feel that there is a difference. That has been scientifically established.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Number of days vary.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Instead of wasting time of the House, I will explain it to you later, outside the House.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: You explain to him outside in the lobby.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has made his point. You have made your point. Go ahead please.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, I am getting sup-

port from them. If I use the word "*Bharatiya*", they would definitely oppose it. That is what I had expected also. There is nothing wrong about it. *(Interruptions)* These interruptions are supporting my case that word '*Bharat*' is also an anathema to them.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Now you are really getting derailed. You are getting provoked. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK: I would not get provoked. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : These two points of you will never meet.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

SHRI RAM NAIK: But I am in a position to hear them. In any case, I know that there are people who support the Fools' Day-1st April. They want that. Let them have it. I have nothing to say about it.

So, there are two points. Now the cooperative year, as per existing Cooperative Acts in different States starts from 1st July and ends on 30th June. The purpose of this amendment Act is to see that all cooperative banks also end their accounting year on 31st March. That is the purpose for which this amendment has been brought. Because of this amendment, there would be a dual system of functioning.

I invite the attention of the Finance Minister to this dual system. How it happens? Though this original Act was passed in December, 1988, in the last three years, many States have not changed their cooperative year so far. I come from Maharashtra. In Maharashtra, the cooperative year starts on 1st July and ends on 30th June. To perform or to observe the regulations of that Cooperative Act, I must end my accounts on 30th June and for performing the Banking Act or the Income-tax Act, I have to close my accounts on 31st March. That means, I am

required to do same type of work on two occasions. Now, I object to this. If you want to make an amendment, then make it 31st March and let it be all over India and all over the States. At present, what is to be done about those States in which we have not changed? You will say that so far as Banking Act is concerned, you are changing and the States should take care of Cooperative Acts. In the last three years, this has not been changed. I want to know what the Government of India has done in this regard. We have seen nearly four or five Finance Ministers after the passing of 1988 Act. Mr. S.B Chavan was the Finance Minister at that time. What are the efforts made by us regarding changing of the accounting year by the States?

We will pass this Amending Act with the proviso for which I have given an amendment and my proviso is unless the relevant States change their cooperative year, for that particular State, this Act should not be made applicable. The advantage will be that some States will be for changing the cooperative year. The new amendment can work there and for those States which have not changed so far, Government of India should persuade such States to change the cooperative year and as soon as it is changed, this Act should be made applicable for that particular State which has changed. This will save unnecessary accounting and working for the same type of work twice. It would be duplication of efforts and duplication of efforts means naturally more money of the banks, more human hours being wasted. So, this is my suggestion on which, I hope, the Finance Minister, while replying, would pay proper attention.

Another point is this. Does it apply only to cooperative banks? My request is all cooperative societies should also be covered. That means, Cooperative Act itself should be changed. The cooperative societies in respect of housing, consumer, etc. also should have their accounting year to end on 31st March. If we make changes only for banking purpose, what will happen to other cooperative activities? There should

be uniformity in cooperative accounting year. There should be uniformity in banking structure, income-tax and everywhere. So, my suggestion is that Government of India should try to persuade all States to change their Cooperative Act for all societies, not only for banking, so as to end their accounting year on 31st March, if my suggestion of starting it on Diwali day is not acceptable to the Government.

The next important point is this system should work properly. Once this system work properly, what are you going to do about cooperative banks as such? Shri Chavan from Maharashtra has said so many things and I fully support them. My point is that cooperative banks are doing a wonderful job and are mopping the resources where the nationalised banks are not able to do. They are collecting more and more deposits and are giving loans to the much more needed persons than the nationalised banks. The nationalised banks had their loan melas. I am not going to comment on that as everybody knows about it. But the recovery of the loans by the cooperative banks given to the weaker sections is much more than the recovery of loans given by the nationalised banks to the weaker sections. I am not aware about other States. But I would certainly say that cooperative banks in Maharashtra are positively better than the nationalised bank in regard to recovery. In case, I am wrong, I would like to be corrected. But I am sure that with my knowledge of cooperative banks in Maharashtra, I cannot be wrong about this particular point. So, you must encourage cooperative banks.

You are giving new and new branches for nationalised banks where cooperative banks are already existing. My suggestion is that you must encourage the cooperative banks which are functioning properly, which are giving better results to the shareholders and which are working according to the pattern set out by the Reserve Bank. At least, such banks should be allowed to have more and more cooperative branches. This is my demand.

[Sh. Ram Naik]

With his, I would suggest once again to change over the new year to Diwali. At the same time, the cooperative banks should not be forced to change their accounting year unless the State Cooperatives Act is also changed. With these words I conclude.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Chairman Sir, the purpose of this Bill is to bring in uniformity between the functioning of the cooperative banks and the other banks. The cooperative banks, as you know, were previously catering to the needs of the agriculturists. Therefore, their date of accounting was different. Now, the Government is thinking in terms of bringing uniformity with regard to the date of the accounting year. While I have no objection to this change, I want to bring to the notice of the Government, the functioning of the cooperative banks in different States. As has already been pointed out, the cooperative banks' activities in many states, rather in the whole country, are diminishing. Moreover, the functioning of these cooperative banks is more and more bureaucratised. It is bureaucratised in the sense that in many States, for example in my own State, there is no regular Board of Directors on the Cooperative Banks. The Board is managed by the bureaucrats. This means that it is not a cooperative bank; it is rather a government managed bank. That causes much harm to the development of these cooperative banks themselves. I agree that there might be some States where the cooperative banks are functioning well. But it is high time that the Government makes an assessment of the functioning of the cooperative banks in different States. There should be general guidelines as to how the cooperative banks should function. This is my first point.

My second point is that the Government must change the date as suggested by Shri Ram Naik. I am happy that you are in the Chair now. But, if the State Governments do not agree with it and if they do not amend their respective Cooperative Societies Acts, then what will happen?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is not going to fructify.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: In that case, what is the thinking of the Government? I want to know whether this fact has been taken into consideration by the Government.

Lastly, I ask the Finance Minister to make a statement today on all those things that are appearing in the press about privatisation of banks and so on. Privatisation of banks, as has been stated by the hon. Minister, may not be the privatisation of those banks which are presently nationalised. But is the Government contemplating to allow new private banks? I want to know one more thing. I want to know whether the Government would continue the same policy which is now existing with regard to those private banks, when they reach the particular limit set by the Government. If that is the accepted policy of the Government, those banks should be nationalised. I want to know whether further nationalisation would be there. If not, why? If the private banks are allowed to function even beyond the limit set by the Government, that will lead to some complications. Some hon. Members have stated that nationalisation has not brought any good. I do not agree with that statement. Nationalisation has brought immense good. The Finance Minister should make a categorical statement that they are not going to privatise the banks and that they are not going to allow the present private banks to function beyond the set limit. They should also not allow new private monopolists to open banks. These are the points on which the Finance Minister should make a clear statement. That will stop all these reports appearing in the press. If the Finance Minister will not do it, then it will appear as though they are going to bring in these things appearing in the press through backdoor methods.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill. It is not a controversial Bill. It has a very limited purpose, that is

to make the accounting year uniform. In 1988 an Act was passed to make the accounting year of the nationalised banks keeping in line with the accounting year accepted all over the world. Somehow, the cooperative banks were left out. So, to remove that anomaly this Bill has been brought.

The hon. Member, Shri Ram Naik, who is now in the Chair, made a very fantastic suggestion that the accounting year should start on the Deepavali day. This year Deepavali was on 5th November. I think last year it fell on 7th November. This Bill has been brought forward to make the accounting year uniform and if we accept your suggestion I do not know how the year will be calculated. Of course, we can calculate the year but it will not have any uniformity. After all, our economy is tied up with all over the world. We cannot simply say that we are an isolated country.

As a citizen of this country, I felt very sorry about one statement made by you. Please do not misunderstand me. *Bharat* is not your monopoly. I am very much a *Bharatiya* coming from the South. I request you to study the history of this great country. We have different religions and different languages in our country. Our culture is the only tie which binds this great country together. If you give wrong messages, at the time when the country is passing through a difficult time, it gives a wrong picture to the whole nation.

The Constitution of India starts with "India, that is Bharat, shall be a union of States." If you go through the discussion held in the Constituent Assembly on that particular clause, you will be surprised to see the different views expressed by members. One proposal was: "India shall be a union of States." Another proposal was "Bharat shall be the union of States." Then there was a compromise and they said that "Bharat, that is India, shall be a union of States" or "India, that is Bharat, shall be a union of States." finally, in their own wisdom they decided that

"India, that is Bharat, shall be a union of States."

Now, I come to the issues that face our country. One is the poverty of common man. How can we do justice to them? I would say that the former Justice Lodha should have shown more justice to the weaker section of the society. He was literally criticising the Loan Melas by saying that there was some sort of collusion between the bank officials and the politicians. This would have happened in his State but in my State Kerala, I must say that that was the first occasion when the weaker section of the society has had the privilege of enjoying the services of the nationalised banks. The amount given to them ranged from Rs. 500 to Rs. 5000. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to come with the facts as to what is the rate of repayment of these loans and what is the amount now outstanding against them. Also we would like to know the amounts that are written as bad debt. This information is not made available even to the Parliament. I do not know why such an information is kept secret. Every citizen has a right to know how much money is written off, on whose account and who are the persons who are benefited by that.

Sir, I know the time is very limited, So I am not going to deal with all those aspects.

One word 'privatisation' has created a lot of confusion in the House. I must say that intentionally, the Opposition, time and again, is trying to give a wrong message to the nation on this issue also. Even, in this House, in this Session, more than half a dozen times statements were made that there is no proposal for privatisation of the banks. Even the Prime Minister had also made a categorical statement that there is no such proposal. But some of the senior Members were more guided by the press reports and not by the assurances given by the responsible Ministers. I am sorry to say that again and again that wrong message is being sent. There is an old dogma and that is, if a lie is repeated hundred times, it becomes a truth. Kindly do not repeat that again and create problems

[Sh. A. Charles]

for the country. I remember, when the Prime Minister was replying to the discussion on the Motion of Thanks, he had stated categorically in this House that there is no question of privatisation of banks but at the same time, the style of the functioning of the banks will have to change.

The banks should be made more accountable. The fruits of the banks should really go to the weaker sections of the people. So, the performance of the banks, must change for the good of the people. One point that has not been mentioned here is the guidelines of the RBI for making a 'Service Area Approach'. In Kerala, this is a real problem. We know that Kerala is a thickly populated State. Banking network is also comparatively large. But payments of loans often depend on the style of the functioning of the different banks and often on the attitude of the Manager. Whatever legislation is made; whatever direction we give; whatever wholesale changes we make ultimately, the results depend on that particular Manager at the lowest rung. If he takes a decision, the poor man will get the money. If he does not want to give the money, nobody on this earth can force him to give the money. I know this because I am the President of an Association of the Sick and Small Units. I know the case of hundreds of units there. In some banks, Bank Managers or the lower level staff are very unhelpful. Because of the 'Service Area Approach' these small units are unable to get the benefit. I think, we should have a re-thinking on this issue and at least the 'Service Area Approach' in respect of Kerala has to be given up.

I would like to say something about co-operative banks' functioning. I fully agree with hon. Shri Lokanath Choudhary here. It is good that we are making a legislation for making a uniform accounting year. Kindly, think of the possibility of making a legislation at least to ensure a free and fair elections in the co-operative banks.

In Kerala, if I put a question, I will not get

the answer. I would request the Finance Minister to gather one fact from Kerala Govt as to how many elected co-operative banks and how many co-operative societies were dismissed and the administration taken over by the Government during the L.D.F. rule. One officer of the rank of an Under Secretary is managing the whole show. The poor people and the tiny sick units have no say on that.

So, I would request that at least the State Government there, should have some law for enforcing free and fair elections and elected Committees should not be unnecessarily dismissed by the State Government.

The cooperative movement is really the basis for the growth in the rural areas. So, I hope that all possible encouragement should be given to the cooperative banks including the land mortgage banks.

Now, small and tiny industrial sectors are facing a lot of problems; they are not getting any working capital or sufficient funds from the Nationalised Banks. So, the co-operative banks are the only hope for them. So, all possible steps should be taken for improving the performance of the cooperative banks. A legislation should be brought to make uniform policies for improving their performance.

With these words, I support this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH(Deoria): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not have much to say about this Bill. But I would like to say something regarding the suggestions which have been put forth by the Government side. There is one suggestion to bring a change in the Banking year. In this context, I would like to say that we should consider whether the calendar of the budget can be maintained on year to year basis or not.

Secondly, I would like to bring it to the notice of this House that many private finance and investment companies are ob-

taining various types of licences and are expanding their area of operation to villages. The people deposit their money in their small-savings scheme, which is often misappropriated by these companies later on and finally they wind up their business. So we should take this issue seriously. A complete list of the private finance companies which were issued licences by the Reserve Bank should be laid on the Table of the House. And all the details regarding the cases of misappropriation committed by such companies after declaring themselves as bankrupt must be tabled in the House. No more licences should be issued to such companies. This practice must be discouraged.

Next I would like to say something about the Amendment to the Banking Regulation Act. On 30th of the closing year of the Government Banks all outstanding amounts are deposited and against those deposits loans are also disbursed. It is my request that the Government should frame a rule that on the very date when outstanding amounts are deposited, loans would not be disbursed. Loans may be given one or two months later. Such instructions must be issued to the Public Sector Banks.

Thirdly, I would like to say that it would be better if the Insurance Scheme is implemented through Public Sector Banks. At present scheme does not under this scheme compensation is not paid on the basis of damage suffered by a particular village due to natural calamity but taking into account the damage in a district as a whole. Thus the compensation paid to a farmer is much less than what he should get. So in this regard I would like to suggest that it would be better if this scheme is implemented through the co-operative banks because the concerned branch of the affected area may easily make a reasonable estimate of the damages caused.

Besides, the Scheduled Banks which have been opened in some districts have some difficulties in opening new branches for transaction of business. For this they

have to obtain licences from the Reserve Bank for which they have to fulfill cumbersome formalities. So I make an earnest appeal that they be granted some special concessions and facilities for opening new branches in their concerned districts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sarat Chandra Pattanayak, you were not present when your name was called. Please conclude your speech within five minutes only.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PAT-TANAYAK (Balangir): Mr. Chairman, I rise to congratulate the Finance Minister for bringing this Bill. It will not only ensure uniformity in the Banking Sector but it will also provide a true picture of co-operative banks, which function mainly in the rural areas.

Since agriculture is the main study of rural India, which depends on the monsoon. The functioning of the co-operative banks is also affected. The Banking system in India has to be reoriented and needs to revamping both structurally and function-wise. I congratulate the Minister for the Narasimha Committee report. It is hoped that the Government will take speedier action on the recommendations.

The liquidity position of some of the nationalised banks is not sound. After nationalisation the banks have moved the rural areas but the number of nationalised banks in Bolangir District of Orissa is very few.

The regional office of the State Bank of India which should function at Bolangir is operating at Sambalpur, 140 kms. away from there. Also, the State Bank's regional office has to be shifted to Bolangir without further delay. The proposal to open an evening Branch of the State Bank of India and also an Overseas Bank at Bolangir should be expedited.

With this I support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I have three names with me. They should all complete

within three minutes each. Then only we can complete the debate in time.

Shri Hari Kishore Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (Sheohar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would try to finish my submission within two minutes only.

This Bill is meant for changing the co-operative year. First of all, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister the consideration on the basis of which it was laid down to end on 30th June. As far as I know, the deadline for recovery of co-operative loans in villages is 30th June, the time by when crop is harvested. I am not saying that this date must not be changed. Rather I support this change. I think Shri Mohan Singh's suggestion for fixing the 1st January to 31st December as the financial year as well as the Banking Year is more appropriate and relevant.

Further, I would like to make 2-3 requests to the hon. Minister of Finance. The credit and deposit ratio has increased the regional imbalances in the country. Specially in our State Bihar, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, Orissa and Assam the credit and deposit ratio of the Nationalised Banks is very low. The and especially the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance must be in know Finance Minister of things. So the Government should ensure that the regional imbalances does not increase in the country. Secondly, I would like to say about the lending rate which is now 30 per cent. The Banks pay interest to its customers at the maximum rate of 13 per cent only but it charges the rate of interest varying from 18 to 25 per cent from the persons who take loan from the Banks for the purpose of business or small industry etc. Besides, there is now one and a half per cent additional surcharge imposed by the Government on these loans. In these circumstances, how can the industry develop in the country. That is why many of the industries are sick. I have come

to know that the small industrialists under compulsion take loans even at the rate of 30 per cent. Naturally there would be increase in the prices in the country contrary to the Government's assurances of controlling it. And now only 28 days are left. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are taking more time.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Lastly, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance to assure this House as well as the whole country that the American Banking and Insurance companies would not be allowed to intrude in this country. I had earlier also made this regular when he was presenting the budget and this time also I would like to seek an assurance from him in this regard.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the objective of this Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill is very limited one. As many of the speakers have already made a request to fix the same period for both the financial year as well as the Banking year so that there may not be any inconvenience in regard to income-tax. I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance to consider it seriously that the year may be fixed from January to December instead of ending on 31st March for everything on the Western-pattern. He should give a serious thought as to why this cannot be regulated from January to December?

One thing must be essentially taken into account in regard to the co-operative banks which have been constituted under the Acts passed by the concerned legislative assemblies and which are run according to the rules and regulations framed by the State Governments, so even if the Central Government enacts a law to make any change in the period of the working year, it would not be applicable to these co-operative Banks unless and until the concerned state Government's amend their co-operative rules through their respective Legislative Assemblies. So, for this purpose either some extra time must be granted or some transitional period must be fixed so that they may be able

to change their co-operative rules accordingly.

Further the Central Government is requested to pay some attention to the working of the co-operative banks also. The employees of regional Rural Banks in the villages in particular have been working efficiently providing loans, but for the last two three years, they also had to resort to agitations. The then Finance Minister had held talks of with them and had assured redressal their grievances and the Supreme Court had already given a decision in that regard. But that decision was not implemented. Similarly, there are lot of disparities in pay scales and other facilities provided to the employees of nationalised banks and the employees of Rural Banks. These disparities have also not been removed. The employees of Rural Banks are also doing important work. Therefore, through you, I would request the hon. Minister to say some attention towards them also.

I would like to make another submission. An All India Rural Bank should be set up at the Central level on the lines of Reserve Bank of India and a State Rural Bank at the State level should also be set up.

There should be various regional, zonal and other banks working in different fields under these Banks. I would also like to submit that the objective, with which the banks were nationalised, was fulfilled to some extent in the early years of nationalisation, but gradually the services of banks deteriorated from the point of view of efficiency and behaviour of bank employees. Red tapism and bureaucracy is gaining ground there. These banks were giving excellent service till they were in private sector and they continued to give excellent service for some years after nationalisation but gradually the trade unions became powerful and obstructions were created in the functioning of banks. My communist friends will excuse me, but they create hinderance in everything, even if it is a good measure. They create hinderance in the development of banks. Therefore, I would like to submit through you that the Government should safeguard the inter-

ests of the employees, but hindrances should not be allowed to be created in the services of the banks. The rural consumers should easily get the facilities and benefits provided by the banks. The present situation in this that the bank employees shirk their work. The Bank Manager is afraid to say anything to the employees. The employees do not submit themselves to discipline, but if any action is taken against them, the Bank Manager has to face a lot of difficulties. There are hundreds of such complaints, but no attention is paid towards them. I would request the hon. Minister to pay attention to it.

Some of our hon. Members had raised the issue of chit-fund companies. Private chit-fund banks start their business by taking permission from the Reserve Bank. Innocent persons deposit lakhs and crores of rupees with them and after some years these companies disappear with all the money. There is a company named 'Lakshmi Chand Baggaji and Company' which collected lakhs and crores of rupees from Ajmer, Gujrat and different cities and continued its business for three four years. Then it disappeared. This was a Bombay based company. The persons, who had deposited money with that company are not getting their money back. I hope the hon. Minister will pay attention towards it and with this. I conclude.

[English]

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE (panaji): I stand here to support the Banking Regulation (Amendment) Bill. However, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that whether the accounting year should be March 31st or December 31st or October 30th. It should be thought well before taking any decision because if it is March 31st, immediately after that monsoon starts in June and so many other things should be taken into account.

I would like to bring to the kind notice of the august House that urban cooperative banks are really doing wonderful work. We have to encourage them. Some hon. Mem-

[Sh. Harish Narayan Prabhu Zantye]

bers have said that no elections take place there. I would like to tell them that elections are held there regularly. Shareholders take part in elections with great enthusiasm. There the elections are fought just like our elections. Anyhow, the committee appointed by the Reserve Bank, will definitely go into the whole matter. And I feel that they will definitely recommend giving encouragement to cooperative banks.

Cooperative banks today are the need of the hour. I will give you one example of Goa. Nationalised banks have not 60,000 branches all over the country whereas urban cooperative banks have got only 3400 branches. Now Goa is a place where banks are in plenty. But see the results. The deposit in nationalised banks in Goa is of the order of Rs. 1400 crores but they have disbursed loans only to the tune of Rs. 450 crores, whereas the urban cooperative banks have given 70 per cent of loans to the priority sector. I will give you one more example. Bicholi Urban Cooperative Bank was started only in 1987 and it set up its branch in Phonda in 1989. Today it has got a deposit of Rs. 10 crores whereas Bank of India and Canara Bank have not got so far Rs. 10 crores together and it may take many more months for them to reach that figure though they are there for 10 to 15 years.

The cooperative banking should be encouraged because of two reasons. First, the shareholders are from that area. The Chairman and Managing Director is also from that area. They know everybody well. If the people are really in need of money, they can get the money within 24 hours, whereas it takes months in nationalised banks to get the money because they have to take the sanction from their head office. Moreover, so many nationalised banks are today incurring heavy losses. So I would request the hon. Minister to look into this and encourage urban cooperative banking to the maximum extent possible so that the cooperative movement spreads all over the country.

People at large - the poor people, the villagers, the agriculturists - all will be benefited to the maximum extent and really the progress will be tremendous, if you encourage cooperative banking.

With these words, I support the Bill and conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we should welcome the amendment bill introduced in the House to change the accounting year. The Government should seriously consider the expectations expressed by us here. The need is to change and implement the rules of cooperative credit societies, cooperative milk societies and other cooperative societies in every state. The Government should seriously consider the suggestions given in the House in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are other areas, also, where there is need to change the rules. These issues have been raised in the House several times and requests have been made for changing the rules but no initiative has yet been taken by the Government in this regard. Attention should be paid towards this.

Regarding the tax imposed on interests on fixed deposit I have said it last time also that it would create problem for the cooperative banks as deposits will be withdrawn. At that time, the Finance Minister had interrupted me and asked that where these deposits would go. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that according to survey there has been 10 per cent increase in the withdrawal of deposits instead of any increase in the deposits. This has taken place in last one-two months. Therefore, I would request the Government to reconsider this rule.

This Bill has been brought to help the cooperative banks. Therefore with these suggestions I welcome this Bill and conclude.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill and would like to submit that there are still such areas, where there are no banks. As several places, people had to travel 10 kilometres for availing the facility of bank. Therefore, arrangements should be made for opening of bank branches in the areas where these have not been opened.

Similarly, the corruption prevalent in banks has not yet been checked. Even today, the farmers and the labourers had to pay a 10 per cent bribe for getting a loan. So far as I know and which was accepted by Rajivji also that out of Rs. 100, only Rs. 15/- reaches the villages and the rest 85 per cent is bungled away. Therefore, I would like to submit that efforts should be made to check the corruption rampant in the banks. Just now, Shri Rawat has said that the increase in the trade unionism in the country has led to corruption in banks. But it is not so. This corruption was not there when the people used to worship in the villages and in the forests. It was not there when Lord Rama was present everywhere. But from the day you have confined Rama in the mosque, this corruption has started in the banks. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ram is sitting on this chair.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: I have not taken the name. The trade unionism has increased in this country to end the corruption and to fight against the atrocities and not to spread corruption. (*Interruptions*)

Banks should be opened in the areas where there are no banks. 50 per cent of the amount deposited in a particular area should be given to that area for development. With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMES-
WAR THAKUR):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am

grateful to the hon. Members, particularly to Justice Guman Mai Lodha, Shri Sriballav Panigrahi, Shri Mumtaz Ansari, Shri Jeevarathinam, Prof. Chakraborty, Shri Ramaiah, Shri Prithviraj Chavan, Shri Chitta Basu, Shri Ram Naik, Shri Lokanath Choudhury, Shri A. Charles, Shri Patnaik, Shri M.M. Singh, Shri Hari Kishore Singh Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat, Shri Harish Narayan Prabhu Zantye, Shri Anna Joshi and other friends, for their active participation in this small legislation in which we have brought about a simple amendment which is of an enabling nature for the cooperative banks.

As I have stated earlier, all other banks and financial institutions have already changed their accounting year in accordance with the requirements of the Income-tax law and this was done in the year 1988. Only in the case of cooperative banks, it was not done because certain consultations and considerations were required. Consultations with the Reserve Bank of India and other agencies concerned have been completed and we are doing it now.

We been asked to say why there has been delay and why it was not done earlier. In this connection, I would like to say that when in 1988 other banks and financial institutions' year was brought in line with the requirement of the Income-tax Act of 1961, we had initiated this matter and about a year back, by the previous Government, a decision was taken at the Cabinet level in December, 1990 to bring this legislation. But for one reason or the other, the legislation could not be brought. We have now brought the legislation and I am happy to say this.

The question of a uniform year for all purposes is a different question which has been debated in this House and elsewhere in the past. The L.K.Jha Committee had gone into the matter and ultimately it was decided by the Government that no change is required at the moment and as and when any change is made it will be effective for all. At the moment, one thing I would like to make clear that under the Income-tax, there used to be one assessment year and one previous

Device Found on AI Flight 111

[Sh. Rameshwar Thakur]

year. Previous year could be any day. It should be Diwali, it could be Dussehra or it could be any other day throughout the year. This had created problems and we wanted to have one accounting year for all assesses in India and one assessment year.

17.00 hrs.

That is why the amendment was brought about in 1987 and in consonance with that amendment, all these are now in the same category. Almost all cooperative institutions have accepted. But so far as the cooperative banks are concerned, there was a difficulty. This is sought to be removed. I would like to mention one thing that there will be no difficulty. There are some States where the cooperative laws have not been amended. A large number of States like Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rameswar Thakur. There is a statement to be made at 5 O'Clock by the Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism Shri Madhavrao Scindia. He will now be making the statement.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I will be completing in a few minutes.

MR. CHIRAMAN: The statement is at 5 O'Clock. You will continue later. After the Ministers' statement you may continue.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There will be some more points and some questions. Let the statement be made.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: I will go by the Chair.

17.01 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER**Explosive Device Found on AI Flight 111 on 1.12.1991 at Delhi Airport**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MAADHAVRAO SCINDIA): On 1st Dec, 1991 AI flight No.

iii Boeing-747 from Madras to New York via New Delhi and London arrived at New Delhi at 0705 hrs. The aircraft had 76 passengers and one infant along with 21 crew members on board from Madras. Out of these 12 passengers disembarked at New Delhi. 334 passengers including 4 infants and a fresh set of 22 crew members boarded the aircraft of New Delhi by about 0745 hrs. There were thus a total of 394 passengers, 5 infants and 22 members of the crew on the flight.

As per information available at present, while the catering carts were being positioned in the galley, a PVC bag was found. As the contents looked suspicious AI security person on duty was alerted who immediately removed the PVC bag from the aircraft to the high lift truck to be taken away from the site. The concerned authorities were informed and the bomb disposal squad of the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security located at the Airport rushed to the spot immediately.

The device on examination was found to contain the following items:

1. A 9-volt battery
2. Pyro technic substance
3. A torch body
4. An electric circuit connected with wires
5. 100 ml. bottle containing a liquid which smelt like petrol
6. One shaving cream can containing a substance which smelt like LPG.

The device was neutralised by the explosive experts.

By about 0830 hrs. the passengers on board were safely disembarked. The aircraft was removed to a remote place.

The matter is under investigation by the police and intelligence agencies.

Meanwhile, Commissioner, Bureau of Civil Aviation Security has been asked to investigate the nature and extent of breach that may have taken place in the prescribed security procedures, and recommend what further measures are required to strengthen security.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (SHECHAR): Sir, the hon. Speaker has . . .
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: According to rules no question can be asked on this.

[English]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Let us complete. The hon. Speaker has suggested during the zero hour that he would see how a discussion could take place on this statement. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no. Discussion means that you can raise a discussion by other form. No question would now be allowed.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I agree. Let there be a discussion. That is a very serious matter. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly give a notice so that the hon. Speaker will examine the notice and will decide about it.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Rameswar Thakur to continue the reply.

BANKING REGULATION (AMENDMENT) BILL - (CONTD)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): Sir, I was stating that many States and the Union Territories have already changed the accounting year in re-

spect of cooperative banks from July-June to April-March. There are States and Union Territories of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Bihar, Goa etc.

I would like to make one thing clear to hon. Member Shri Ram Naik and others who have raised the issue by way of an amendment and other means that there will be no difficulty. This is an enabling clause. We are getting requests from these States, who have changed their accounting year through the Reserve Bank of India, that this amendment must be allowed to come. They should have only one accounting year ending 31st March every year. Now the other States, which have not been able to change so far, will have no difficulty. It is not binding. In any case they are now preparing their accounts for the year ending 31st March for the purpose of Income-tax. That is they are preparing two sets of accounts - one for the year ending 31st March and the other for the year ending 30th June. They are free to do it. I am sure, it is advisable for them also to follow this and go to their State Assemblies who can pass the law and do it.

We could not have done it through the State Law as Justice Ghuman Mai Lodha mentioned, because it is the Central Law where the amendment is required which we are doing it here.

As regards some other suggestions made generally about the banks and also the banking structure in the country, naturally on such matters some discussions have been made in regard to nationalisation of banks and also the cooperative banks and rural banks. We are all aware that the banks have performed commendably well, their net work has gone to the rural areas after nationalisation. There were some only 8,268 branches in 1969 including 1,832 branches in the rural areas, which have now gone up to 59,986 including 35,049 rural branches and deposits also have increased from Rs.4,646 crores to Rs. 1,92,541 crores. Similarly advances of Rs. 3,699 crores have

[Sh. Rameshwar Thakur]

gone up to Rs. 1,16,301 crores. So, there has been vast expansion in a short period and taking into consideration the overall network, there have been certain inbuilt deficiencies and those deficiencies are well recognised, the Government is aware of that, the hon. Finance Minister has already stated in the House that we will try our best and the banking sector will try its best to improve its performance in all directions including its services to its clients and bring about more productivity, efficiency and profitability in the system and that is the need of the hour and that is what the hon. Finance Minister has already assured the House.

So far as the State cooperative banks are concerned, we have also a network of cooperative banks. The number of 28 has now gone to 30 with 625 branches with a paid-up capital of Rs.21,273 crores and they have got the deposits of Rs. 5,883 crores, advances of Rs. 6,833 crores. Similarly, in the district cooperative banks also we have got a lot of increase, they have increased to 49 with 10,801 branches, paid-up capital of Rs. 8,229 crores and deposits of Rs. 9,338 crores, advances of Rs. 10,685 crores. There are in the system difficulties in the cooperative banks also. These also vary from area to area and from State to State where cooperatives in general are successful, working in a better position. The cooperatives are also working in a better way. But there are certain weak areas where the cooperative system has not worked well and cooperative banks are also not working well and this is a system which has certain deficiencies. On their request special committees were appointed and also the latest report of the Narasimhan Committee about which a reference has been made has been examined by the Government and the Government will definitely, at the earliest possible time, try to implement the basic recommendations of the Committee which would strengthen the banking system in the country.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Would you place the report of the Narasimhan

Committee on the Table of the House?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: We were examining it the other day. The hon. Finance Minister has already announced that this is being examined and after the examination the Government would decide to make the report public or to place the report on the Table of the House.

17.09 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*].

As regards certain other suggestions made, they are of a general nature in regard to rural banks. Shri Chitta Basu ji and others made the suggestions. We have got a net work of a large number of rural branches - 196 banks with 40,555 branches and deposits of Rs. 4,733 crores and advances of Rs. 3,599 crores. The banks work initially well but we find that in many parts, some of the banks are not doing well and certain inherent weaknesses have crept into them. Therefore, it requires improvement in all directions. It is a question whether they should be linked with the sponsored bank, whether they should be linked, as suggested by the hon. Members, with the Apex bank or we should have separate apex bank, independent bank with which all these branches should be linked. And through this apex bank, the matters of those banks functioning, diversification, empowering these branches to have wider network of banking can be linked. These are matters which are under the consideration of the Government and after taking into consideration of the suggestions made by hon. Members and suggestions from different sources, the Government will come to a conclusion and decisions will be taken in this regard.

There are many other suggestions brought about by other Members, particularly in regard to credit-deposit ratio. It is a fact that as Mr. Mumtaz Ansari has mentioned in the State of Bihar and some other States including Punjab, credit—deposit ratio is not equal. These are matters where a number of factors are there. Secondly, it is

the initiative of the State Government to bring about viable projects and also the banking sector to assist those projects to enable them to enhance the credit-deposit ratio. The national policy is very clear that up to 60 per cent of the amount raised by way of deposit should be re-invested in the States. In many areas, in many States, it has been done. In some areas, it has not been done. Efforts are being made to raise it.

Only a few days back, I have addressed this hon. House about the rate of interest. As I have said, one per cent rate was raised by the Reserve Bank on deposits in October, and 1 1/2 per cent we have raised in regard to advances in the various categories. Minimum limit has been raised on either side. Beyond the limit, earlier also they had the freedom and they still have the freedom to raise certain additional rate of interest, keeping in view the various types of clientele, various types of assesses, the viability of the project and various other projects which are generally taken into account by the bankers. That is not a new matter. There is no discrimination with anybody.

So far as the small scale industry is concerned, the Government have already given due consideration. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete. Do not interrupt. Do not follow this procedure.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: So far as the bigger projects are concerned, there must be some discretion. Otherwise, how do you make the banking system viable. You kindly appreciate, when we provide it at 7 1/2 per cent or 8 per cent or 9 per cent interest, naturally for higher projects, slightly higher rate of interest is taken. That goes to the banking system to strengthen the system.

So far as deduction at source is concerned, the hon. Prime Minister has mentioned it the other day. I do not think it is required to be further explained. The idea is those who are not taxable assesses they have to only give a letter to that effect. No

deduction will be made in their cases. In the system, there are certain persons who have got bank deposits and they are not in the taxable net and it is necessary to bring them into the taxable net and therefore, this system is there. I think, if there are any hardships, these are being examined by the banking system and the Government will take decision at the appropriate time.

About backwardness and backward areas, there is a network of bank branches. Certainly, whenever new branches are opened, the areas where there are lesser branches will be kept in mind and new branches are being opened and that policy is continuing.

The Government is fully aware of certain in-built deficiencies. Efforts are on to meet them. The hon. Finance Minister has already replied to the basic issue of privatisation, and I have nothing to add. I think, there should not be undue apprehension or misgiving or such whisper. For instance, bank report has been sent to New York and some officers have gone - it is absolutely wrong, not factual. It is incorrect.

This is not the thing. We take decision on merit, according to necessities and according to the policy of the Government. We have experts in our own country, in our own Department and hon. Members of Parliament have always contributed. They will have the opportunity to contribute and, therefore, this kind of thing, if at all any unfounded news is given in some newspaper, senior Members should not give so much importance to it. That is what I would appeal. (*Interruptions*)

We always feel the difficulty. In the Seventh Plan, we have 93% our own money. It is a very massive plan of Rs. 2,20,000 crores. It is likely to be more than Rs. 7 lakh crores in the Eighth Plan also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): You have committed to help my unit.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: No, no. It will not be more than 90% of our own money in the Eighth plan.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have committed to help my unit.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Yes.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You said no, no. Now you are saying 'Yes'.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Yes, or no is not the question. We have to take decision objectively. We should not be unduly biased. That is my request to senior Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You should address the chair.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: We are not always objective.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: We are not objective. That is the regret.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Calcutta men are also here.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Calcutta men are also here. It is not the question. Calcutta men will not go. National interest should be always above board and Government will always take into consideration to keep the national interest above everything.

With these words, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In this motion for consideration, there are amendments.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): New branches for cooperative banks are not being sanctioned and I had suggested that that policy should be reviewed. The nationalised banks branches are coming. For cooperative banks, new branches are not being

mentioned. What is the Government's view about it? What Government is going to do on that?

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: This policy is decided by the Reserve Bank on merit. Cooperative bank branches and other branches, all aspects are taken into consideration. Today many suggestions have come to strengthen the existing branches. Certainly there should be new branches but the existing branches on network about which I have given details have to be strengthened. That was a major focus by most of the Members.

So far as new branches are concerned, certainly they should be given opportunity to open the branches wherever necessary and wherever RBI thinks that there is a proper ground and reasonable base to have new branches. That is no ban on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: For the consideration of the Bill there are amendments by Shri Giridhari Lal Bhargava and Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat that the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting the opinion thereon by 26th February 1991. I put both these amendments first to the vote of the House.

I shall now put the amendments to the consideration motion moved by Shri Giridhari Lal Bhargava and Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1 and 4 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the consideration motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

**Clause 2- Amendment at Sector 56 of Act
10 to 949.**

SHRI RAM NAIK: I beg to move.

Page 1-

after line 22 insert-

"Provided further that the Central Government shall not issue the order for facilitating the transition unless the concerned State provides for change in the accounting year as per its relevant Co-operative Societies Act. as applicable to the cooperative Banks" (3)

I am just requesting the Minister. He has already assured that there would not be any problem for the States which are to switch from July to June.

The hon. Minister has already assured that for such States which have not adopted the new pattern, there would not be any hard and no problem.

SHRI RAMESWAR THAKUR: Sir, I have made it absolutely that this amendment enables all the Cooperative Banks including those States where legislation has already been passed to change the year from June-July to March.

Therefore, this is an enabling clause for all the States. Those States which have not changed it will have no difficulty whatever. They are free to change whenever they like so that they have not to make two accounts.

So far as Income-tax is concerned, this law enables all the Co-operative banks to come to the accounting year of 31st March and they will be able to file the Income-tax return accordingly. Therefore, there is no implement for those who do not have it now. They are free to do it and they will be able to do it. This is not forced on them to do.

SHRI RAM NAIK: In view of the assurance and clarification given by the Minister, I seek the permission of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Has the hon. Member leave of the House to withdraw his amendment.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn.

Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat - not moving

Shri Giridhari Lal Bhargava - not present.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1., the Enacting Formula in the long Title stand part of the Bill.

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: Sir, I beg to have :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.23 hrs.

SICK INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES (SPECIAL PROVISIONS) AMENDMENT BILL

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up the next item. Shri Manmohan Singh to move the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, be taken into consideration."

The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act 1985 was enacted with a view to securing the timely detection of sick and potentially sick industrial companies. Accordingly, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) which was constituted in January, 1987 has been vested with wide powers for the speedy determination of the preventive, ameliorative, remedial and other measures which need to be taken with respect to such companies, and the expedited enforcement therewith or incidental thereto. An Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (AAIFR) was also constituted and became operational in April, 1987.

The Act does not currently apply to Government industrial companies. In view of this, industrial companies in the public sector which are sick but can be revived as well as those which are chronically sick and cannot be turned around do not fall within the purview of the Act. This has been detrimental to the continued viability of parts of the public sector. As a consequence, it is desirable to apply the provisions of the Act to industrial companies in the public sector so that such sick industrial companies are referred to BIFR for the formulation of revival or rehabilitation schemes, or for winding up, as the Board may consider necessary. Accordingly, it is proposed to amend section 3 of the Act so as to cover such Government companies

within the definition of "Company" given in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of that section.

Sir, with these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved.

"That the Bill to amend the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985, be taken into consideration."

Further, there are amendments and I would like to know whether the hon. Members are going to move their amendments.

Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat - not present

Shri Dau Dayal Joshi - not present

Shri Girdhari Lai Bhargava - not present

Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat - not moving

Shri Mohan Singh - not present

Shri Basudeb Acharia - not present

Shri Madan Lai Khurana - not present

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, before I commence my intervention, I would, with due regard, make a mercy appeal. It is also to 5.30 p.m. would you consider starting discussion on this important matter tomorrow as the first item?

MR. CHAIRMAN: That cannot be done.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): This is the freedom of inaction he wants. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think, that is possible.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: All right, Sir.

Sir, in the objects of the Bill, technically

a very simple correction is being made in Clause 3 to bring within the ambit of this Bill public sector units which the hon. Finance Minister has chosen to call 'Government industrial undertakings'. As at the stage of introduction it was pointed out both by the leader of my party as also by me that the principle of this proposal legislation is not just welcomed by us, it is indeed acceptable to us. Our stand was made clear by the leader of the party and it bears reiteration that we support the change that is being brought about in the industrial thinking and philosophy of this Government. We support it not merely because it is such an out-right and wholesale rejection of Nehruvian doctrine of yester years - no longer relevant - but because we believe that the change was indeed necessary in the total thinking relating to fiscal, economic as also industrial policies of the Government of India. Indeed a great number of proposals which the Government has come forward with, are proposals that the BJP has been advocating for a very long time.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER In the Chair]

15.28 hrs.

Now the Government industrial undertakings or yesterday's phrase public sector undertakings are being brought within the ambit of the BIFR. There are some preliminary observations that both are in order. What is not in order or what we are not to dwell on is the current status for example, merely in statistical terms, the status of the public sector units as to how many units there are or how much money has been mis-employed in those units or how many are currently, sick or are terminally ill. The numbers that are terminally ill, which the hon. Minister of Finance has said, are beyond recovery. But there are some aspects of the total concept which I find necessary to underline at the initial stages.

I am of the view that the economic geography is not a constant factor, the economic geography of India is not constant. And one great mistake was to work on the

basis of this arresting phrases, the beguiling phrase that commanding heights belong to the States. Therefore, without application of mind or thought to that, State would for ever be in command of a certain economic geography of this land irrespective of what changes were taking place within the land or without the land or what problems the States were confronted with.

And that once commanding would for ever remain so is a fallacy that has now unfortunately arrived at our doorsteps in very unhappy terms. The other great mistake which I believe was made was that public sector units have somehow within them are in built ability to recover. This I submit with respect Sir, is errant nonsense. It is sheer unsustainable economic nonsense. I submit that when the conceptual base is a void, a vacuum or a hollow; no structure can be built upon it even temporarily, leave alone forever which is what we have attempted to do so far as governmental undertakings, industrial undertakings or public sector units.

The third point which I would like to share with the hon. Finance Minister - whenever I share economic thoughts with him it is with very great hesitation that I do so and I have had occasion to say as earlier, but it is a process of education because when he intervenes for me, at least it is an educational process - is that the present situation is not an autonomous, self-contrary economic drama. It is not beyond established economic and management principles. It is a wholly predictable response to the conceptual inanities and extravagances of the past four decades. In that way, in any sense not sustainable. And if I am not in error in submitting that then I feel that the measure that the Government has now introduced by way of this legislation is a long overdue measure. We have some difficulties with the measures itself which I will come to in a moment. Otherwise I feel that this is a welcome measure. It is yet another Nehruvian legacy which is now being buried. The problem is that the Government does not wish to own

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up the responsibility of buying this corpse, because most, including the concept itself of public sector units have now become like *lavish lash* and there are no claimants dried. Therefore, this difficulty about their final rites. Which is what really leads me to my first difficulty with what the Government is attempting to do because we are after all examining four broad aspects. When looking at this particular legislation we are all looking at the totality of the functioning of the Government industrial undertakings now so classified by the hon. Finance Minister, which earlier were public sector units. We are by implementation also looking at the capacity or incapacity of the BIFR to address itself to this task. We are also, therefore age it by implication, looking at the potential that the BIFR has for enabling such recovery or rehabilitation to take place. And finally, we are looking at the very important aspect of rehabilitation, reestablishment of labour either rendered surplus or not needed by such public sector units or sick Industrial undertakings being reformed. But conceptually, I feel that the Government is in error not only because of what my leader, the hon. Shri Lai K. Advani during his brief intervention on that day had said but principally because I feel that the Government is being disingenuous. There is not a candid admission of past mistakes. As it is not a candid enough admission of past mistakes, therefore, the route suggested is both tangential and tentative. The obvious enough decisions that have to be taken are being routed via the BIFR. I submit that this route is tortuous. Why not act directly or on your own responsibility on that which is so self-evident? The hon. Finance Minister said that some of the public sector units or Government industrial units are incurably sick. And if they are already incurably sick, sending them or referring them to the BIFR is not administering a medicine or recovery.

That which is self-evident and self-evidently incurably sick will not recover merely because a reference is made to the BIFR. The BIFR is not going to be able to bring to

it any additional input of thought or action so as to render them no-sick or even recoverable.

I will come in a moment to the capacities or the incapacities of the BIFR. A word about BIFR. I had in a separate capacity an occasion, an opportunity to examine the functioning of the BIFR and the report indeed on that has already been submitted to the Government. The BIFR for this purpose we believe is an inadequate instrumentality and an inadequate instrument. I hold that the BIFR for this purpose is insufficiently staffed, it is technically and financially limited in undertaking this task and the whole procedure of the BIFR for the purpose is enormously time-consuming. Therefore in referring these public sector units which are really money guzzlers - guzzlers of your and my money - we are, instead of solving the problem, going to perpetuate or bureaucratised the problem.

One other point that I wish to submit is that the sickness of the Government industrial undertakings or public sector units is of course economic. But it is not merely economic. There is that very important aspect, for which the BIFR certainly does not have an answer, of work ethics. BIFR is not going to improve the work ethics of public sector units or Government industrial undertakings. The BIFR is not in a position to cure Government industrial undertakings or public sector units of sickness of management and sickness of management techniques. The BIFR certainly has no answer for these maladies.

Just because this is a part of the totality of the measures that the Government has undertaken about total economic reform, just a few words, I believe, are here relevant and necessary. We have held - the BJP and I personally - that these economic reform on which the Government is now set one inevitable, that they are irrevocable and I commend the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister for suggesting, and indeed candidly saying that they are now irreversible. But it is not enough. Because the corresponding, simultaneous other harmonious measures that needed to be taken (have not

been) they, do not convince us about either their efficacy or about their sense of urgency. I submit with due regard to the hon. Finance Minister that the logic of the reform, the logic of the momentum of reform that is being set in motion is not being followed by the Government that he represents.

[Translation]

When the entire village is on fire, there is not time to dig well.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): You have ignited the fire.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: You are doing it for the last 40 years. Now to extinguish that fire..... (Interruptions)

SHRI MURLI DEORA: You are adding kerosene to it. (Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, they were setting fire for the last 40 years and now they say that they have (Interruptions)

I was helping in extinguishing the fire... (Interruptions)

[English]

Sir, I submit in all seriousness that of course the most important aspect of economic reform is the political management of reforms and it is perhaps because the Government is fighting shy on the political management of reform, it comes across in this manner of stop-go statements.

I submit that, in as important an endeavour, as has been undertaken by this Government, a method of political management which suggests simultaneous blowing hot and cold or simultaneous behaving like a stop-go signal will not work. Political management of such substantial economic reform is not a traffic control function. It cannot be achieved through the function similar to that of traffic policemen. It is a much wider and much more challenging task. Without going into any greater elaboration of this

point, I leave it, thereby suggesting to the Government that it is, at the present moment, not adequate; it is not carrying conviction; and because it is not carrying conviction, you have a situation where without an industrial dispute, the nation is being subjected to a whole day long general strike. That is because the political management of economic reform is not satisfactory. The labour sector should be sufficiently explained the necessity. The political leadership should courageously stand up, and admit the mistakes of the past and say, "these are the mistakes and if you persist with them, then they are disastrous". This is the line that has to be followed. It would be much better, much more honest, and a much more convincing line of action to take.

A matter of very great urgency, even much more urgent than political management is the management of bureaucratic reform. I submit that here the Government is failing dismally. I may illustrate what I mean by the phrase 'management of bureaucratic reform'. The great power that was wielding just last year, by all the Ministers of the Government of India - whether it was the Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Finance, any Ministry, - was the power to say 'yes', and much more importantly, the power to say 'no'. To grant a favour became the *summum bonum*, the end of political power. But, much more importantly, the right to deny a favour bred corruption.

I now submit two things that have happened. The sensible and correct decision of economic reform of liberalisation, of decentralisation, of deregulation, has, in principle, been taken. But, as I submitted earlier, the simultaneous, corresponding and harmonious reform that ought to take place immediately and much faster in the bureaucracy than is required in the political leadership of the land is not taking place.

You have therefore transferred that power to say 'no' or 'yes', to just two segments of the Government. One is the bureaucracy and the other is the Ministry of Environment. I submit in all seriousness that

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it is these two segments of the Government which have now become the centres of corruption that are holding up everything that you wish to do. When you wish to move with a certain speed, the bureaucracy realises the power of saying 'no' slipping through its hands, if then sticks to it. The Ministry of Environment finds an opportunity of saying 'no' and they are also sticking to that power of saying 'no'. Why? With that power of saying 'no', comes severe corruption. Please apply yourselves, to what I am submitting. I am not an industrialist like my good friend, the hon. Member from South Bombay.

I am informed that though you have said that there would be advance licencing, for advance licencing also, there is yet another form. You have replaced some forms with yet another form. By advance licencing, you want to advance the process of creation of wealth, creation of jobs, creation of money so that the country may prosper and everyone else will go along in that movement of prosperity. But having eliminated theoretically, some forms, you have introduced this and now say that to obtain an advance licence, please file an application. One application has been replaced by another application. I am also informed - I do not know if I am correct in this - that if you do not need a licence, you have to apply and obtain a certificate to say that you do not need a licence. This kind of replacing one piece of paper by another piece of mandatory paper is not really deregulation or liberalisation. I might be mistaken in this. The honourable Member from South Bombay could well correct me. Take for example, the Reserve Bank procedure. I think, I had made this point earlier. The trade policy was a long overdue measure. You will not succeed - forgive my saying so until simultaneously and immediately you bring about reform in your RBI procedures, in your Customs procedures. It is not enough to say that we have just thought out our trade policy and, therefore, these will follow. There is no time for them to follow. They ought to have - simultaneously in step, if not a step ahead - taken

place. I submit it in all seriousness. The time, of course, is best judged by the hon. Minister for Finance himself. But having brought about virtually two devaluations, if we have a situation wherein the *havala* rates are roughly 25 per cent higher than the devalued value of the rupee, then something is wrong somewhere.

Again my hon. friend from South Bombay would be better able to educate me on this subject - *havala* rates. But I am informed that the dollar is currently above Rs. 40 in *havala* and the pound is near about Rs. 50. If this is the situation, I foresee a danger that the rupee will finally and up at near about Rs. 50 a dollar and the pound will go up further. The logic of this is scrapping of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act because the *havala* is making a non-sense of FERA. And if in any case a non-sense is being made of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, in reality, in effect why are we persisting with laws that are both a non-sense and unenforceable? It is an inevitability and you have to move in that direction.

Just taking the time of the House, I will give one or two other examples. Why do you talk about breaking monopoly? Why, for example, does Government industrial undertakings or public sector units have monopoly? What possible economic logic can there be for the monopolies that the STC has? What logic can there be for the STC, for example, to have the monopoly of selling second-hand diplomatic cars at enormous profits? Why does the MMTC have the monopoly of trading in metals? You could bring all this, and you are breaking monopoly elsewhere. Why do you persist with State monopolies which are really appropriate to monopolies? I am given to understand that though it is not half as efficient in service and not half as edible, the ITDC is now extremely sacred. For simple things like what are called the airport lounge and restaurant, the Ministry for Tourism and Civil Aviation floated tenders.

SHRI INDERJIT (Darjeeling): Duty Free Shops.

SHRIJASWANT SINGH: And they gave better prices for those tenders and the ITDC clamours 'no'. Why should this be? Why should there be a preferential treatment? You do not want a preferential treatment to be any segment of the private industry. There should not be any preferential treatment to what are mistakenly called the Government Industrial undertakings. They are very inefficiently run. I do not want to elaborate as I spoke briefly about work ethics and management principles, etc.

I will conclude by a few suggestions. Here, I think, is the Major worry. Here is a Major worry, a major flaw in this legislation - the sick governmental undertakings or sick public sector units. This is a Central legislation. The Central Government is coming forward with it. The state in which the undertakings of the various States of the Union are is beyond belief. Normally, we have information with us only of the sickness of Governmental undertakings as of the Federal Government. Has the Government carried out an analysis of the extent of sickness of the public sector units or the so-called Governmental industrial undertakings of the various States of the Union and would the honourable the Finance Minister consider informing the Parliament of the totality of the dimension of the sickness that afflicts us, that confronts us really, by informing us that so far as federal units go, this is the extent of sickness in money terms, in recovery or curatively and this is the extent of sickness when it comes to the units of the various States of the Union and the total money and sickness involved? Sir, this is really a very substantial worry that I have. The Federal Government has come forward with the new Industrial Policy and a package of deregulation and liberalisation. I find that just as in the case of reform of bureaucracy, I am not receiving the signals from the States of the Union of a simultaneous and similar movement of economy. I submit with very great concern to the honourable the Finance Minister that no matter what reforms we may attempt to legislate from here, unless the States of the Union move in harmony with that reform, move with the impulse of the

Union Government and moves simultaneously, there will be no Union Government outside the States of the Union and the Union Government will be acting in a vacuum out on a limb. It is merely said that by legislating what we are legislating here, a cure will be found for the industrial or the economic sickness of the country and let the States be where they are. Unless the States are also infused with a similar will of reform of the economy, I apprehend, Sir, a very serious trouble for our economy. In all humanity, I wish to share this apprehension with the Union Minister because unless we address ourselves to this problem, we may not find any improvement in the situation. We are touching only the fringe of the problem. I want to have a very early clarification by the Union Government on rehabilitation of labour and where does it stand when it comes to reforms of these sick Governmental undertakings of public sector units? I personally feel that it is a very unhappy phraseology that we are now stuck with. But it is a self-inflicted wound by the Government. I also think that the word 'Exit Policy' is a very unhappy word. You cannot ask the work force to exit.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapur): It is a very apt expression.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It would be apt depending on how you look at it. I personally find that it is an unhappy term. No policy reform can have, as a component, any exit of labour. Because of the unhappiness of the choice of this phraseology, we are now stuck into a certain mental groove. I submit that along with coming out forthright, clearly and intelligibly on where does the Government stand in, as part of the total reform on rehabilitation of labour, we would be stuck in the groove of this Exit Policy and all that it suggests or mis-suggests about labour rehabilitation.

I will suggest three or four broad points to the Union Finance Minister, as I am not placing a policy framework, just as some corner stones of the articulation of that policy. I would submit that unless these were

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not, we would be faced with a very serious problem. If we simplistically apply done the perception, or principles of industrialised western countries, we would be making a very great error. India is depending on how you look at it. You might well say that it is a poor country or not a poor country. But without doubt, it is a country of the poor. It is simplistic to say that mere reiteration of the mantra of market forces is all that we need. It is not so.

When 350 million Indians are outside the fold of market forces, then it is not enough for the Government, or anyone else for that matter, to merely reiterate and say that market forces will take care of everything. For those 350 million Indians, State is a necessary element and state intervention is absolutely unavoidable. But Sir, there are some prerequisites. That State intervention has to be by a State which is efficient, which is compassionate, which is caring and which is able to do what it says it will do. Past 40 years' experience tells us that the State of India is not just inefficient, it is not just callous, it is not just uncaring, in fact it is a corrupt, carnivorous State. Unless therefore, this nature of the State changes, the fate of those 350 million Indians who are outside the pale of the market forces, will not merely by unleashing the market forces, be improved.

I submit for the consideration of the Union Minister that in the process of economic reform those rendered as surplus or redundant should not be left without jobs and without income for any period of time. Secondly, compassion and concern for the personal dignity of those likely to be unemployed should dictate both our thought and our action.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Do you think they are part of the 350 million Indians?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: No, no.. Those 350 million people are below the poverty line. I am now on industrial labour. I am now

talking specifically. I am merely attempting, according to my thinking, to point out some cornerstones which should dictate the policy formulation of the Government. Those 350 millions do not even fall within the organised labour. Even if we are to rely on the fudged and unreliable statistics of the Government, those 350 million people do not have enough to eat. They are, of course, outside the pale of this consideration.

We are now talking of the labour which is going to be affected in the process of reform of these Government undertakings.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Those who will go below the poverty line!

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: If rendered as surplus and without job. Therefore, what I am submitting to the Government is that firstly they should be taken care of and secondly, commission and concern for the personal dignity of those likely to be rendered as unemployed should dictate both our thought and action. That is why I found it necessary and we welcome the fact that the Government has sought 350 million dollar loan for the rehabilitation programme. But we would like to know the programme. My friends on the Left are passionately concerned on this and I respect their concern, though I do differ with them in principle on other aspects, But that does not mean that I do not respect their view. I greatly respect their passion and conviction that has motivated their entire public life.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: But you agree with the Government!

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I also agree with the Government when I feel it is necessary. That is why I say that the 500 million dollar loan is a step that we greatly welcome. But we cannot welcome it in totality, unless you tell us how this 500 million dollar loan is going to be used. What are the components of that policy? (Interruptions) . Our overriding concern ought to be economically productive, rendered with human dignity and efficient employment of the great

asset of manpower that India has. All action must be taken to limit human distress that is likely to be caused in the process of economic reform. The labour rendered as either surplus or temporarily surplus must be trained, retrained or provided opportunities for quick rehabilitation in other employment avenues.

18.00 hrs.

I urge these several steps on the hon. Union Finance Minister. In my experience in parliament I have found without fail that those who are favoured by power and position routinely oppose those very steps by which they or their political interests or the system might be saved. I am not convinced that the nature of Parliament has changed so radically that suggestions made for the betterment will immediately be accepted. I am also not sufficiently convinced that yesterday's gods or centralisation, commanding heights of economy - whom we were asked to worship all along are suddenly being replaced by today's gods of market force. I am not convinced that centralised economy is totally dead in the context of India.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Today, the God is replaced by a devil.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: That I do not know. That is an agnostic thought to which my good friend has subscribed to. But then they are neither gods nor devils.

So, Sir, before you install this now god of market force, please ensure that the patent enough cruelties of capitalism do not obliterate, there 350 millions who are outside the pale of market force, of the labour who are now likely to be added to these 350 millions.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, Today, the 3rd December at 11.00 A.M.

18.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December, 3, 1991/Agrahayana 11, 1913 (Saka).